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1919-20

FIFTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Control

OF

Wisconsin

FOR THE

Biennial Period Ending June 30, 1920

OFFICE: STATE CAPITOL, MADISON, WIS.

MADISON, WISCONSIN

1920

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

MAUD E. NEPRUD, Madison
Term expires first Monday in February, 1921.

GEORGE B. HARRIS, Waukesha
Term Expires first Monday in February, 1923.

E. A. EVERETT, Eagle River
Term expires first Monday in February, 1925.

President
GEORGE B. HARRIS

Vice President
E. A. EVERETT

Secretary,
M. J. TAPPINS

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A. W. BAYLEY.....	Auditor
H. B. EVANS.....	Accountant
H. W. WILLIAMS.....	Statistician
ALTA M. BENNETT.....	Bookkeeper
LILLIAN S. BOUCHETTE.....	Bookkeeper
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MARGARET HANSON.....	Stenographer
MINNIE FITZGERALD.....	Stenographer
GENEVIVE McGOWAN.....	Stenographer
HANS QUAM.....	Messenger

FIELD FORCE

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THADDEUS CZERWINSKI.....	Assistant Probation Officer
ELIZABETH V. MacCARTHY.....	Field Agent for Adult Blind
C. A. BUDLONG.....	Inspector
O. F. ROESSLER.....	Inspector

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STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.....	Mendota
Dr. Frank I. Drake, Supt.	
NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.....	Winnebago
Dr. A. Sherman, Supt.	
CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.....	Waupun
Dr. J. R. Brown, Supt.	
WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.....	Delavan
T. Emery Bray, Supt.	
WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.....	Janesville
J. T. Hooper, Supt.	
WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND.....	Milwaukee
Oscar Küstermann, Supt.	
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.....	Waukesha
Oscar Lee, Supt.	
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.....	Milwaukee
Miss Mary J. Berry, Supt.	
STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.....	Sparta
Dr. L. H. Prince, Supt.	
WISCONSIN HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.....	Chippewa Falls
Dr. A. L. Beier, Supt.	
SO. WIS. HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC.....	Union Grove
Dr. H. C. Werner, Supt.	
WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.....	Statesan
Dr. R. L. Williams, Supt.	
TOMAHAWK LAKE CAMP.....	Tomahawk Lake
F. A. Reich, Supt.	
WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.....	Waupun
Henry Town, Warden	
WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY.....	Green Bay
R. M. Coles, Supt.	
INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN.....	Taycheedah

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Fifteenth Biennial Report of the State Board of Control

To His Excellency, EMANUEL L. PHILIPP,
Governor of Wisconsin.

GOVERNOR: The State Board of Control of Wisconsin in compliance with the statutes has the honor to submit to you its Fifteenth Biennial Report, covering the biennial period ending June 30, 1920.

Since the last report was submitted to you, the personnel of the Board has changed. The legislature of 1919 by Chapter 403 of the Laws of that year amended the law creating this Board and reduced the number from five to three members. Pursuant to the provisions of that chapter the following appointments were made, which were confirmed by the Senate: Hon. E. A. Everett, of Eagle River, whose term will expire in February, 1925; Hon. George B. Harris, of Waukesha, whose term will expire in February, 1923, and Miss Maud E. Neprud, of Viroqua, whose term will expire in February, 1921. At the first meeting of the Board Hon. George B. Harris was elected President, and Hon. E. A. Everett elected Vice-President.

During the biennial period the following changes were made in the chief officers of the institutions:

On October 1, 1918, H. C. Buell resigned as superintendent of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, and T. Emery Bray was appointed his successor.

On December 1, 1919, Dr. A. W. Wilmarth resigned as superintendent of the Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded, and was succeeded by Dr. A. L. Beier.

On March 15, 1919, Dr. Rock Sleyster resigned as superintendent of the Central State Hospital and was succeeded by Dr. J. F. Brown.

The Southern Home for the Feeble-Minded and the Epileptic which was under construction upon the date of the last report was opened for the admission of inmates on February 14, 1919, when 59 inmates, 24 males and 35 females, were transferred from the Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded at Chippewa Falls.

It will be observed from the following table that the average daily inmates under care in the state institutions has decreased from 5,023 for the biennial period ending June 30, 1918, to 4,977 for the biennial period ending June 30, 1920, a total reduction of 46.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATION IN STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BIENNIALS ENDING JUNE 30, 1918 AND JUNE 30, 1920.

Institutions	Aver. Pop. Biennial end- ing June 30, 1918	Aver. Pop. Biennial end- ing June 30, 1920
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.....	655	656
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	634	619
Wisconsin School for the Deaf*.....	181	187
Wisconsin School for the Blind*.....	126	131
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.....	407	446
Wisconsin State Prison.....	888	788
State Public School.....	200	246
Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded.....	1130	1079
So. Wis. Home for the Feeble-Minded and the Epileptic	---	88
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	278	280
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....	186	173
Central State Hospital for the Insane.....	101	104
Tomahawk Lake Camp.....	20	20
Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls.....	222	240
	5023	4977

*Population at close of the school year.

While there has been a decrease in the average population of all of the institutions, there has been an increase in the average daily population of several of the institutions. The hospitals for the insane have not materially changed, while the training schools for juveniles and delinquents, the state public school for dependent and neglected children, and the central state hospital have been overcrowded.

The Industrial School for Boys with a normal capacity of 420 beds has housed an average daily population of 446.

The Industrial School for Girls with a normal capacity of 230 beds has housed a daily population of 240. The State Public School with a normal capacity of 244 beds has housed an average daily population of 246, and the central state hospital with a normal capacity of 98 beds has housed an average daily population of 104 inmates for the biennial period.

It will be observed that the average daily population of the industrial school for boys exceeded its normal capacity by 26; that the average daily population of the industrial school for girls exceeded its normal capacity by 10, and the average daily population of the state public school exceeded its normal capacity by 2, and the average daily population of the central state hospital exceeded its normal capacity by 6 for the biennial period. These increases do not reveal to the full extent the pressure to house the increased number of inmates.

The industrial school for boys at one time during the period had 470 boys. The industrial school for girls 253 girls, and the central state hospital 109 inmates. The state public school at one time housed 274 children. During the last fiscal year the average daily population of the state public school increased from 235 to 257, and as a result

the bed capacity of the institution was 105.3 per cent occupied as compared with 96.3 per cent occupied during 1919.

It is gratifying to note that while there has been an increase in the average daily population of some of the institutions, there has been a marked decrease in the average population of the state prison. The average daily population for this institution for the period ending June 30, 1920, was 763 inmates, as compared with the average daily population of 883 for the biennial period ending June 30, 1918, or a decrease of 120 in the average population. This institution has a normal capacity of 1,000 beds, and housed an average population of 778 inmates during 1919 and 749 during the year ending June 30, 1920. The following table shows the percentage of bed capacity occupied at each institution during the last two years:

Institutions	Bed Capacity			Average Daily Inmate Population 1919-1920	Percentage of Bed-capacity Occupied 1919-1920
	Male	Female	Total		
Wis. State Hospital for the Insane	466	273	739	652-661	88.2-89.4
Northern Hospital for Insane	412	252	664	627-611	94.4-92.
Central State Hosp. for Insane	98	-----	98	104-105	106.1-107.1
Wis. School for Deaf	120	80	200	156-159	78.-79.5
Wis. School for Blind	75	65	140	132-131	94.3-93.6
State Public School	148	96	244	235-257	96.3-105.3
Wis. Ind. School for Boys	420	-----	420	442-451	105.2-107.4
Wis. Ind. School for Girls	-----	230	230	242-239	105.2-106.9
Wis. Home for Feeble-Minded	536	632	1168	1099-1060	94.1-90.8
Southern Wis. Home for Feeble-Minded and the Epileptic	60	48	108	-----83	-----76.8
Wis. State Prison	964	36	1000	778-749	77.8-74.9
Wis. State Reformatory	310	-----	310	247-274	79.6-88.3
Wis. State Tuberculosis Sanatorium	113	72	185	172-174	93.-94.1
Tomahawk Lake Camp	20	-----	20	20-20	100.-100.
Totals	3742	1784	5526	4906-4974	88.8%-90.

Several purchases of land have been made during the last biennial period and the land acquired has been used for farm purposes. At the Wisconsin School for the Deaf a tract of 60 acres for farm land adjoining the institution was purchased and the institution has now 100 acres of land.

A forty-acre tract of land was purchased by the Wisconsin School for the Blind.

At the State Prison a tract of 135 acres adjoining the main farm was purchased, which makes the total acreage of this farm 547 acres.

There has been considerable activity in building construction at some of the institutions during the last biennial period. At the Southern Home for Feeble-Minded and the Epileptic a drainage system was installed, and spur track and highways were constructed. The building activity at the Southern Home for Feeble-Minded and the Epileptic has not progressed as much as it should have because of the inability of the Board to secure bids upon the buildings within the

appropriations made by the legislature. The high cost of material and labor made it impossible for contractors to give bids on these buildings within the amounts appropriated. The Board has endeavored to keep the buildings and all other property under its control in a good state of repair, and generally speaking, the buildings and other property are in as good condition as they ever have been.

Of the expenditures on buildings and improvements some were made on buildings that have already been built, some on construction that had been started during the previous biennium, and some were built wholly within the past two years, and others are still in the course of construction. The infirmary at the Sanatorium at Wales for which an appropriation was made by the legislature has not been constructed because the bids received for the buildings largely exceeded the appropriation.

At the School for the Deaf the administration building has been remodeled and extensive repairs made. The rooms of the high school building have been finished and a domestic science department installed. The old museum has been remodeled into a dormitory for teachers, and the remodeling of the boys dormitory is now being done.

At the State Prison extensive improvements were made on the power plant, the female prison was remodeled, a new greenhouse and poultry house constructed, superintendent's office building was built, and an addition to the hog barn was made.

At the State Reformatory a new barn and silos were built, a concrete wall enclosing the rear of the institution was completed, with the exception of the guard towers which are now in the process of construction.

At the Southern Home for Feeble-Minded and the Epileptic the 48 and 60 patient buildings for inmates started in the previous biennial period were completed, and the superintendent's residence was erected.

At the Industrial Home for Women at Taycheedah the administration building, and inmates cottage No. 1 have been completed, and the power plant is now in the course of construction and will be completed within a short time.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

In our previous report we called attention to the abnormal high cost of commodities incident to the war. The last two-year period has been one of extraordinarily high prices and in many instances the period has been marked by the highest cost of commodities in the history of the institutions. The Board has endeavored to keep the operation and maintenance expenses at the institutions as low as possible consistent with good management and proper care of the inmates, but notwithstanding our efforts to economize, the expenses for operation and maintenance had increased considerably and the appropriations made by the legislature of 1919 were not sufficient.

The net expenditures for operation and maintenance for the two-year period were as follows:

STATE INSTITUTIONS

	1919	1920
Operation	\$1,614,537.48	\$1,845,124.60
Repairs and Maintenance	87,951.40	106,203.39
	\$1,702,488.88	\$1,951,327.99

Among the largest items that go to make up the operation expenses are those of provisions, wages and salaries and fuel. The increase in the cost of provisions in 1920 over 1919 amounted to \$68,379.93, or approximately 18½ per cent. This increase occurred in spite of the fact that during the past two years the farm acreage at some of the institutions had been increased and that there has been more food produced on the farms and in the gardens than ever before during a like period. Abundant crops of grain, fruit and vegetables were raised and all productive land, not used for pasture or hay, was planted either in grain, vegetables or fruit. The fact that the increase in the cost of provisions was not even greater is due to the excellent results of the farm activities.

The institutions did not escape the effects of the war and the demand of the industrial world for labor, some of the employees attracted by higher salaries in private employment, left the state institutions to take up other work. Although the salaries and wages were raised considerably, the situation at times became acute in several of the institutions. However, an earnest effort has been made with the assistance of the officers of the institutions to maintain the service in the highest degree of efficiency under the conditions that existed, and we desire to record the fact that many employees had remained at their posts in the state service because of their interest in the work and their sense of duty, and have thereby made it possible to continue the service that in numerous instances would have otherwise been seriously affected. The labor of inmates was employed in the production of food whenever it was possible.

The price of fuel increased materially during the year 1920. Owing to the uncertainty of the fuel situation throughout the country and the inability of the fuel companies to make deliveries, we were not able to enter into contracts with them for furnishing of coal upon a heat unit basis, but were obliged to purchase coal in the open market, some of it at a very high price. On account of the increased expenditures for operation it was found necessary to call upon the Emergency Board for the following appropriations to meet the needs of the various institutions

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY EMERGENCY BOARD

	1918-19	1919-20
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.....	\$ 24,271.89	\$ 59,051.89
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	9,090.05	80,392.54
Wisconsin School for the Deaf.....	13,574.39	20,457.15
Wisconsin School for the Blind.....	7,819.37	10,888.73
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.....	33,606.75	39,396.53
Wisconsin State Prison.....	76,580.23	90,901.45
State Public School.....	23,050.15	84,226.80
Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded.....	52,867.43	28,860.70
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	3,180.80	19,447.39
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....	33,243.43	24,280.39
Central State Hospital for the Insane.....	9,562.65	10,002.26
Tomahawk Lake Camp.....	157.65	4,486.57
Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls.....	12,293.49	7,582.29
	\$299,296.33	\$379,974.19

The unexpended balances in the operation funds each year were as follows:

Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women.....	\$ 5,357.63	\$ 14,252.76
So. Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded and the Epileptic	22,915.71	23,891.31
Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind.....	6,432.50	5,048.25
	\$ 34,705.84	\$ 43,192.32
Net deficit each.....	\$264,592.54	\$336,781.87
	\$299,296.33	\$379,974.19

The increase in net expenditures for operation and maintenance of state institutions for the care of defective, dependent and delinquent classes per capita of population, as shown by the following summary, amounted to .096 cents in 1920 over 1919.

	Expenditures		Per Capita Population	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
Insane.....	\$ 422,271.76	\$ 507,678.06	0.164	0.197
Feeble-Minded.....	260,880.05	288,775.95	0.101	0.112
Criminalistic.....	572,155.56	655,139.01	0.222	0.254
Blind.....	106,377.09	123,078.16	0.041	0.048
Deaf.....	80,189.77	97,652.15	0.031	0.038
Tubercular.....	167,004.99	174,705.90	0.065	0.067
Dependent.....	93,609.66	104,298.76	0.036	0.04
Totals.....	\$1,702,488.88	\$1,951,327.99	0.660	0.756

Per Capita based on Federal census of 1910.

EPIDEMICS

The epidemic of influenza which swept the country during the fall and winter of 1918 and 1919 was severely felt in the state institutions. When the epidemic appeared the Board took every step known to combat the spread of the disease. The employees of the institutions responded in assisting and caring for the sick. The institutions were

closed to visitors. In spite of all precautions taken the epidemic spread until every institution reported cases, some being affected more than others, with the result that the death rate in several of the institutions, especially in the hospitals for the insane, were higher than the preceding biennium.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

The ideals formulated in the very human law known as the Mothers' Pension Law, a recognition of the dignity of motherhood, an effort to keep worthy mothers who have been deprived of the aid of the natural breadwinner in the home, in order that she may care for her children, are being realized in most respects. A survey of the administration of the law during the seven-year period that it has been in existence shows a gradual increase in the number of children aided. It will be observed from the following table that 667 children were aided in 1913, at an expenditure of \$9,632.00. That during the year 1919, 8,190 children were aided, at an expenditure of \$523,427.69, which shows conclusively that the law has met with public approval.

Year	No. of Families aided	No. of children	Expenditures
1913.....	187	667	\$ 9,632.00
1914.....	402	1,805	34,046.58
1915.....	694	1,820	60,554.74
1916.....	1,403	4,184	189,453.19
1917.....	2,051	6,098	309,814.80
1918.....	2,386	7,288	406,302.09
1919.....	2,769	8,190	523,427.69

There is one provision of the law that tends to defeat its purpose in many cases. Subsection 6 of section 48.33 provides that the aid granted shall be sufficient to enable a person having the care and custody of the children to properly care for them but shall not exceed \$15.00 per month for the first child except in emergency cases, and \$10.00 per month for each additional child, and in no case shall any one family receive more than \$40.00 per month, with the exception of those in counties whose population is 100,000 or more, where the aid shall not exceed \$50.00 per month. It further provides that such aid shall be the only form of public assistance granted to the family.

While it appears that in some cases it is not necessary to grant full support because many families have some income from older children or from the mother's earnings, yet there are many families with small children where it is nearly always impossible for the mother to help materially towards their support and full maintenance is necessary.

This situation often results in the mother being obliged to work to such an extent that it not only becomes detrimental to her health but that the children must be neglected. The law should be so amended as to raise the maximum allowance per month per family, or that the maximum allowance per month per family be left to the discretion of the court administering the law.

The average family allowance varied in the counties administering the aid from \$9.70 per month per family and \$2.99 per month per child, to \$32.33 per month per family and \$12.11 per month per child, while the average for the state was \$20.77 per month per family, and \$7.02 per month per child.

At the time that this law was enacted the legislature adopted a policy, or attempted to adopt a policy, which would reimburse the counties in an amount equal to one-third of the amount expended by them for aid to mothers. An appropriation of \$30,000.00 a year was made by the State for this purpose. The appropriation of \$30,000.00 only reimbursed the counties about 5¼ per cent of the moneys expended by the counties in 1919. If it is the policy to reimburse the counties one-third of the amount expended by them it would have required \$174,475.90 for 1919 and approximately \$200,000.00 for 1920. That this law has been the means of keeping the family together and giving the children a mother's care and home training, which is so necessary in moulding the lives of the future men and women of this state there can be no doubt.

CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE

The legislature of 1919 amended the law so that the expense of maintenance, care, and treatment of each inmate of any state hospital or county asylum shall be computed at \$4.24 per week. The new rate became effective July 5, 1919, and abolished the old rate of \$3.50 per week. The law further provides that for each inmate maintained at public expense elsewhere than in the county of his residence the whole rate shall be chargeable to the state and one-half thereof chargeable back by the state to the county in which the inmate has a residence. A summary of the amounts of state aid paid to the thirty-five county asylums and one county hospital for the insane is as follows:

	1919	1920
Amount paid by State to County Asylums..	\$585,001.70	\$690,143.37
Amount paid by State to Milwaukee County Hospital	68,123.79	86,719.17
Total	\$653,125.49	\$776,862.54

It will be observed that the State aid for the care of insane in county institutions in 1920 amounted to \$776,862.54 under the new rate of \$4.24 per week as against \$653,125.49 under the old rate of \$3.50 per week for 1919. No important changes have been made in the methods of caring for the chronic insane during the last biennium. We have had full cooperation of the superintendents, matrons and other officers of the county asylums in our effort to improve the conditions of this unfortunate class and we desire here to express to these institution officials our appreciation of their efforts in that behalf. Restraints have been reduced to a minimum and as much freedom as possible has been allowed to inmates. These institutions did not escape the influenza epidemic and as a result the mortality in these institutions was much higher than in the last biennium.

The population of county institutions for the care of insane on June 30, 1920, was 6,780, of whom 3,705 were males and 3,075 were females. This shows a decrease in the population of 53 males and 43 females as compared with the population on July 1, 1918. The total bed capacity of the county institutions for the care of insane was 7,267, 93.7 per cent of this capacity being occupied during 1919 and 93.5 per cent during 1920.

The new Clark County Asylum which is under construction will, when completed, add approximately 250 beds to the capacity of the county asylums.

COUNTY SANATORIA FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

On June 30, 1920, there were twelve county tuberculosis sanatoria for persons suffering from tuberculosis in the rather advanced stages to which patients may be admitted for care and treatment. Of this number one sanatorium, located in Douglas County, is for the care of tubercular chronic insane patients.

These sanatoria are open not only to those who are able to pay for their maintenance but to indigents, whose maintenance is chargeable to the counties in which they have a legal residence. Section 20.17 of the statutes provides that the State shall allow each county sanatorium \$7.00 per week for the maintenance of each patient during the time he remains in the institution and for each patient whose maintenance is chargeable to a county other than the county in which the sanatorium is located the difference between the cost of maintenance and the State aid is chargeable to the county in which the patient is a legal resident. The State and county aid in 1919 amounted to \$171,380.66 and in 1920 to \$223,477.96.

The inmate population in the county sanatoria on June 30, 1920, was 341 male and 241 female, or a total of 582. This population shows an increase of 16 male and 50 female patients, or a total of 66 as compared with the beginning of the biennial period July 1, 1918.

The total bed capacity of the county sanatoria in 1919 was 672 and during that year 85 per cent of this capacity was occupied. The capacity in 1920 was increased to 781 beds and during that year 78 per cent of the capacity was occupied. While, during the past year, the capacity of the county sanatoria has not been taxed to its limits it is evident that the campaign that is being conducted throughout the State by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association will disclose many cases that will require institutional treatment. The new Tri-County Sanatorium located at Bayfield, with a capacity of 35 beds was opened to the admission of patients on July 1, 1920. Jefferson County's new sanatorium is about ready for occupancy and the site for the new Tri-County Sanatorium of Dodge, Fond du Lac, and Washington counties has been approved.

LICENSED HOME-FINDING AGENCIES

During the biennial period ending June 30, 1920, thirty-five applications for licenses were received by individuals, agencies, associations,

etc., to engage in the work of finding homes for neglected children, giving them away by adoption, or placing them in families with or without contract, during their minority. After investigations made by this Board into the qualifications of the applicants, and upon satisfactory proof that the applicants were in all respects qualified to engage in this work, licenses were granted. During 1919 seventeen applications were received and all were granted a license. In 1920 nineteen applications were received and 16 were granted, two were denied, and one application was withdrawn. These agencies are reporting monthly to this Board on all children committed to their care and custody.

STERILIZATION OF DEFECTIVES

Section 46.12 of the statutes authorizes this Board from time to time to appoint one surgeon and an alienist, whose duty in connection with the superintendent having charge of criminal insane, feeble-minded and epileptic persons, shall be to examine into the mental and physical condition of such persons legally confined in such institutions, and report their condition and the inadvisability of procreation to this Board. Under this authority the Board has from time to time appointed the surgeon and alienist to examine inmates of the Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded. The Board has given notice to the relatives as required by law. During the last biennium seventeen inmates of the Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded were operated upon for sterilization, and they all recovered from the operation in a satisfactory manner. No marked change has been noted in the mental condition of these inmates. Since the law became effective this operation has been performed on sixty females and sixteen males. Many of these persons have been paroled and are doing well, and it has only been found necessary to return one of the paroled inmates to the institution.

ADMINISTRATION OF PROBATION LAW

It is difficult to determine the exact benefits that have resulted from the operation of this law, but it is safe to say that much good has been accomplished. Every effort has been made to help those individuals who have violated the law and been placed on probation to rehabilitate themselves, assist them in finding employment so that their dependents, if any, can be taken care of, and those without dependents, to save their earnings. In many cases one of the probation conditions was that the person placed on probation make restitution for moneys or property which he had wrongfully taken, and that has been done in all cases. The judges of the criminal courts of the state in the last biennium have exercised the powers given them under that law very freely, and during the two year period 275 persons were placed on probation, in addition to the 219 who were on probation at the beginning of the period. Of the 494 who were on probation during the period, 210 were discharged after completing their probation period successfully. Those on probation have been self-supporting,

and in many cases, have provided for dependents, and many of them at the end of their probation period saved amounts of \$500 to \$1,000, which was turned over to them as soon as they were discharged. During the biennial period 63 persons violated the terms of their probation; of this number 33 absconded, 4 were apprehended and committed to the prison, and 29 are still at large. These 63 probation violators constitute about 12 4-5 per cent who failed to take advantage of the opportunity offered them to make good. Approximately \$325,750 in wages was earned by probationers during the two year period ending June 30, 1920, and on that date 199 males and 16 females were still on probation.

BOARD OF CONTROL AS A PAROLE BOARD

A complete history of the parole law was included in one of the former reports of this Board, so that it will not be necessary to repeat it here. No important changes have been made in the law since the date of our last report. Bi-monthly parole meetings are held at the following institutions: State Prison, State Reformatory, Industrial School for Boys, Industrial School for Girls, and the Milwaukee County House of Correction. Over 2,000 applications for parole have been considered annually during the last biennium, and the following number of paroles were granted from each institution during the last two years:

	Male	Female	Total
Wisconsin State Prison.....	159	24	183
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	198	---	198
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.....	614	---	614
Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls.....	---	257	257
Milwaukee County House of Correction.....	209	9	218
Totals	1180	290	1470

Strict supervision is maintained over all paroled prisoners or persons, and no person is placed on parole until suitable employment has been obtained for him, or until some responsible person is found who is willing to sign an agreement to look after him and report his conduct monthly. The earnings of paroled persons are kept for them until they are released. The percentage of those who violate the conditions of their parole and are returned to prison is very small.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS

Since there has been an increase in farm acreage and the importance of producing food during the last biennium, very few convicts were used in the building of roads. Between 75 and 100 inmates were employed on the farms. Approximately 60 were employed at the Southern Home for Feeble-Minded and the Epileptic, and the Industrial Home for

Women at Taycheedah, doing farm and construction work. Under a contract with the Paramount Knitting Company, between 200 and 225 inmates were employed in the manufacture of socks and stockings. Between 80 and 90 were employed continuously in the binder twine plant, and the numerous other industries, such as the shoe shop, creamery and auto license plate department furnished employment for many others. All men employed outside of the prison walls are on the honor system. Very few of them have attempted to escape, and when any one of them does escape, he is usually apprehended and returned to the prison.

PRISON INDUSTRIES

The industries that were established in a small way out of an appropriation of \$50,000 made by the legislature of 1913, have been gradually enlarged as a market for their products has been found. The shoe shop is supplying all the state institutions and many of the county asylums with the shoes for the inmates. The creamery and cheese factory have turned out nearly 10,000 pounds of butter and 15,000 pounds of cheese in the past year, and have not only supplied the prison population with butter and cheese but the Northern and Central State Hospitals as well.

The automobile license plate industry has been in operation only a little over a year. When it first started some difficulty was experienced in securing sheet steel. The license plates for 1920 were furnished in time, however, and over 300,000 automobile and truck plates and 8,000 motorcycle plates were manufactured at a considerable saving, and the plates gave general satisfaction.

On June 30, 1920, there was a balance of \$23,609.83 in the prison industries fund.

BINDER TWINE PLANT

The results of the operation of the binder twine plant for the last two years have been satisfactory. For the year ending June 30, 1919, the gross sales of binder twine amounted to 3,957,295 pounds, which were sold for \$799,921.75, and for 1920, there was manufactured and sold 5,044,180 pounds, which were sold for \$728,512.89. The net profits of the binder twine plant for 1919, were \$54,314.34 and for 1920, \$87,629.75. In 1919, the selling price of standard twine was twenty cents per pound, and in 1920 thirteen and three-quarters cents per pound, while Climax twine in 1919 sold for twenty-one and a half cents per pound, and in 1920, for seventeen and three-quarters cents per pound. The quality of the twine was as good as any on the market and no difficulty was experienced in disposing of the entire product of the plant.

CONTRACT LABOR

The contract for the employment of from three to four hundred men by the Paramount Knitting Company expired January 15, 1920.

At that time a new contract was entered into by which the Paramount Knitting Company agreed for the next two years to employ between two and three hundred men in the manufacture of socks and stockings at fifteen cents per hour per man for the first two hundred men, and twelve and a half cents per hour per man for each additional man employed, ten hours to constitute a day's work. This new agreement provides an increase of eight and a half cents per hour or eighty-five cents per day per man over the former contract. In addition to the regular contract wage of sixty-five cents per day per man the company voluntarily advanced the wages of each person from time to time during the last two years. From July, 1918, to May, 1919, the wages were advanced twenty cents extra, and from May, 1919, to October, 1919, thirty cents extra, and from October, 1919, to January, 1920, thirty-five cents per day extra per man. These several wage increases amounted in the aggregate to \$31,722.58 in excess of the contract price. This action on the part of the company was voluntary, and the Board desires here to express its appreciation of the action of the company.

CARE OF EX-SERVICE MEN WHO BECAME MENTALLY AFFECTED

In the fall of 1918 the attention of the Board was called by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance to a number of ex-service men who had become mentally affected and requested that some provision be made for their care, or for the care of those belonging to Wisconsin, in institutions in this state. Arrangements were made to have these men committed to the State Hospital for the Insane at Mendota, the government to pay for their maintenance. The government officials were anxious to have provisions made for the special care of these ex-service men. We had at the State Hospital for the Insane at Mendota, a contagious hospital building erected about four years before that time, for which there had been but little use and arrangements were made by the Board to convert this hospital into a department for the care of the ex-service men. Arrangements were made with the government by which the maintenance of these boys was paid for at the rate of \$6.50 per week. This arrangement continued up to January 1, 1920, when the government agreed to pay for their maintenance at the rate of \$12.00 per week. This rate was increased on July 1, 1920, to \$2.50 a day or \$17.50 a week for the maintenance of these boys. Since the arrangements were made about 150 ex-service men have been committed, and there are at present about 100 ex-service men in the institution at Mendota.

It is apparent that extra capacity will have to be provided for the care of these boys, because the number is increasing and the capacity at the State Hospital is now almost filled. Major W. F. Lorenz, who was in charge of a hospital unit in France, is in charge of the department at Mendota which has been provided for the special care of ex-service men.

CONDITIONS AT OTHER INSTITUTIONS

The housing and sanitary conditions in county asylums, poorhouses, jails and police stations, lock-ups and private benevolent institutions throughout the state have been found to be in a satisfactory condition during the last biennial period. Inspections have been made by the two inspectors of the Board, as follows:

276 Inspections of County Asylums.
326 Inspections of County Poorhouses.
280 Inspections of County Jails.
832 Inspections of Police Stations and Lockups.
42 Inspections of County Workhouses.
140 Inspections of Private Benevolent Institutions.
105 Inspections of County Sanatoriums and Hospitals.

Reports of the conditions found are received by the Board after each inspection, and wherever recommendations were made as to improvements in sanitary housing conditions, the officers in charge were notified and were prompt in their co-operation in carrying out the recommendations of the Board. During the period nineteen police stations, one lockup and one poorhouse were condemned, and the officers in charge were notified by this Board that unless improvements were made in the sanitary and housing conditions, these institutions would be closed to the admission of inmates one year from the date of the notice. During the year 1919 three lockups were closed; none were closed during the year 1920.

PROVISION FOR AID FOR ADULT BLIND PERSONS

The legislature of 1919 by section 47.11 of the statutes authorized this Board to appoint a field agent for the adult blind of the State, whose duties shall be as follows:

(a) To devise means to facilitate the circulation of books among the blind.

(b) To visit the aged and helpless blind at their homes, or by such other means as may be deemed proper, to suggest improvements in their living conditions and home surroundings, and to give to them such instructions and assistance as conditions seem to warrant.

(c) To arrange for the placing of indigent blind persons in suitable homes when such homes can be secured, and to make such arrangements as may be necessary with county officials for the support of such persons.

(d) To arrange for the payment of pensions to blind persons who are entitled to it, and to secure positions for blind persons who are physically able to take employment.

(e) To perform such other duties to assist the blind as may be designated by the State Board of Control.

This Board was authorized to fix the salary to be paid to the field agent in addition to the traveling expenses which were to be paid out of the general fund of the state upon the application of this Board. The law also provided that the Board should make a report to the

legislature of 1921, which should show the number of blind persons in the state, their condition, causes of their blindness, and the capacity provided for their education and industrial training, and making such recommendations for the improvement of the condition of blind persons in the state as it is deemed proper.

Pursuant to the authority given by this section the Board appointed Miss Elizabeth V. MacCarthy of Milwaukee to make an investigation of the conditions that surround the adult blind of the State, the causes of their blindness, etc. The investigation was made by Miss MacCarthy and a detailed report of such investigation has been made by her to this Board and which will be found appended hereto. Miss MacCarthy made certain recommendations in her report which are endorsed by this Board and which we hope will be given serious consideration by the legislature. It will be found that she recommends:

1. A more generous application of the pension law where the same is not now being administered or only partly administered. It will be observed that she does not wish it understood as endorsing the pension system as a permanent help for the blind and only recommends it for the period in which no help is available for those in need.

2. The creation of a board or commission with broad powers to control all the activities of the state in the interest of the blind. Also to supervise private organizations or societies organized in the interest of the blind.

3. Registration of the name and address of every blind person in the state by the commission; also the continuation of the questionnaire system in order to enable the commission to have full information concerning any blind person in the state.

4. The establishment of an industrial home for the blind where opportunity will be given to those who are physically able to find employment and earn a living, and consideration as to whether the two sexes should work in the same shop.

5. The employment of a field worker and home teachers. The occupation of the home teachers shall be to teach the blind people in their homes.

We desire to emphasize her recommendation that it should remain the policy of the State to leave all blind who are well cared for in their homes with their own people on condition, however, that they should receive the educational care of the State in the home.

6. That blind people and partially blind people should be permitted to apply for civil service positions providing the application is for such services as they can perform or can be taught to perform.

7. That the commission be given the power to make application to any district attorney for the necessary authority, either to remove any blind person from his home or place of residence if the environment is undesirable.

8. That the law which gives an allowance of \$300.00 per year to those blind persons who wish to attend the university or some other institution of higher education should be so amended as to make it possible for those who desire professional training to go to any college or university of their choosing.

WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Mendota, Wisconsin

Opened July 14, 1860.

Supt., FRANK I. DRAKE, M. D.

Capacity		Average Inmate Population	
Female	273	1919	652
Male	466	1920	661
Total	739		

Inventory Value of Plant, Real and Personal Property... \$1,046,550.90

Provides treatment for insane who are residents of this state. This institution is now the headquarters for the insane ex-service men. The institution was visited in the fall of 1918-19 with a severe epidemic of influenza, which resulted in a very high mortality. During the biennial period the west wing of the new greenhouse was completed, a 90,000 gallon concrete reservoir built, new air lift pump installed as well as several other minor improvements.

The net expenditure for operation, repairs and maintenance was \$198,364.71 in 1919, and \$239,012.45 in 1920, and the per capita cost per week for 1919 was \$5.85 and for 1920, \$6.95. The Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute which is operated in connection with the institution is in charge of Major W. F. Lorenz. The report of the Psychiatric Institute will be found appended to this report, which gives valuable information as to the work of that institution. Among the needed improvements of the institution is a yard lighting system, two continuous baths, vegetable preparing room, and the completion of the sun parlor. The requirements for this institution as shown by the budget estimates are as follows:

	1921-22	1922-23
Operating Expenditures	\$276,782.22	\$275,232.22
Maintenance Expenditures	10,100.00	9,600.00
Capital Expenditures	59,050.00	1,000.00
	<u>\$345,932.22</u>	<u>\$285,832.22</u>

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Winnebago, Wisconsin

Opened April 21, 1872.

Supt. ADIN SHERMAN, M. D.

Capacity		Average Inmate Population	
Female	252	1919	627
Male	412	1920	611
Total	664		

Inventory Value of Plant, Real and Personal Property... \$1,077,271.26

This institution provides for the treatment of the insane who are residents of the state. The institution was visited by an epidemic of influenza during the fall of 1918-19. At one time 167 persons were afflicted with the disease and of this number, six died, five patients and one employee.

During both of these epidemic periods as soon as patients became ill they were properly isolated in well ventilated rooms, kept quietly in bed, and given a liberal quantity of easily digested food. Most of the patients who have been able to work have been employed in various activities about the institution, in the garden and on the farm, as it furnished a healthful means of building the patients up physically, and the benefit upon the patients was noticeable and satisfactory.

Improvements at the institution have been confined to necessary replacements and repairs during the period. Extensive repairs are being made in the power plant, four of the old boilers which are no longer economical to use are being replaced by three Scotch marine boilers, equipped with Hawley down draft furnaces. The barn for young stock has been remodeled. Two sections of the greenhouse are under construction and will be ready for use shortly. A new roof has been placed on the coal shed and all the wards have been painted during the last two years.

Among the needed improvements and which are recommended are that a building to house seventy male employees, attendants and farm help, be constructed. At the present time male attendants sleep on the wards. This arrangement is not in any way satisfactory. Attendants and employees kept together continually naturally become more or less irritable. A house for the engineer should be constructed. The cold storage plant should be built where vegetables can be kept, which will result in a sufficient saving in a few years to pay for its construction.

A house should be constructed on the new farm to accommodate 15 to 20 patients and several employees, and a new barn should also be built on this property. Other improvements should be made, which are shown in detail in the budget.

The net expenditures of this institution for operation, maintenance and repairs were \$179,780.36 in 1919, and \$218,053.98 in 1920. The per capita cost per week in 1919 was \$5.51 and \$6.86 for 1920. The requirements for this institution for the next biennium, as shown by the budget, are as follows:

	1921-22	1922-23
Operating Expenditures	\$200,944.00	\$200,944.00
Maintenance Expenditures	15,500.00	14,000.00
Capital Expenditures	119,625.00	5,545.00
	<u>\$336,069.00</u>	<u>\$220,489.00</u>

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Delavan, Wisconsin.

Opened, April 2, 1852

Superintendent, T. EMERY BRAY

Capacity		Average Daily Attendance	
Female	80	1919	156
Male	120	1920	159
Total	200		

Inventory Value of Plant, Real and Personal Property... \$332,890.31

This institution provides for the teaching and training of all deaf residents of this state between the ages of eight and twenty-five years, of suitable capacity to receive instruction. Pupils may be admitted from without the state upon payment quarterly in advance of such amount as is prescribed by the State Board of Control. The course of study at this institution is the same as for hearing children and covers the same ground as the public school system of the state. T. Emery Bray is superintendent. He succeeded H. C. Buell, who resigned on October 1, 1918.

Many repairs and improvements were made at this institution during the last biennial, very little having been done during the war period. The legislature of 1919 appropriated funds for the remodeling of the boys' dormitory and new laundry building, and the work on these buildings is now being done. The halls on all floors of the administration building have been redecorated. The large bake oven has been torn down and rebuilt. The help quarters have been painted and improved in many ways. A new shoe shop has been added where all the shoes for the pupils are now repaired. Late in the spring of 1920, a farm of sixty acres adjoining the institution was added to the institution farm, and the institution farm now has one hundred acres of land. The older boys fenced the new farm and made all necessary repairs on the buildings. The unfinished rooms in the high school building have been finished and the domestic science department is now located in this building.

Among the needed improvements at this institution, which are included in the budget, are a cottage to house the smaller children so that the house mother, teachers and pupils can be together as one family. Provisions for enlarging the present school building, an ice machine and cooling system, a new silo is needed, and the power plant needs overhauling.

The net expenditures for operation, repairs and maintenance was \$80,189.67 in 1919, and \$97,652.15 in 1920, and the per capita cost per week for 1919 was \$9.89 and \$11.81 in 1920.

The requirements for this institution for the next biennial, as shown by the budget, are as follows:

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures	\$104,568.00	\$104,603.00
Maintenance Expenditures	9,800.00	9,800.00
Capital Expenditures	87,550.00	2,075.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$201,918.00	\$116,478.00

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Janesville, Wisconsin

Opened, 1849		Superintendent, J. T. HOOPER
Capacity		Average Daily Attendance
Female	65	1919
Male	75	1920
	140	

Inventory Value of Plant, Real and Personal Property..... \$398,987.80

This institution, as the school for the deaf, provides for the teaching and training of blind persons, so far as possible in a practical education. Any blind resident of the state between the ages of eight and twenty-five years who is capable of receiving instruction may be received and taught free of charge. Pupils may be received from without the state upon payment quarterly in advance of such sum as may be prescribed by the State Board of Control.

The teaching of these classes is a highly specialized problem. We are dealing with persons who are handicapped by serious defects, and what these people lack in one way must be replaced by highly specialized training of the other senses.

One of the most successful lines of activity accomplished by this institution during the last biennium are the summer school sessions. Two summer courses of eight weeks each have been held with an enrollment of sixteen and thirty-one adult men respectively. At these summer terms point reading and writing, typewriting, chair caning, carpet and rug weaving, basket making and piano-player action repairing were taught.

Not many repairs and improvements were made at this institution during the last biennium. The plant after considerable effort and expenditure in the preceding biennial was placed in a satisfactory condition so that it was not necessary to make many improvements during the last two years. The purchase of a forty acre tract for which the legislature made an appropriation in 1919, has proved to be a very good investment. The crop during the last biennium was unusually good.

Among the needed improvements and which are recommended, are an appropriation for painting and general repairs, for permanent cement floors on several of the porches, and for the widening and extension of the main front porch.

The net expenditures for operation, repairs and maintenance were \$71,831.62 in 1919, and \$82,870.12 in 1920. The per capita cost per week for 1919 was \$10.47, and \$12.13 for 1920.

The requirements for this institution for the next biennial period, as shown by the budget, are as follows:

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$ 98,513.00	\$100,523.00
Maintenance Expenditures	12,800.00	9,400.00
Capital Expenditures.....	5,325.00	1,700.00
	\$116,638.00	\$111,623.00

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Waukesha, Wisconsin

Opened, 1860

Superintendent, OSCAR LEE

Capacity		Average Inmate Population	
Male	420	1919	442
		1920	451
Inventory Value of Plant, Real and Personal Property.....		\$589,797.04	

This institution provides for the confinement and instruction and training of all male children under the age of sixteen who may be convicted of a criminal offense, and those between the ages of eight and seventeen who are found to be vagrants or incorrigible.

The average inmate population during the last biennium has exceeded the capacity of the institution, and it has been found necessary under these conditions, in some instances, to release boys on parole who for their best interests should have been kept in the institution for a longer period of time. It has been difficult at times for the officers to do satisfactory work under such crowded conditions.

During the last two years this institution was visited by the influenza epidemic, which swept over the country in the fall of 1918-19. An epidemic of scarlet fever also broke out during the winter of 1919-20, and the institution was placed under quarantine for several weeks. However, no loss of life resulted from such epidemics.

Very little was expended during the period in repairs and maintenance of the plant and most of the buildings are now in a good state of repair.

Among the needed improvements at this institution and which are recommended, are that an appropriation be made for the erection of an isolation hospital, the urgent need of which was forcibly brought out during the epidemics that visited the institution. We believe that it would be wise to purchase an additional 140 acres of land for farm purposes, and recommend an appropriation of \$35,000 for that purpose. New barns and silos, slaughterhouse, piggery, root cellar and tunnel should also be built, as well as new barn equipment, and musical instruments for the band. It is the purpose of the Board to so enlarge the herd at this institution as to provide milk and cream for the tuberculosis sanatorium at Wales, and the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls at Milwaukee.

The net expenditures for operation, repairs and maintenance for 1919 was \$123,143.45, and for 1920, \$144,293.91. The per capita cost per month for 1919 was \$5.36, and \$6.15 for 1920.

The requirements for this institution for the next biennial period, as shown by the budget, are as follows:

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$155,242.00	\$155,242.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	16,365.00	31,790.00
Capital Expenditures.....	106,505.00	50,595.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$278,112.00	\$237,627.00

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

Waupun, Wisconsin

Opened, 1851		Warden, HENRY TOWN	
Capacity		Average Inmate Population	
Male	964	1919	778
Female	36	1920	749
Total	1000		

Inventory Value of Plant, Real and Personal Property....\$1,869,826.33

This institution is a general penitentiary and prison for the punishment and reformation of all offenders sentenced according to law by any court of record in the state of Wisconsin, or any court of the United States in the districts of Wisconsin.

The population of the prison continued to decrease during the last biennium. The average population for the year ending June 30, 1919, was 778, and for the year ending June 30, 1920, 749. The population of the institution of June 30, 1920 was 693, of which 26 were females as compared with the population of 824, of which 28 were females on June 30, 1918. Of the population on June 30, 1920, 82 were serving life sentences.

The health of the inmates during the last biennium has been good. Many of them were employed on farms and in construction work. Others were employed in the manufacture of socks and hosiery. Other numerous industries, such as the binder twine plant, shoe factory, creamery and cheese factory and auto license tag department, have kept many more employed.

Considerable improvements and repairs were made at this institution during the last biennial. The female prison has been remodeled, new chimney and breeching from chimney to boilers have been built. A new greenhouse, poultry house, and farm superintendent's office has been built. An air compressor has been installed, and an addition to the piggery has been made. With the appropriation made by the last legislature, 135 acres of land were purchased adjoining the main farm, which will prove to be a very good investment.

Among the needed improvements at this institution, for which appropriations have been asked, are the following: New hospital building to replace the one now in use, which is entirely too small to care for the demands made upon it. A cold storage plant to properly care for the products of the farm. An addition to the greenhouse, new calf barn, and farm equipment. Also new kitchen equipment. A three ton truck for the twine industry and a one ton truck chassis for use about the institution, as well as several other improvements shown by the detailed recommendations.

The net expenditures for operation, repairs and maintenance, were \$282,961.94 in 1919, and \$321,959.08 in 1920. The per capita cost per week in 1919 was \$7.00 and \$8.27 in 1920.

The requirements for this institution for the next biennial, as shown by the budget, are as follows:

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$271,608.00	\$260,184.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	19,925.00	19,375.00
Capital Expenditures	241,302.00	.....
	\$532,835.00	\$279,559.00

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Sparta, Wisconsin

Opened, 1886

Superintendent, L. H. PRINCE, M.D.

Capacity		Average Inmate Population	
Male	148	1919	235
Female	96	1920	257
Total	244		

Inventory Value of Plant, Real and Personal Property.....\$280,511.05

This institution is for the care and education, physically, mentally and morally of such dependent and neglected children as may be placed therein until such time as temporary homes can be procured for them in good families.

The average inmate population of the institution during the last biennium has exceeded the capacity, this being especially true during the last year of the period. At one time during the year this institution housed 274 children, while it had only a normal bed capacity of 244. The average daily population for the year ending June 30, 1920, was 257. This crowded condition during the last year has been detrimental in many ways. The reason for the continued rise in the average daily population in spite of the decrease in the number of admissions, is the accumulation of undesirable children, less number of placeable children, and the consequent decline in the number of placements. It is estimated that not more than 60 per cent of children committed each year have been placed in homes.

This institution was also visited with the influenza epidemic, and at one time 98 per cent of the inmate population, and 25 per cent of the employees were afflicted. A severe epidemic of measles also appeared, followed by an epidemic of scarlet fever, mumps and diphtheria. Fortunately no serious loss of life resulted.

The department for the care of crippled and deformed children has relieved many cases. Eleven crippled children and four babies with hare-lips and cleft palates were sent to Milwaukee and operated upon.

Twenty crippled boys were operated on at the Bradley Memorial Hospital at Madison, and seventeen crippled children are now waiting for an opportunity to go to the Bradley Hospital for operations and corrective work. After these operations have been performed, and the child has remained long enough at the hospital for convalescence, fitting of braces, etc., he is returned to the institution for further care and treatment. It will not be possible to care for any large increase in the number of crippled children during the next two years.

With the exception of expenditures for general repairs and maintenance of the buildings, very little was done in the way of construction during the last biennium.

Much is needed at this institution in the way of improvements and repairs, and recommendations are made that the following appropriations be granted: An additional amount to complete the new cow barn, extensive repairs are needed in the administration and cottage building and superintendent's residence. A hospital cottage is needed and repairs at the power plant. The detail cost of these several improvements is shown in the budget.

The net expenditures for operation, repairs and maintenance, were \$93,609.66 in 1919, and \$104,298.76 for 1920. The per capita cost per week for 1919 was \$7.66 and \$7.80 in 1920.

The requirements for the institution for the next biennium, as shown by the budget, are as follows:

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$136,285.00	\$136,285.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	98,310.00	7,200.00
Capital Expenditures.....	74,050.00	3,300.00
	\$308,645.00	\$146,785.00

WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED

Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin

Opened, 1897

Superintendent, A. L. BEIER, M.D.

Capacity	Average Inmate Population	
Male	536	1919 1099
Female	632	1920 1060
Total	1168	

Inventory Value of Plant, Real and Personal Property...\$1,088,304.13

This institution provides for the care, custody and training of feeble-minded, epileptic and idiotic persons. This institution is divided into a school department for the training of educable grades, a custodial department for the helpless and lower grades and such trade and manual departments as are adaptable.

Dr. A. L. Beier succeeded Dr. A. W. Wilmarth, who resigned as superintendent on December 1, 1919.

Since the opening of the new Southern Home for Feeble-Minded at Union Grove, the congested condition at this institution has been somewhat relieved. The transfer of 129 inmates to the Southern Home for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, and county asylums, enabled the institution to take in many urgent cases that were on the waiting list.

The inmate population of the institution on June 30, 1920, was 1016, consisting of 475 males and 541 females, as compared with 505 males and 627 females, or a total of 1132 on June 30, 1918.

The institution was placed under quarantine during the Influenza epidemic and every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease. In spite of this the mortality rate is somewhat higher than in any previous biennial period. The greatest number of deaths occurred among the more helpless inmates, children of the feeble type.

The help situation at this institution became very serious at times.

During the biennial period no extensive improvements have been made. The buildings generally are in a fairly good state of repair. A new laundry was built to replace the one destroyed by fire. The power plant was overhauled and four new boilers installed, and new equipment placed in east and west wings of concrete barn.

Among the needed improvements for which appropriations have been asked, are the erection of an isolation ward as an annex to the hospital. The need of this was keenly felt during the epidemics that visited the institution during the last biennial period. When there are no cases of contagion present, this ward could be used as a receiving ward. An addition to the hospital for a medical laboratory should be made, as well as several other improvements which are shown in the budget in detail.

The net expenditures for operation, repairs and maintenance was \$239,391.64 in 1919, and \$241,903.45 in 1920. The per capita cost per week in 1919 was \$4.19, and \$4.39 for 1920.

The requirements for the next biennial, as shown by the budget, are as follows:

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$228,152.00	\$227,952.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	22,900.00	16,900.00
Capital Expenditures.....	115,300.00	2,400.00
	\$366,352.00	\$247,252.00

WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY

Green Bay, Wisconsin

Opened, 1898	Superintendent R. M. COLES
Capacity	Average Inmate Population
Male	310
	1919
	1920
Inventory Value of Plant, Real and Personal Property....	\$851,917.64

This institution is for the purpose of correcting and removing those criminal and evil tendencies and influences which render the person

confined therein a menace to society and help them to become good citizens. The population has increased somewhat during the last biennial period. On June 30, 1920, there were 273 inmates as compared with 246 on June 30, 1918. The direct commitments to the institution during the last two year period were 295 as compared with 441 the previous two year period. The decline in commitments is possibly due to the fact that there has been plenty of work at high wages and employment has been easily secured. That the population of the institution does not show a decrease is, no doubt, due to the fact that fewer paroles were granted during the last biennial period than in previous periods. A large number were paroled during 1918, who engaged in farming and industrial work.

The health of the inmates has been very good notwithstanding the fact that an epidemic of Influenza prevailed during the winter of 1918-19. The inmates have been busily engaged in construction and farm work as well as in several industries, such as the broom plant, clothing shop, brickyard, granite shop, etc., that were operated at the institution.

The school has been conducted along the same lines as heretofore and satisfactory results have been obtained.

Considerable building, improvements and repairs have been made during the last biennial. The concrete wall enclosing the rear of the institution has been completed, with the exception of the guard towers which are being finished at the present time. The construction work on the new cell wing has been carried on and improvements made in the power plant.

Among the needed improvements that are recommended, and for which appropriations are requested, are the following; additional farm land, completing the cell wing and chapel, repairing cell wing roof, new yard lighting system, new horse and cow barn, and several other improvements that are shown in detail in the budget.

The net expenditures for operation, repairs and maintenance in 1919 were \$99,693.98 and \$118,707.46 in 1920. The per capita cost per week in 1919 was \$7.76 and \$8.33 in 1920.

The requirements of this institution for the next biennial period, as shown by the budget, are as follows:

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$119,928.00	\$119,928.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	8,650.00	8,650.00
Capital Expenditures.....	175,450.00	1,450.00
	\$304,028.00	\$130,028.00

WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

Wales, Wisconsin

Opened, 1907

Superintendent, R. L. WILLIAMS, M.D.

Capacity	Average Inmate Population		
Male	113	1919	172
Female	72	1920	174
Total	185		

Inventory Value of Plant, Real and Personal Property.... \$435,804.55

This institution is maintained for the treatment of persons afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis, especially in its incipient stages. Any person who has resided in this state not less than one year and is afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis in incipient or slightly advanced stage may be admitted. During the last biennial 636 cases were treated, of which 383 were men and 253 women. Five hundred sixty-two applications for admission were received, and of this number 448 were admitted. Of the 474 persons who were discharged, 59 remained in the institution less than one month. Of the balance of those discharged 28 per cent of the cases, the disease was apparently arrested, in 6½ per cent the disease was quiescent, and in 22 per cent of the cases the patient showed improvement.

With the exception of power plant alterations and the erection of a concrete smoke stack, there were no building operations at the institution during the last period. Additional land was purchased for the new infirmary. It was impossible, however, to get bids within the appropriation for the erection of the infirmary, power house and laundry, so that money for these improvements is still available.

Recommendations are made and appropriations asked for the following improvements: An additional amount to build the new infirmary; water softener plant and air compressor. It is also desirable that a right of way be obtained for a roadway along the marsh to the present road. If this road is built it will save about one-fourth of the distance now travelled in hauling coal to the institution.

The net expenditures for operation, repairs and maintenance were \$153,122.94 in 1919, and \$157,341.45 in 1920. The per capita cost per week for 1919 was \$17.20, and \$17.39 for 1920.

The requirements for this institution for the next biennial, as shown by the budget, are as follows:

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$166,715.00	\$166,715.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Capital Expenditures.....	166,000.00	2,700.00
	<u>\$342,715.00</u>	<u>\$179,415.00</u>

CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Waupun, Wisconsin

Opened, 1914

Superintendent J. F. BROWN, M.D.

Capacity	Average Inmate Population
Male	98 1919
	1920
	104
	105

Inventory Value of Plant, Real and Personal Property.... \$266,169.65

This institution is for the care, custody, and special treatment of the criminal insane committed thereto direct by the courts and transferred thereto by this Board from the reformatory and penal institutions.

Dr. J. F. Brown succeeded Dr. L. Rock Sleyster, who resigned as Superintendent March 15, 1919. The average inmate population of the institution during the last biennium has exceeded the capacity at one time during the period the institution was called upon to house 109 inmates, or 11 in excess of its capacity.

There are a number of chronic insane persons in county asylums who are noisy and difficult to manage in the county asylums and who should be transferred to this institution but cannot on account of the crowded condition. This crowded condition is very unsatisfactory because it cannot but result in unsanitary conditions and the capacity of the institution should be enlarged.

During the last biennium a new glazed tile silo has been erected, an air lift pump has been installed and a reservoir and iron removal plant have been built. On account of the high cost of labor and building material the appropriations for the new dining room, kitchen and ward building were inadequate and the construction of these buildings had to be delayed. We recommend that appropriations be made for an additional amount to build the new dining room, kitchen and ward building, an addition to the barn and several other improvements shown in the detailed budget.

The net expenditures for operation, repairs and maintenance for 1919 was \$44,126.66 and \$50,611.63 in 1920.

The per capita cost per week was \$8.16 in 1919 and \$9.27 in 1920.

The requirements for this institution for the next biennium, as shown by the budget, are as follows:

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$ 57,930.00	\$57,930.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	4,100.00	1,200.00
Capital Expenditures.....	232,775.00	1,175.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$294,805.00	\$60,305.00

**SOUTHERN WISCONSIN HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED AND
EPILEPTIC**

Union Grove, Wisconsin

Opened, 1919

Superintendent, H. C. WERNER, M.D.

Present Capacity	Average Inmate Population	
Male	60	1920
Female	48	83
Total	108	

Inventory Value of Plant, Real and Personal Property.... \$455,160.16

This institution, like the Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded, provides for the care, custody, and training of feeble-minded, epileptic, and idiotic persons committed thereto.

At the date of our last report some of the buildings were in course of construction and were opened for the admission of inmates on February 14, 1919, when 59 inmates, 24 male and 35 female, were transferred from the Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded at Chippewa Falls. The inmate population on June 30, 1920, was 94, of which 30 were male and 64 female. This institution is relieving the pressing demand for the admission of feeble-minded persons into institutions. The Board has for several years endeavored to relieve homes of the most distressing cases and to receive as many females of child bearing age as possible.

It is the intention of the Board to award contracts out of the appropriations made for buildings by the legislature as soon as conditions have so changed as to warrant the Board in making such contracts. On account of the high cost of materials it has not been thought wise to make contracts at the present time.

Among the needed improvements, and for which appropriations have been asked, are an employers building, a poultry and hog house, remodeling the barn and several other more minor improvements which are shown in the detailed budget.

The net expenditures for operation, repairs and maintenance for 1919 were \$21,488.41 and \$46,871.50 in 1920. The per capita cost per week for 1920, which was the first year the institution was opened, was \$10.86.

The requirements for this institution for the next biennium, as shown by the budget, are as follows:

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$50,660.00	\$50,660.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	6,400.00	2,200.00
Capital Expenditures.....	25,500.00	.....
	\$82,560.00	\$52,860.00

TOMAHAWK LAKE CAMP

Tomahawk Lake, Wisconsin

Opened, 1915

Superintendent, R. A. REICH

Capacity	Average Inmate Population	
Males	20	1919
		1920
		20

Inventory Value of Plant, Real and Personal Property.... \$38,334.96

This institution is for the care of persons who are threatened with or recovering from tuberculosis. The results of the treatment and care have been satisfactory. During the last biennium 71 patients were treated of which 58 per cent left the institution. The disease in most cases was arrested. Thirty-two and one-half per cent left the institution improved and their working capacity practically restored, and in some cases wholly restored. About 7½ per cent of those discharged did not improve under treatment here and were returned to the State Sanatorium for further treatment.

With the exception of a short time during the war period the bed capacity of the institution has been occupied and there has been a waiting list, with the result that many who applied had to be refused admission.

The legislature of 1919 appropriated funds for the erection of a 40 patient cottage, refectory building, an addition to the lighting plant, workshop and cold storage plant, but on account of the high cost of labor and materials it was found that these improvements could not be made with the funds available. Recommendations are made and additional appropriations are asked for the building of a refectory, inmate cottage, female dormitory, cold storage plant, workshop, and several minor improvements detailed in the budget.

The net expenditures for operation, repairs and maintenance for 1919 was \$13,882.05 and for 1920, \$17,364.45. The per capita cost per week in 1919 was \$13.35 and for 1920, \$16.70.

The requirements for this institution for the next biennium, as shown by the budget, are as follows:

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$19,039.00	\$35,305.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
Capital Expenditures.....	67,000.00	11,300.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$87,239.00	\$47,805.00

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Opened, 1875

Superintendent, MISS MARY J. BERRY

Capacity	Average Inmate Population		
Female	230	1919	242
		1920	239

Inventory Value of Plant, Real and Personal Property.....\$293,769.36

This institution is for the confinement and instruction of female children under the age of 18 who have been convicted of a criminal offense and those who may be found to be vagrants or incorrigibles.

The average inmate population has exceeded the capacity during the last biennial period. One hundred four girls were committed in 1920, an increase of 32 commitments over the previous year. The inmate population on June 30, 1920, was 235 and there were 128 girls on parole at that time. Besides the regular academic work, each girl has an opportunity to receive training in domestic work. Several classes daily receive instruction in millinery, dressmaking and the science of cooking. The discipline of the school has been exceedingly good.

No new buildings were built or extensive remodelling done during the period and only the ordinary repairs were made. Needed improvements at this institution are as follows: a new gymnasium; remodelling of two of the dormitories; construction of conduits for underground pipes to the laundry; laundry equipment, and several minor items as shown in the budget.

The net expenditures for operation, repairs and maintenance was \$61,039.61 in 1919 and \$63,569.47 in 1920. The per capita cost per week for 1919 was \$4.85 and \$5.12 for 1920.

The requirements for this institution for the next biennium, as shown by the budget, are as follows:

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$ 69,590.00	\$70,155.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	14,550.00	8,300.00
Capital Expenditures.....	42,250.00	5,650.00
	<u>\$126,390.00</u>	<u>\$84,105.00</u>

WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR BLIND

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Opened, 1903

Superintendent, OSCAR KUSTERMANN

Inventory Value of the Plant, Personal Property..... \$24,450.66

This institution provides means of instruction of any adult blind residents of the State who desire to learn a trade. Maintenance of indigent blind persons may be paid by the State for a reasonable time to enable them to learn a trade and become self-supporting, providing such allowance does not exceed \$75.00 in any one case.

The buildings used by this institution are leased by the State and the materials used in the manufacture of articles are furnished by the State. After the articles are manufactured they are sold and the profits, whatever they may be, are paid to the inmate making the articles. The inmates are engaged in the manufacture of baskets and basket specialties and no difficulty is encountered in securing a market for their products. During the last biennial period there was paid to the blind artisans employed in the institution \$21,384.87, which represented the difference between the cost of production and the selling price of the goods.

The revolving fund at this institution should be increased so materials may be bought in quantities and advantage taken of market conditions.

It is difficult for some of these persons to secure board and a proper place to room and it would be advisable to run a boarding house where these people can pay their board and lodging. An appropriation of \$2,000.00 would be necessary for this purpose.

The requirements for this institution for the next biennium, as shown by the budget, are as follows:

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$47,805.00	\$42,405.00

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN

Taycheedah, Wisconsin

Not Opened	Camp Superintendent, JAMES KEOUGH
Capacity	67
Inventory Value of Plant, Real and Personal Property....	\$288,820.21

This is an institution to correct and remove criminal or evil tendencies or influences which render persons confined therein a menace to society and to help them become good citizens. Females of the age of not less than eighteen nor more than thirty years of age may be admitted.

None of the buildings at this institution have been made ready for occupancy, although two of the buildings have been completed and are ready for the equipment. It is hoped that these buildings will be ready for the admission of inmates in the course of a few months. There is much necessity for the opening of this institution. There is quite a demand for the admission of persons who are qualified for admission.

In addition to the funds available it will be necessary to make an appropriation of \$3,000.00 for furnishings and equipment and we recommend that an appropriation for that amount be made.

The requirements for this institution for the next biennium, as shown by the budget, are as follows:

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
Capital Expenditures.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
	\$33,000.00	\$33,000.00

BUDGET

Careful estimates of appropriations that will be required for operation, maintenance and capital expenditures for the institutions for the coming biennium have been made. Tables showing the details are attached hereto. In preparing these estimates the officers of each institution have assisted us by submitting in detail a summary of the improvements that are necessary.

Building operations and extensive repairs were delayed during the war period, except such improvements as were started prior to the time of the greatly increased prices, and as a result only the very urgent needs of the institutions were taken care of.

While it is the desire of the Board to make no additional repairs expenditures for new buildings except for those absolutely necessary to take care of the increased population and improve the housing conditions of the institutions, we believe that the social needs of the state should be met when they are due and that all items for capital which have been estimated should be allowed. It is poor economy for the state to delay the construction of buildings, the enlargement of institutions, or the establishment of new institutions, when necessity requires that they be provided, because if they are delayed it will only add additional burdens to the taxpayers of the state in the future to meet the needs of the institutions, as well as those that have been delayed.

We trust that the legislature will approve our recommendations for the amounts necessary to do such work properly.

Detailed reports of the chief officers of the institutions will be found appended hereto. They contain much valuable information and give in more accurate details the improvements that are necessary. They also include the statistics of the institutions showing the movement of population, the results of the care and treatment of the inmates and other information that is of interest.

Statistical tables will also be appended showing the movement of population of county asylums, and the cost for caring for the chronic insane. Some statistics of jails and poorhouses will likewise be appended. Copies of orders that have been adopted by the Board defining certain policies in relation to the institutions and other matters are made a part of this report.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$276,782.22	\$275,232.22
Maintenance Expenditures.....	10,100.00	9,600.00
Capital Expenditures	59,050.00	1,000.00
Total.....	\$345,932.22	\$285,832.22

Summary of Capital Expenditures

Two continuous bath rooms.....	\$20,000.00	
Complete new greenhouse.....	15,000.00	
Yard lighting system.....	3,750.00	
Tiling floor rear corridor.....	2,700.00	
Vegetable preparing room.....	7,200.00	
Sun parlor (female side).....	5,000.00	
Motor bus.....	3,700.00	
Player piano (dining room).....	700.00	
Furniture, furnishings.....	500.00	\$500.00
Machinery and equipment.....	300.00	300.00
Laboratory apparatus.....	100.00	100.00
Library books.....	100.00	100.00

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$200,944.00	\$200,944.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	15,500.00	14,000.00
Capital Expenditures.....	119,625.00	5,545.00
Total.....	\$336,069.00	\$220,489.00

Summary of Capital Expenditures

Cottage, male employees.....	\$50,000.00	
Cold storage plant.....	15,000.00	
Barn and home on west farm.....	16,500.00	
Silo.....	900.00	
Engineer's house.....	4,000.00	
Completing Superintendent's house.....	10,000.00	
Inmates hall on farm.....	1,000.00	
Tiling and water supply.....	2,800.00	\$2,420.00
Hospital barn.....	800.00	
Conduits.....	6,000.00	
Automobile.....	1,600.00	
Tractor.....	1,800.00	
Machinery and equipment.....	7,600.00	
Miscellaneous Machinery and equipment....	1,000.00	500.00
Furniture and furnishings.....	500.00	2,500.00
Laboratory apparatus.....	75.00	75.00
Library books.....	50.00	50.00

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$104,568.00	\$104,603.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	9,800.00	9,800.00
Capital Expenditures.....	87,550.00	2,075.00
Total.....	\$201,918.00	\$116,478.00

Summary of Capital Expenditures

Remodeling teachers and officers dining room	\$1,800.00
Remodeling pupil's dining room.....	1,500.00
Addition to school building.....	40,000.00
Silo.....	900.00

Summary of Capital Expenditures—Continued

Wiring and heating.....	\$7,000.00	
Machine shed.....	1,200.00	
Remodeling cottage.....	8,000.00	
Boiler equipment.....	8,500.00	
Ice machine and cooling system.....	5,500.00	
Miscellaneous Machinery and equipment....	600.00	\$600.00
Water softener plant.....	7,500.00	
Water supply.....	3,500.00	
Miscellaneous land improvement.....	350.00	300.00
Furniture and furnishings.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Library books.....	200.00	175.00

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$98,513.00	\$100,523.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	12,800.00	9,400.00
Capital Expenditures.....	5,325.00	1,700.00
Total.....	\$116,638.00	\$111,623.00

Summary of Capital Expenditures

Land and land improvements.....	\$150.00	\$150.00
Root cellar.....	2,500.00	
Misc. structures and attached fixtures.....	1,175.00	50.00
Machinery and equipment.....	500.00	500.00
Furniture and furnishings.....	150.00	150.00
School apparatus.....	800.00	800.00
Library books.....	50.00	50.00

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$155,242.00	\$155,242.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	16,365.00	31,790.00
Capital Expenditures.....	106,505.00	50,595.00
Totals.....	\$278,112.00	\$237,627.00

Summary of Capital Expenditures

New land (140 acres).....		\$35,000.00
Water softener plant.....	\$10,800.00	
Tunnel to new hospital.....	1,375.00	
Paving driveway.....		2,500.00
Tunnel to new barn.....		2,375.00
New slaughterhouse.....	2,500.00	
Isolation hospital.....	75,000.00	
Cold storage compartment.....	1,600.00	
Machine shed addition.....	700.00	
Piggery.....		3,500.00
Root cellar.....		5,000.00
Barn equipment.....		1,200.00
Wheel scrapers (2).....	200.00	
Planer.....	700.00	
Sticker.....	500.00	
Equipment for tunnel to hospital.....	960.00	

Summary of Capital Expenditures—Continued

Boiler cleaner.....	\$900.00	
Ventilating fans, kitchen and bakery.....		\$400.00
Equipment tunnel to new barn.....		620.00
Furniture and furnishings.....	1,270.00	
Live stock (revolving).....	10,000.00	

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON

	1921-22	1922-23
Operating expenditures.....	\$271,608.00	\$260,184.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	19,925.00	19,375.00
Capital Expenditures.....	241,302.00	.....
Total.....	\$532,835.00	\$279,559.00

Summary of Capital Expenditures

Tiling	\$586.00
Chester Farm	
Calf barn.....	2,300.00
Poultry house extension.....	1,000.00
Stock hospital.....	1,500.00
Fodder shed.....	400.00
Barn extension.....	3,500.00
Trenton Farm	
Tractor shed.....	300.00
Poultry and hog house extension.....	3,000.00
Sheep barn.....	1,500.00
Granary	600.00
Barn equipment.....	1,690.00
Furnace (residence).....	175.00
New officer's quarters.....	3,000.00
Fodder shed.....	400.00
Barn extension.....	4,000.00
Warber Farm	
Wiring and lighting.....	1,000.00
Cold storage plant.....	50,000.00
Addition to greenhouse.....	4,000.00
New hospital.....	150,000.00
Wagon scale and gasoline storage.....	875.00
Machinery and equipments, farms.....	6,286.00
Kitchen equipment.....	3,000.00
One ton chassis.....	600.00
Furniture and furnishings.....	1,500.00
Hand tools and sundry equipment.....	90.00

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$136,285.00	\$136,285.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	98,310.00	7,200.00
Capital Expenditures.....	74,050.00	3,300.00
Total.....	\$308,645.00	\$146,785.00

Summary of Capital Expenditures

Farm water supply.....	\$2,000.00	
City water supply.....	3,600.00	
Land	5,000.00	
Land improvements.....	3,000.00	
Cistern (Cottage F).....	250.00	
Misc. land and land improvements.....	100.00	\$100.00
New hospital.....	40,000.00	
Farmer's residence.....	5,000.00	
Completing barn.....	4,000.00	
Farm buildings.....	4,000.00	
Misc. structures and attached fixtures.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Farm machinery.....	2,000.00	
Kitchen equipment.....	1,000.00	
Laundry equipment.....	500.00	
Furnace (old hospital).....	400.00	
Misc. machinery and equipment.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Furniture and furnishings.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Laboratory apparatus.....	100.00	100.00
Library books.....	100.00	100.00

WISCONSIN HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$228,152.00	\$227,952.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	22,900.00	16,900.00
Capital Expenditures.....	115,300.00	2,400.00
Totals.....	\$366,352.00	\$247,252.00

Summary of Capital Expenditures

Water supply.....	\$2,500.00	
Miscellaneous land improvements.....	700.00	\$200.00
Isolation ward.....	90,000.00	
Laboratory	2,000.00	
Hennery	2,000.00	
New concrete floors.....	2,000.00	
Misc. structures and attached fixtures.....	3,000.00	500.00
Power plant alterations.....	10,000.00	
Miscellaneous machinery and equipment....	1,700.00	1,400.00
Furniture and furnishings.....	700.00	200.00
Apparatus	600.00	
Library books.....	100.00	100.00

STATE REFORMATORY

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$119,928.00	\$119,928.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	8,650.00	8,650.00
Capital Expenditures.....	175,450.00	1,450.00
Total.....	\$304,028.00	\$130,028.00

Summary of Capital Expenditures

Oneida Resv. Farm.....	\$20,000.00	
Water softener plant.....	10,800.00	
Landscape and tiling.....	3,000.00	
Yard lighting system.....	8,700.00	
Completing new barn.....	6,000.00	
Horse barn.....	7,000.00	
Hog barn.....	4,500.00	
Chicken house.....	1,700.00	
Remodeling farm house.....	3,000.00	
Comp. cell wing.....	35,000.00	
Comp. chapel.....	15,000.00	
Comp. C. W. roof.....	7,500.00	
Repairing roofs.....	5,000.00	
Power plant alterations.....	20,000.00	
Renewal of steam system.....	25,000.00	
Renewal of lighting system.....	1,500.00	
Miscellaneous machinery and equipment....	1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Furniture and furnishings.....	250.00	250.00
Library books.....	500.00	200.00

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$166,715.00	\$166,715.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Capital Expenditures.....	166,000.00	2,700.00
Total.....	\$342,715.00	\$179,415.00

Summary of Capital Expenditures

Water softener plant.....	\$10,800.00	
Miscellaneous land improvement.....	200.00	\$200.00
Completing infirmary.....	150,000.00	
Misc. structures and attached fixtures.....	850.00	850.00
Air compressor.....	2,500.00	
Miscellaneous machinery and equipment....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Furniture and furnishings.....	500.00	500.00
Laboratory apparatus.....	50.00	50.00
Library books.....	100.00	100.00

CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$57,930.00	\$57,930.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	4,100.00	1,200.00
Capital Expenditures.....	232,775.00	1,175.00
Total.....	\$294,805.00	\$60,305.00

Summary of Capital Expenditures

Water softener plant.....	\$8,600.00
New Ward building.....	110,000.00
Completing dining room.....	55,000.00
Completing Ward building.....	55,000.00

Summary of Capital Expenditures—Continued

Completing barn.....	\$1,000.00	
Misc. structures and attached fixtures.....	1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Machinery and equipment.....	100.00	100.00
Furnishing new buildings.....	2,000.00	
Miscellaneous furniture and furnishings....	50.00	50.00
Library books.....	25.00	25.00

TUBERCULOSIS CAMP

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$19,039.00	\$35,305.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
Capital Expenditures.....	67,000.00	11,300.00
Total.....	\$87,239.00	\$47,805.00

Summary of Capital Expenditures

Land and land improvements.....	\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00
Female dormitory.....	27,000.00	
Completing refectory.....	15,000.00	
Completing cottage.....	12,000.00	
Power house addition.....	3,500.00	
Work shop.....	3,500.00	
Cold storage plant.....	3,000.00	
Farm buildings.....		2,000.00
Silo.....		1,000.00
Motion picture machine.....	200.00	
Laundry equipment.....	1,500.00	
Work shop machinery.....		1,000.00
Misc. machinery and equipment.....	200.00	200.00
Furniture and furnishings, new building....		5,000.00
Library books.....	100.00	100.00

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$50,660.00	\$50,660.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	6,400.00	2,200.00
Capital Expenditures.....	25,500.00	.....
Total.....	\$82,560.00	\$52,860.00

Summary of Capital Expenditures

Grading.....	\$3,300.00
Spur track.....	1,700.00
Steward's residence.....	7,000.00
Poultry house.....	1,200.00
Hog house.....	3,200.00
Completing barn.....	2,200.00
Remodeling horse barn.....	2,800.00
Farm machinery.....	2,500.00
Automobile.....	1,600.00

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$69,590.00	\$70,155.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....	14,550.00	8,300.00
Capital Expenditures.....	42,250.00	5,650.00
Totals.....	\$126,390.00	\$84,105.00
Summary of Capital Expenditures		
Remodeling two dormitories.....	\$7,500.00	
New gymnasium.....	14,000.00	
Heating and wiring (cottage).....	1,900.00	
Misc. structures and attached fixtures.....	4,000.00	\$4,000.00
Conduits	10,000.00	
Truck	600.00	
Laundry equipment.....	2,500.00	
Miscellaneous machinery and equipment....	1,500.00	1,400.00
Furniture and furnishings.....	250.00	250.00

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN

	1921-22	1922-23
Operation Expenditures.....	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
Maintenance Expenditures.....		
Capital Expenditures.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Totals.....	\$33,000.00	\$33,000.00
Summary of Capital Expenditures		
Equipment, furniture and furnishings.....	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00

CONCLUSION

In concluding, the members of the Board desire to express to you their appreciation of your kind advice and co-operation which have assisted the Board in making proper distribution of many difficult matters. We desire also to express to you our appreciation of the interest you have taken in the conduct of the charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions, and the social conditions of the state.

GEORGE B. HARRIS,
E. A. EVERETT,
MAUDE E. NEPRUD,
*Members, State Board of Control
of Wisconsin.*

M. J. TAPPINS, *Secretary.*

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin, November 1, 1920.

GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I and II.—STATEMENT SHOWING NET DISBURSEMENTS FOR OPERATION, REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, NET EXPENDITURES FOR OPERATION, REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATION, PER CAPITA COST PER YEAR, PER WEEK AND PER DAY BASED ON NET DISBURSEMENTS AND NET EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1919 AND JUNE 30TH 1920.

	Net disbursements for operation, repairs and maintenance		Net expenditures for operation, repairs and maintenance	Average daily inmate population	*Based on Net Disbursements			*Based on Net Expenditures		
	1919	1920			Per capita cost per year	Per capita cost per week	Per capita cost per day	Per capita cost per year	Per capita cost per week	Per capita cost per day
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.....	1919	\$217,651.21	\$198,364.71	682	\$333.80	\$6.42	\$0.82	\$304.24	\$6.85	\$0.83
	1920	264,022.13	239,012.45	661	369.43	7.68	1.10	361.59	6.95	0.99
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	1919	220,466.07	179,780.39	627	351.62	6.76	0.97	286.73	5.51	0.79
	1920	266,263.35	218,653.98	611	435.78	8.38	1.20	356.88	6.86	0.98
Central State Hospital for Insane.....	1919	50,569.01	44,126.66	104	486.24	9.35	1.34	424.29	8.16	1.17
	1920	56,978.26	50,611.63	106	542.65	10.44	1.49	462.01	9.27	1.32
Wisconsin School for the Deaf.....	1919	82,604.21	80,189.67	154	529.51	10.18	1.45	514.04	9.89	1.41
	1920	99,899.07	97,662.15	159	628.30	12.08	1.73	614.16	11.81	1.69
Wisconsin School for the Blind.....	1919	80,483.57	71,831.62	182	609.42	11.72	1.67	544.18	10.47	1.50
	1920	98,440.94	89,870.12	181	713.29	13.72	1.96	682.60	12.13	1.73
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.....	1919	156,270.73	123,143.45	442	353.55	6.80	0.97	278.61	5.86	0.77
	1920	180,325.16	144,268.91	451	399.86	7.69	1.10	319.94	6.15	0.88
Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls.....	1919		61,039.61	242				252.23	4.85	0.69
	1920		63,569.47	289				265.98	5.12	0.73

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

State Public School.....	1919 1920	104,212.22 116,263.05	\$63,609.66 \$104,298.76	235 257	443.46 448.49	8.53 8.62	1.22 1.23	398.34 406.83	7.66 7.80	1.09 1.11
Wisconsin State Prison.....	1919 1920	816,878.01 862,716.70	282,941.04 321,959.08	778 749	497.30 484.27	7.83 9.31	1.12 1.33	293.70 429.56	7.09 8.27	1.00 1.18
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	1919 1920	117,673.77 136,037.01	99,693.98 118,707.46	947 274	476.41 508.78	9.16 9.69	1.31 1.38	403.62 433.24	7.76 8.33	1.11 1.19
Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded.....	1919 1920	233,450.04 303,654.33	239,391.64 241,903.45	1099 1080	257.94 255.93	4.95 5.60	0.71 0.80	217.83 223.21	4.19 4.39	0.60 0.63
So. Wis. Home for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic.....	1919 1920	27,464.92 56,223.83	21,488.41 46,371.50	83	677.38	13.03	1.86	564.72	10.86	1.55
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....	1919 1920	155,028.84 159,127.87	153,122.94 157,341.45	172 174	901.33 914.53	17.33 17.59	2.48 2.51	890.25 904.26	17.20 17.39	2.46 2.48
Tomahawk Lake Camp.....	1919 1920		13,882.05 17,364.45	20 20				694.10 883.22	13.35 16.70	1.91 2.39
Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women.....	1919 1920		5,316.58 6,609.09							
Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind.....	1919 1920		34,545.47 40,298.04							

*Net Disbursements includes in addition to net cash expenditures, the net value of Farm Products consumed at the Institution.
 *Net Expenditures includes only the net cash expenditures.
 Includes expenditures for crippled and deformed children.
 Top figures for 1919; bottom figures for 1920.

TABLE III—SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR OPERATION, REPAIRS

	Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane	Northern Hospital for the Insane	Wisconsin School for the Deaf	Wisconsin School for the Blind	Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys	Wisconsin State Prison
General administration...	\$11,631.40	\$10,829.64	\$5,907.40	\$7,129.25	\$9,682.32	\$17,640.71
Supervision and discipline	21,087.09	25,204.01	2,050.72	1,798.56	1,558.57	46,324.72
Physical plant.....	45,156.96	32,484.07	16,001.23	15,143.97	21,136.41	65,242.30
Household.....	13,931.43	11,369.47	4,864.17	5,539.66	12,532.49	7,755.87
Physical welfare.....	80,909.02	67,099.88	19,092.46	14,443.32	35,968.82	60,636.13
Religion, education and recreation.....	881.57	507.09	18,741.89	13,455.16	10,533.04	475.09
Miscellaneous.....	6,965.38	4,207.46	1,027.72	1,360.26	4,310.56	9,572.88
Trade schools and in- dustries.....			4,357.76	332.87	2,865.49	9,097.60
Farm and garden.....	7,727.23	17,279.39	3,713.38	7,235.83	17,212.25	20,286.87
Prison camp activities.....						32,346.40
Total for operation.....	\$188,290.08	\$168,981.01	\$75,756.73	\$66,438.88	\$115,799.95	\$280,778.57
Total for maintenance.....	\$10,466.97	\$10,951.67	\$4,505.33	\$5,304.90	\$7,646.09	\$13,393.68
Total operation and maintenance.....	\$198,757.05	\$179,932.68	\$80,262.06	\$71,833.78	\$123,446.04	\$288,172.25
Less discounts and other credits.....	392.34	152.29	72.30	2.16	302.59	210.31
Totals.....	\$198,364.71	\$179,780.39	\$80,189.67	\$71,831.62	\$123,143.45	\$288,961.94
Subsistence products transferred from farm.....	19,250.50	40,685.68	2,414.54	8,651.95	33,127.28	33,916.07
Totals.....	\$217,615.21	\$220,466.07	\$82,604.21	\$80,483.57	\$156,270.73	\$316,878.01

TABLE IV—FOR YEAR

General administration...	\$12,711.87	\$12,443.99	\$6,863.74	\$8,568.40	\$9,876.14	\$18,015.34
Supervision and discipline	24,719.16	25,729.59	2,147.31	2,117.00	1,587.21	62,804.27
Physical plant.....	55,622.13	39,596.68	18,750.99	18,881.81	26,057.99	74,407.92
Household.....	19,523.00	14,658.14	6,197.97	5,209.76	12,693.21	6,010.74
Physical welfare.....	98,518.89	81,395.92	24,004.26	18,145.34	41,825.91	88,646.54
Religion, education and recreation.....	1,188.04	695.59	21,296.80	15,415.07	10,917.77	986.20
Miscellaneous.....	5,465.87	698.26	2,152.55	1,880.37	3,489.60	8,943.85
Trade schools and in- dustries.....			5,312.81	563.01	4,969.36	16,098.43
Farm and garden.....	14,955.25	27,828.84	5,022.40	5,968.39	24,282.36	23,571.51
Prison camp activities.....						88,169.69
Total for operation.....	\$232,734.21	\$203,047.01	\$91,748.83	\$76,229.15	\$135,549.55	\$322,654.49
Total for maintenance.....	6,700.95	15,406.61	6,016.57	6,643.60	9,210.64	17,244.69
Total operation and maintenance.....	\$239,435.16	\$208,453.62	\$97,765.40	\$82,872.75	\$144,760.19	\$339,899.18
Less discounts and other credits.....	422.71	399.64	113.25	7.53	466.28	\$17,940.10
Totals.....	\$239,012.45	\$218,053.98	\$97,652.15	\$82,870.12	\$144,293.91	\$321,959.08
Subsistence products transferred from farm.....	25,009.68	48,209.37	2,246.92	10,570.82	36,031.25	40,757.62
Totals.....	\$264,022.13	\$266,263.35	\$99,899.07	\$93,440.94	\$180,325.16	\$362,716.70

*Includes crippled and deformed children.

‡Includes \$17,580.24 transfer of milk to creamery.

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

AND MAINTENANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

State Public School	Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded	Wisconsin State Reformatory	So. Wis. Home for the Feeble-Minded	Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium	Central State Hospital for the Insane	Tomahawk Lake Camp	Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls
\$8,028.04	\$10,709.61	\$8,774.11	\$4,884.27	\$8,228.36	\$4,117.17	\$2,389.39	\$5,461.30
7,868.52	32,353.66	16,342.40	1,234.54	615.00	11,145.22		2,499.46
19,470.09	48,850.62	28,737.91	4,082.96	33,073.21	9,359.40	1,811.49	8,369.18
6,878.31	19,968.44	2,952.93	862.19	20,654.75	2,670.42	1,303.61	5,827.66
29,745.95	81,746.09	22,807.21	3,153.21	77,696.63	13,180.81	6,128.22	27,677.76
1,674.06	5,112.65	3,092.72	47.11	1,116.43	184.28	45.52	3,804.94
7,392.03	5,802.87	9,426.30	77.52	494.56	151.21	49.97	968.21
		1,085.33				31.31	
5,576.40	24,707.68	3,499.00	7,409.22	2,729.50	2,625.57	1,661.62	869.70
*\$88,973.40	\$228,741.62	\$96,667.91	\$21,201.02	\$144,608.44	\$43,433.58	\$13,421.13	\$55,478.21
4,773.85	11,078.13	3,222.44	422.82	8,683.42	718.18	482.30	6,212.12
\$93,746.75	\$239,819.75	\$99,890.35	\$21,623.84	\$153,291.86	\$44,151.76	\$13,903.43	\$61,690.33
137.09	428.11	196.37	135.43	168.92	25.10	21.38	650.72
*\$98,609.66	\$239,391.64	\$99,693.96	\$21,488.41	\$153,122.94	\$44,126.66	\$13,882.05	\$61,039.61
10,602.57	44,069.30	17,979.79	5,976.51	1,905.90	6,442.35		
\$104,212.23	\$288,480.94	\$117,673.77	\$27,464.92	\$155,028.84	\$50,569.01	\$13,882.05	\$61,039.61

ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1920.

\$9,513.99	\$11,415.81	\$8,118.08	\$6,563.07	\$8,438.78	\$5,773.59	\$2,818.12	\$6,404.46
9,563.04	29,294.81	19,154.95	3,456.20	637.10	12,887.35		2,921.21
20,560.92	58,289.59	32,994.33	12,723.47	29,068.53	10,707.38	1,907.48	7,906.82
7,078.30	18,446.66	4,480.67	2,180.90	18,792.46	2,406.32	2,595.24	6,619.39
33,627.23	81,645.23	32,183.64	9,107.63	86,186.08	15,071.47	7,110.46	29,324.78
3,207.72	4,338.59	3,955.38	721.88	928.91	215.55	102.79	4,547.54
6,306.08	5,166.05	5,938.83	310.64	567.05	234.46	47.00	1,125.53
		.26				67.76	
7,096.30	20,206.85	4,471.51	10,004.43	2,691.19	3,252.76	2,103.59	985.46
*\$97,987.92	\$228,802.59	\$111,292.65	\$45,093.22	\$147,309.15	\$50,548.88	\$16,752.44	\$59,835.19
6,464.04	13,523.65	7,703.22	1,981.19	10,232.64	116.46	626.61	4,322.10
\$104,451.96	\$242,326.24	\$118,995.87	\$47,074.41	\$157,541.79	\$50,665.34	\$17,379.05	\$64,157.29
153.20	422.79	288.41	202.91	200.34	53.71	14.60	587.82
*\$104,298.76	\$241,903.45	\$118,707.46	\$46,871.50	\$157,341.45	\$50,611.63	\$17,364.45	\$63,569.47
10,964.29	61,180.88	19,329.55	9,349.03	1,786.42	6,366.63		
\$115,263.05	\$303,084.33	\$138,037.01	\$56,220.53	\$159,127.87	\$56,978.26	\$17,364.45	\$63,569.47

TABLE V—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES AND WITHDRAWALS

	Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane	Northern Hospital for the Insane	Wisconsin School for the Deaf	Wisconsin School for the Blind	Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys	Wisconsin State Prison
Additions to fixed assets.....	\$1,221.69	\$2,422.48	\$1,625.70	\$21,518.67	\$932.07	\$16,504.94
Increase or decrease in store supplies.....	—968.84	820.80	776.05	—1,233.06	1,253.89	—7,560.39
Operation expenses.....	*190,892.53	168,981.01	75,756.73	\$69,141.23	115,799.95	\$262,218.18
Maintenance expenses.....	10,466.97	10,951.67	4,505.83	5,394.90	7,646.09	13,393.68
Totals	\$201,592.85	\$183,175.96	\$82,663.81	\$94,821.74	\$125,637.00	\$292,116.80
Withdrawals from appropria- tion.....	*\$201,200.51	\$183,023.67	\$82,591.42	\$94,819.58	\$125,334.41	\$291,906.49
Discounts and other credits.....	392.34	152.29	72.39	2.16	302.59	210.31
Totals	\$201,592.85	\$183,175.96	\$82,663.81	\$94,821.74	\$125,637.00	\$292,116.80

TABLE VI—YEAR ENDING

Additions to fixed assets.....	\$10,223.78	\$15,120.26	\$34,866.22	\$4,339.08	\$9,854.68	\$63,907.45
Increase or decrease in store supplies.....	6,675.64	841.47	1,394.03	1,116.37	7,185.74	5,734.24
Operation expenses.....	*242,787.81	208,047.01	91,748.83	\$78,867.86	135,549.55	\$324,242.36
Maintenance expenses.....	6,700.95	15,406.61	6,016.57	6,648.50	9,210.64	17,244.69
Totals	\$266,388.18	\$232,732.41	\$134,025.65	\$90,971.81	\$161,800.61	\$401,128.74
Withdrawals from appropria- tion.....	\$265,965.47*	\$232,332.77	\$133,912.40	\$90,964.28	\$161,834.33	\$393,183.64
Discounts and other credits.....	422.71	399.64	113.25	7.53	466.28	17,940.10
Totals	\$266,388.18	\$232,732.41	\$134,025.65	\$90,971.81	\$161,800.61	\$401,128.74

*Includes Psychiatric Institute.

—Decrease in store supplies.

‡Includes summer school and aid to blind students.

‡Includes allowance for crippled and deformed children.

‡Includes road construction and prison camps.

FROM APPROPRIATIONS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1919

State Public School	Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded	Wisconsin State Reformatory	So. Wis. Home for the Feeble-Minded	Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium	Central State Hospital for Insane	Tomahawk Lake Camp	Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls	Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind	Industrial Home for Women
\$4,458.21	\$6,628.17	\$30,949.58	\$73,117.35	\$1,902.12	\$1,330.68	\$1,910.06	\$2.00	\$65.11	\$28,135.38
-3,258.04	2,911.24	-6,900.94	8,267.44	326.16	844.37				\$1,387.77
+88,973.40	228,741.62	96,667.91	21,201.02	144,808.44	49,438.58	13,421.13	55,478.21	34,545.47	5,816.58
4,778.35	11,078.13	8,222.44	422.82	8,683.42	718.18	482.30	6,212.12		
\$94,946.92	\$249,359.16	\$123,938.99	\$98,008.63	\$155,520.14	\$46,326.76	\$15,813.51	\$61,692.33	\$34,610.58	\$34,889.73
+94,809.83	\$248,981.05	\$123,742.62	\$97,873.20	\$155,351.22	\$46,301.66	\$15,792.13	\$61,041.61	\$34,551.08	\$34,796.85
137.09	428.11	196.37	135.43	168.92	25.10	21.38	650.72	59.50	42.88
\$94,946.92	\$249,359.16	\$123,938.99	\$98,008.63	\$155,520.14	\$46,326.76	\$15,813.51	\$61,692.33	\$34,610.58	\$34,889.73

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\$6,862.24	\$34,990.92	\$18,010.79	\$32,805.33	\$16,975.51	\$1,734.88	\$742.21	\$1,758.58	\$45.00	\$3,199.54
5,417.27	9,199.28	8,197.81	3,616.61	552.55	605.56				\$1,440.41
+97,987.92	228,802.59	111,292.65	45,098.22	147,309.15	50,548.88	18,752.44	59,885.19	40,208.04	6,608.59
6,464.04	13,523.65	7,703.22	1,981.19	10,232.64	116.46	626.61	4,322.10		5.50
\$116,731.47	\$286,516.44	\$140,204.46	\$83,496.35	\$175,069.85	\$53,005.78	\$18,121.26	\$65,915.87	\$40,253.04	\$11,249.04
+116,578.27	\$286,093.65	\$139,916.05	\$83,293.44	\$174,869.51	\$52,952.07	\$18,106.66	\$65,328.05	\$40,153.97	\$11,190.83
153.20	422.79	288.41	202.91	200.34	53.71	14.60	587.82	99.07	58.21
\$116,731.47	\$286,516.44	\$140,204.46	\$83,496.35	\$175,069.85	\$53,005.78	\$18,121.26	\$65,915.87	\$40,253.04	\$11,249.04

TABLE VII.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN THE SEVERAL STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1919, AND JUNE 30, 1920.

ADMISSIONS	Wisconsin State Hospital for Insane		Northern Hospital for the Insane		Wisconsin School for the Deaf		Wisconsin School for the Blind		Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys	
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
Number remaining in institution at commencement of year.....	652	645	624	611	149	137			425	463
Returned from escapes made, paroles granted and transfers made before commencement of the year.....	119	118	35	30					89	93
Transferred from other institutions.....									10	20
Returned from homes and leave of absence.....	514	541	535	468	15	30	98	97	271	201
Original admissions during the year.....	1,285	1,304	1,194	1,109	164	167	116	113	795	781
Totals.....										
DISCHARGES										
Deported and transferred to other states.....	6	5	1	1						1
Died.....	153	104	98	86	1	1				
Discharged as sane under Sec. 587 R. S.....			6	6					24	13
Discharged, expiration of sentence.....										
Discharged, reduction of time.....										
Dropped.....										
Dropped for various reasons.....									5	3
Eloped and not returned during the year.....			11	11						
Escaped.....									5	3
Given conditional pardon by Governor.....										
Graduated.....					11	25	3	4		
Left school during the year.....					6	6	4	9		
Out on a visit at home.....					143	133	104	97		

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	3	2			10	4																
Escaped																						
Given conditional pardon by Governor	6	5																				
Discharged																						
Left school during the year			41	33	25	40																
Out on a visit at home																						
Paroled by the State Board of Control	73	110			98	100																121
Paroled during the year by Superintendents of Institutions																						
Paroled by Governor	2	5			2	4																
Placed in homes on indenture			118	111																		
Released by order of Court	9	1		3	1																	
Returned to Counties and to Courts			1	3										1	2					1		5
Returned to Sanatorium, unimproved																						
Transferred to Hospitals for Insane	14	16				2																
Transferred to Wisconsin State Reformatory	2	1																				
Transferred to Wisconsin State Prison					5	5																
Transferred to all other institutions and not returned	6	3	32	71	61	63																12
Remainng at the close of the year	768	693	252	256	1,016	268	273	165	162	162	106	106	21	19	238	235						
Totals	1,157	1,055	484	499	1,397	501	488	391	410	410	117	128	48	43	355	367						
Average daily number of inmates for year	777	743	235	257	1,099	247	274	172	174	174	104	105	20	20	242	239						

*School closed June 30th.
 †Does not include summer school students.
 ‡Includes crippled and deformed children.

TABLE VIII—SHOWING SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AT THE VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

Institutions	Total remitted to state treasurer	Receipts credited to general fund	Refunds credited to appropriation	Receipts credited to revolving fund
Wisconsin State Hospital for Insane	\$15,172.43	\$13,519.92	\$268.51	\$1,384.00*
Northern Hospital for Insane	19,553.23	18,615.81	947.42	590.00*
Wisconsin School for the Deaf	1,547.30	890.39	174.73	982.18*
Wisconsin School for the Blind	1,628.53	687.91	272.07	668.60*
Wis. Industrial School for Boys	2,172.44	1,095.61	407.09	669.74*
Wisconsin State Prison	91,737.00	90,983.03	525.57	278.40*
State Public School	5,916.57	178.66	4,797.75	940.16*
Wis. Home for the Feeble-Minded	2,850.02	1,696.23	882.79	271.00
Wisconsin State Reformatory	13,846.93	11,606.55	2,240.38	
Wisconsin Tuberculosis Sanatorium	16,268.78	16,172.70	58.32	1,037.76
Central State Hospital for Insane	78.83	63.47	15.88	
Wis. Industrial Home for Women	1,834.12	1,104.35	729.77	
Southern Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic	3,579.42	1,832.41	435.15	1,311.86*
Tomahawk Lake Camp	637.01	651.13	15.88	
Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind	29,141.21			29,141.21
Wis. Industrial School for Girls	3,861.90	3,241.90		620.00†
Prison Industries				
Prison	16,047.33			16,047.33
Reformatory	25,226.15			25,226.15
Totals	\$251,129.25	\$160,790.07	\$11,170.79	\$79,168.39

*Live Stock.

†Interest on Benevolent Trust Fund.

The cash receipts at the Binder Twine Plant at the Wisconsin State Prison are not included in the above table.

TABLE IX—SHOWING SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AT THE VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Institutions	Total remitted to state treasurer	Receipts credited to general fund	Refunds credited to appropriation	Receipts credited to revolving fund
Wisconsin State Hospital for Insane	\$14,819.10	\$13,922.34	\$821.76	\$675.00*
Northern Hospital for Insane	29,406.68	25,064.46	771.45	3,570.77*
Wisconsin School for the Deaf	2,181.72	1,174.40	866.49	660.83*
Wisconsin School for the Blind	1,531.74	637.45	54.29	840.00*
Wis. Industrial School for Boys	1,759.75	552.21	457.14	750.40*
Wisconsin State Prison	1235,648.81	232,414.71	351.42	1,187.71*
State Public School	6,999.59	172.81	4,974.80	1,694.91†
Wis. Home for the Feeble-Minded	3,646.75	1,903.07	568.63	1,175.00*
Wisconsin State Reformatory	25,419.20	23,780.20	1,601.00	88.00*
Wis. State Tuberculosis Sanatorium	20,011.02	19,831.33	179.69	
Central State Hospital for Insane	907.05	243.68	154.97	506.40*
Wis. Industrial Home for Women	414.16	218.08	73	195.30*
Southern Wis. Home for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic	2,471.64	1,660.18	556.58	354.88*
Tomahawk Lake Camp	2,663.16	2,650.01	13.15	
Wis. Workshop for the Blind	27,662.01			27,662.01
Wis. Industrial School for Girls	1,921.10	1,186.53	93.32	641.25†
Prison Industries				
Prison	66,789.77			66,789.77
Reformatory	29,943.76			29,943.76
Totals	\$474,197.01	\$325,311.46	\$10,455.02	\$138,430.53

*Live Stock.

†Interest on Benevolent Trust Funds.

‡Road Construction.

†Of this amount \$118,621.95 is reverted from Binder Twine Plant Labor Account from 1912-1919, Inc.

Cash Receipts of Binder Twine Plant at Wisconsin State Prison are not included in the above table.

TABLE X—SHOWING SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS AUDITED BY THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN FOR CARE OF INMATES IN STATE INSTITUTIONS, COUNTY ASYLUMS, AND COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1919 and JUNE 30TH, 1920.

	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919			YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920		
	State Aid	Due from Counties	Total	State Aid	Due from Counties	Total
Wis. State Hospital for Insane		\$63,128.87	\$63,128.87		\$72,349.13	\$72,349.13
Northern Hospital for Insane		49,121.02	49,121.02		54,800.63	54,800.63
Central State Hospital for Insane		4,312.28	4,312.28		5,385.72	5,385.72
County Asylums	\$585,001.71	184,948.40	769,950.11	\$690,143.37	219,555.83	909,699.25
Milwaukee Hospital for Insane	68,123.79		68,123.79	86,719.17		86,719.17
Wis. Ind. School for Boys		23,074.11	23,074.11		56,131.06	56,131.06
Wis. Ind. School for Girls		31,733.99	31,733.99		31,327.45	31,327.45
Wis. Home for Feeble-Minded		132,541.03	132,541.03		160,120.41	160,120.41
So. Wis. Home for Feeble Minded and Epileptic		1,969.68	1,969.68		11,799.19	11,799.19
Wis. State Tuberculosis Sanatorium		55,141.29	55,141.29		58,097.93	58,097.93
Tomahawk Lake Camp		4,476.40	4,476.40		5,018.76	5,018.76
County Tuberculosis Sanatoria	131,951.39	33,208.46	165,159.85	180,353.25	36,944.09	217,297.34
Douglas Co. Tubercular Insane		3,973.62	6,220.81	3,866.18	2,314.44	6,180.62
	\$739,050.51	\$685,902.72	\$1,374,953.23	\$961,081.97	\$713,844.69	\$1,674,926.66

TABLE XI—COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING NET DISBURSEMENTS FOR OPERATION AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, NET EXPENDITURES FOR OPERATION, AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF INMATES, AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK AT THE VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR THE FISCAL YEARS FROM JUNE 30, 1911 TO JUNE 30, 1920, INCLUSIVE.

Institution	Year	Net disbursements for operation and repairs and maintenance	Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance	Average daily number of inmates	*Per capita cost per week
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane--	1911	163,184.74	144,806.86	622	4.46
	1912	164,650.50	150,690.96	589	4.89
	1913	181,523.19	158,126.46	583	5.16
	1914	170,592.54	166,894.59	610	5.23
	1915	177,020.51	162,596.20	622	5.01
	1916	180,339.60	164,285.68	635	4.95
	1917	197,321.05	178,061.23	655	5.25
	1918	209,629.83	189,618.89	655	5.57
	1919	217,651.21	198,864.71	652	5.35
	1920	234,022.13	239,012.45	661	6.95
Northern Hospital for the Insane-----	1911	170,008.86	160,737.16	613	5.02
	1912	189,515.34	159,812.19	609	5.02
	1913	183,517.74	175,223.13	608	5.52
	1914	183,493.15	179,234.83	609	5.64
	1915	191,435.21	172,480.06	613	5.40
	1916	182,423.78	160,582.43	627	4.90
	1917	199,119.57	176,492.66	687	5.32
	1918	208,910.64	179,576.63	632	5.45
	1919	220,466.07	179,780.39	627	5.51
	1920	266,263.35	218,053.98	611	6.36
Wisconsin School for the Deaf-----	1911	65,070.72	63,048.90	194	6.23
	1912	67,499.32	63,463.14	166	7.31
	1913	65,934.16	64,626.34	156	7.96
	1914	68,537.19	65,318.02	172	7.25
	1915	72,061.85	69,839.40	194	6.80
	1916	66,679.56	64,562.63	194	6.36
	1917	70,490.43	69,109.38	186	7.14
	1918	69,950.90	67,227.19	177	7.30
	1919	82,604.21	80,189.67	156	9.89
	1920	99,369.07	97,662.15	159	11.81
Wisconsin School for the Blind-----	1911	37,971.02	34,890.01	83	8.06
	1912	40,621.23	39,022.11	77	9.69
	1913	42,692.19	41,515.32	95	8.34
	1914	58,273.50	53,656.37	111	9.24
	1915	55,994.88	52,667.67	117	8.63
	1916	65,193.11	61,627.19	124	9.51
	1917	63,734.65	64,096.12	123	9.63
	1918	79,911.92	73,851.54	125	11.36
	1919	80,483.57	71,831.62	132	10.47
	1920	93,440.94	82,370.12	131	12.13
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys-----	1911	78,388.76	75,288.26	365	3.96
	1912	85,334.92	79,477.78	367	4.14
	1913	87,069.11	78,573.34	377	4.00
	1914	84,157.36	80,408.69	385	4.00
	1915	105,691.00	94,068.97	404	4.47
	1916	108,080.69	92,795.77	416	4.26
	1917	115,196.03	97,809.63	408	4.66
	1918	130,744.59	119,247.56	412	5.57
	1919	156,270.73	123,143.45	442	5.36
	1920	180,325.16	144,293.91	451	6.15
Wisconsin State Prison-----	1911	137,761.24	135,780.90	695	3.75
	1912	161,971.30	152,319.10	716	4.07
	1913	166,896.16	152,890.10	732	4.01
	1914	169,068.24	169,968.80	741	4.40
	1915	188,547.33	181,731.16	307	4.32
	1916	187,854.34	179,892.30	906	3.80
	1917	204,351.36	196,353.91	915	4.12
	1918	264,461.23	249,544.56	352	5.62
	1919	316,373.01	232,961.94	773	7.00
	1920	362,716.70	321,959.06	749	8.27

*Based on Net Expenditures.

TABLE XI—Concluded. COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING NET DISBURSEMENTS FOR OPERATION, AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, NET EXPENDITURES FOR OPERATION, AND REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF INMATES AND PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK AT THE VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR THE FISCAL YEARS FROM JUNE 30, 1911, TO JUNE 30, 1920, INCLUSIVE.

Institution	Year	Net disbursements for operation and repairs and maintenance	Net expenditures for operation and repairs and maintenance	Average daily number of inmates	*Per capita cost per week
State Public School.....	1911	57,766.28	57,940.29	163	6.61
	1912	64,877.23	57,515.05	150	7.33
	1913	56,611.68	44,387.23	121	7.00
	1914	59,638.04	42,967.22	127	6.47
	1915	63,298.18	53,826.98	153	7.08
	1916	54,758.65	55,782.22	189	5.67
	1917	65,551.19	59,788.58	189	6.08
	1918	74,246.62	68,290.63	211	6.22
	1919	104,212.23	93,609.66	235	7.66
	1920	116,263.05	104,298.76	257	7.80
Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded.....	1911	170,068.37	159,749.20	972	3.15
	1912	179,540.93	161,287.39	988	3.12
	1913	189,562.23	172,376.98	1,006	3.29
	1914	182,254.76	169,072.54	1,063	3.06
	1915	217,448.67	192,646.24	1,100	3.36
	1916	211,193.68	187,676.05	1,134	3.16
	1917	218,943.07	196,906.79	1,131	3.35
	1918	251,559.89	218,404.51	1,130	3.72
	1919	283,480.94	239,391.64	1,099	4.19
	1920	303,084.33	241,908.45	1,060	4.39
*So. Wis. Home for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic	1919	27,464.92	21,488.41		
	1920	56,220.53	46,871.50	83	10.86
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	1911	67,814.13	48,595.61	229	4.07
	1912	66,508.28	50,922.58	253	3.78
	1913	77,414.22	64,692.33	244	5.08
	1914	71,505.55	69,184.16	226	5.87
	1915	83,002.42	77,696.77	234	5.24
	1916	91,433.19	84,723.18	309	5.24
	1917	101,005.22	96,482.02	284	6.46
	1918	120,753.00	113,292.66	273	7.98
	1919	157,673.77	199,698.98	247	7.76
	1920	138,037.01	118,707.46	274	8.33
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium....	1911	96,667.17	68,523.12	106	12.40
	1912	96,772.82	75,068.15	119	12.06
	1913	106,441.54	88,750.40	159	10.72
	1914	97,331.02	94,666.32	150	12.10
	1915	108,212.95	107,024.42	162	12.67
	1916	113,883.13	112,123.11	187	11.47
	1917	119,279.14	118,339.27	186	12.23
	1918	142,172.89	139,854.89	187	14.33
	1919	155,028.84	153,122.94	172	17.20
	1920	159,127.87	157,341.45	174	17.39
Central State Hospital for the Insane.....	1914	30,249.28	15,253.28	39	7.46
	1915	29,682.91	23,710.13	63	8.74
	1916	32,596.72	31,188.74	94	6.35
	1917	40,296.69	38,261.03	103	7.21
	1918	45,749.07	41,106.84	100	7.90
	1919	50,569.01	44,128.66	104	8.16
	1920	56,978.26	50,611.63	105	9.27
Tomahawk Lake Camp.....	1916		7,020.86	10	13.46
	1917		11,697.56	20	11.25
	1918		13,446.50	20	12.92
	1919		13,882.05	20	13.35
	1920		17,364.45	20	16.70
Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls.....	1917		49,720.21		
	1918		53,310.75	232	4.43
	1919		61,039.61	242	4.85
	1920		63,569.47	239	5.12
Psychiatric Institute.....	1916		5,260.10		
	1917		5,589.79		
	1918		2,915.60		
	1919		2,602.45		
	1920		10,053.60		

*South Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic opened February, 1919.

TABLE XII—TABLE SHOWING INVENTORY OF STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Institutions	*Acres	Land and Land Improvem'ts	Buildings	All other property	Total
Wis. State Hospital for the Insane	408	\$36,191.82	\$319,513.82	\$190,845.26	\$1,046,556.90
Northern Hospital for the Insane	595	58,236.54	830,083.44	183,949.28	1,077,271.26
Wis. School for the Deaf	33	37,264.39	251,183.31	44,462.61	332,890.31
Wis. School for the Blind	107	24,630.92	235,832.79	73,974.09	338,987.80
Wis. Industrial School for Boys	498	74,078.43	371,198.92	144,518.69	589,797.04
Wisconsin State Prison	716	123,609.25	943,579.64	302,037.44	1,369,226.33
State Public School	234	21,319.72	192,796.73	66,394.60	120,511.05
Wis. Home for the Feeble-Minded	1,014	72,293.76	799,530.91	216,479.46	1,088,304.13
So. Wis. Home for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic	518	89,277.15	240,899.93	124,983.08	455,160.16
Wisconsin State Reformatory	346	50,353.50	568,140.69	233,423.45	851,917.64
Wis. State Tuberculosis Sanatorium	210	49,342.03	282,134.40	104,828.12	435,804.55
Tomahawk Lake Camp	64	3,055.16	24,423.17	10,856.63	138,334.96
Central State Hospital for the Insane	72	38,268.99	183,733.98	44,166.68	266,169.65
Wis. Industrial School for Girls	8	109,325.16	143,077.68	41,306.52	293,769.36
Wis. Industrial Home for Women	244	60,171.21	193,193.87	35,456.13	1288,820.21
Wis. Workshop for the Blind				24,450.66	124,450.66
Binder Twine Plant		3,326.50	103,825.16	526,340.59	633,492.25
Totals		\$850,796.53	\$6,242,629.44	\$2,378,632.29	\$9,472,058.26

†Ledger balances as of June 30, 1920 without inventory adjustments.

*The acreage as given in this table includes all the land owned by the state at the institution, not only the land used for the institution farms but also the building sites and grounds about the institutions used for park purposes.

TABLE XIII—SHOWING NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS IN STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE AND COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE ON JUNE 30, 1919, AND ALSO THE NUMBER ON PAROLE FROM SUCH INSTITUTIONS ON THAT DATE AND SUBJECT TO BE RETURNED THERETO UNDER THE PAROLE LAWS OF THE STATE.

County Asylums for Chronic Insane	Male	Female	Total	Out on parole and subject to be returned by the Superintendent	Total
1. Brown	53	52	105	10	115
2. Chippewa	108	55	163	0	163
3. Columbia	54	41	95	3	98
4. Dane	89	83	172	1	173
5. Dodge	84	69	153	4	157
6. Douglas	123	94	217*	4	221
7. Dunn	67	41	106	1	109
8. Eau Claire	100	76	176	2	178
9. Fond du Lac	102	117	219	2	221
10. Grant	84	89	173	2	175
11. Green	66	58	124	9	133
12. Iowa	61	67	128	1	129
13. Jefferson	107	76	183	5	188
14. La Crosse	111	113	224	2	226
15. Manitowoc	120	90	210	7	217
16. Marathon	110	77	187	15	202
17. Marquette	120	68	188	4	192
18. Milwaukee	444	353	797	36	833
19. Monroe	60	41	101	1	102
20. Outagamie	79	70	149	5	154
21. Racine	108	104	212	0	212
22. Richland	74	59	133	10	143
23. Rock	75	72	147	8	155
24. St. Croix	75	61	136	3	139
25. Sauk	105	68	173	0	173
26. Shawano	63	61	124	1	125
27. Sheboygan	113	89	202	5	207
28. Trempealeau	76	41	117	0	117
29. Vernon	58	53	111	0	111
30. Walworth	67	58	125	6	131
31. Washington	84	55	139	0	139
32. Waukesha	106	95	201	3	204
33. Waupaca	75	58	133	7	140
34. Winnebago	114	102	216	6	222
35. Wood	116	94	210	2	212
Total County Asylums.....	3,451	2,800	6,251	165	6,416
Hospitals:					
Wisconsin State Hospital.....	376	269	645	604	1,249
Northern Hosp. for Insane.....	378	235	613	477	1,090
Central State Hosp. for Insane.....	105	-----	105	-----	105
Milwaukee Hosp. for Insane.....	308	286	594	345	939
Total Hospitals.....	1,167	790	1,957	1,426	3,383
Total County Asylums.....	3,451	2,800	6,251	165	6,416
Total number insane under public care.....	4,618	3,590	8,208	1,591	9,799

*Includes twenty-three inmates Douglas County Sanatorium.

TABLE XIV—SHOWING NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS IN STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE AND COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE ON JUNE 30, 1920, AND ALSO THE NUMBER ON PAROLE FROM SUCH INSTITUTIONS ON THAT DATE AND SUBJECT TO BE RETURNED THERETO UNDER THE PAROLE LAWS OF THE STATE.

County Asylums for Chronic Insane	Male	Female	Total	Out on parole and subject to be returned by the superintendent	Total
1. Brown	53	57	110	3	113
2. Chippewa	102	53	155	7	162
3. Columbia	54	40	94	3	97
4. Dane	96	86	181	4	185
5. Dodge	81	68	149	2	151
6. Douglas	124	93	217*	9	226
7. Dunn	70	46	116	0	116
8. Eau Claire	99	75	174	0	174
9. Fond du Lac	114	109	223	5	228
10. Grant	81	83	164	2	166
11. Green	71	57	128	3	131
12. Iowa	61	69	129	0	129
13. Jefferson	105	71	176	9	185
14. La Crosse	110	110	220	3	223
15. Manitowoc	108	82	190	5	195
16. Marathon	101	70	171	12	183
17. Marinette	110	65	175	3	178
18. Milwaukee	447	393	840	24	864
19. Monroe	59	40	99	3	102
20. Outagamie	76	73	149	4	153
21. Racine	98	99	197	3	200
22. Richland	73	59	132	10	142
23. Rock	75	73	146	3	149
24. St. Croix	77	61	138	6	144
25. Sauk	111	66	177	11	188
26. Shawano	66	61	127	1	128
27. Sheboygan	115	90	205	6	211
28. Trempealeau	72	45	117	1	118
29. Vernon	61	60	121	1	122
30. Walworth	69	57	126	7	133
31. Washington	80	48	128	2	130
32. Waukesha	103	91	194	2	196
33. Waupaca	73	59	132	9	141
34. Winnebago	115	103	218	7	225
35. Wood	108	87	195	1	196
Total County Asylums....	3,416	2,802	6,218	171	6,389
Hospitals:					
Wisconsin State Hospital.....	388	277	665	511	1,176
Northern Hospital for Insane...	412	251	663	356	1,019
Central State Hospital for Insane	105	105	210	105	315
Milwaukee Hospital for Insane..	289	273	562	366	928
Total Hospitals.....	1,194	801	1,995	1,233	3,228
Total County Asylums.....	3,416	2,802	6,218	171	6,389
Total number Insane under public care.....	4,610	3,603	8,213	1,404	9,617

*Includes twenty-three inmates Douglas County Sanatorium.

TABLE XVI—SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN EACH COUNTY ASYLUM FOR CHRONIC INSANE ON JUNE 30, 1920 AND THE COUNTIES TO WHICH THEY BELONG—Continued.

Counties.	Brown	Chippewa	Columbia	Dane	Dodge	Douglas	Dunn	Eau Claire	Fond du Lac	Grant	Green	Iowa	Jefferson	La Crosse	Manitowoc	Marathon	Marquette	Milwaukee	Monroe	Outagamie	Racine	Richland	Rock	St. Croix	Sauk	Shawano	Sheboygan	Tempealeau	Vernon	Walworth	Washington	Waukesha	Waupaca	Winnebago	Wood	Totals		
Pierce.....		1					7	4			1	2	1	3								1	20				1									1	43	
Folk.....			1				2	4			1	2	2	2								1	19														1	36
Portage.....		1	3		1	3	2	4			1	2	1	2		3										2		3								27	71	
Price.....		3					1	1				1	1	1	1	1	2			113		1			2	1			3							4	36	
Racine.....																					37																122	
Richland.....																					1																116	
Rock.....		5				1	2	5			2	1	1								1															5	27	
St. Croix.....							1	1													2		60		91												66	
Sawyer.....																																				96		
Shawano.....																																				6		
Sheboygan.....																										88										190		
Taylor.....		3					3	10					1	2	2												1									37		
Tempealeau.....														3														64								74		
Vernon.....																																				60		
Wisconsin.....																																				14		
Walworth.....																																				94		
Washington.....																																				58		
Waukesha.....																																				86		
Waupaca.....																																				76		
Waukesha.....																																				86		
Winnebago.....																																				69		
Wood.....																																				69		
State at large.....	2	3	12	5	3	1	9	8	13	24	14	17	31	19	25	1	8		1	2	27	3	7	2	8	7	1	6	18	13	37	6		8	360			
Total.....	108	146	76	155	150	188	111	174	223	164	125	109	176	214	180	168	173	340	99	146	174	127	123	138	169	126	205	111	121	127	118	177	122	223	163	5,979		

TABLE XVII—CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE JUNE 30, 1919.

Counties.	Wisconsin State Hospital for the insane.	North-ern Hospital for the Insane.	Mil-waukee Hospital for Insane.	Central State Hospital	County asylums for chronic insane.	Total	Pop-ulation in 1910 (U. S. Census).	Ratio of insanity to popu-lation.
Adams.....	5			1	18	19	8,604	452
Ashland.....	1	1		3	64	82	21,965	267
Barron.....	14			2	71	87	29,114	335
Bayfield.....	5				62	67	15,987	238
Brown.....		25		4	122	151	54,098	358
Buffalo.....	8				50	58	16,006	276
Burnett.....	4				17	21	9,025	429
Calumet.....		3		1	28	32	16,701	522
Chippewa.....	17	1		3	97	118	32,108	272
Clark.....	15	2		1	64	82	30,074	367
Columbia.....	19				53	72	31,129	452
Crawford.....	7				44	51	16,288	319
Dane.....	47			2	142	191	77,436	405
Dodge.....	17	3		1	145	166	47,436	285
Door.....		5			40	45	18,711	415
Douglas.....	42	1		6	106	155	47,422	306
Dunn.....	14	1		1	55	71	25,260	356
Eau Claire.....	20			2	98	120	82,721	273
Florence.....		3		1	14	18	3,381	188
Fond du Lac.....		37		2	107	146	51,610	353
Forest.....	1	5		1	16	23	6,782	295
Grant.....	14			1	100	115	39,007	339
Green.....	8				53	61	21,641	355
Green Lake.....		7			38	45	15,491	344
Iowa.....	14				56	70	22,497	321
Iron.....	1	7		2	32	42	8,306	198
Jackson.....	9				52	61	17,075	280
Jefferson.....	21				122	143	34,306	239
Juneau.....	9			1	63	73	19,569	268
Kenosha.....	32			3	79	114	32,929	289
Kewaunee.....		6			34	40	16,784	419
La Crosse.....	18			1	152	171	43,996	257
Lafayette.....	9			1	50	60	20,075	334
Langlade.....		12		1	44	57	17,062	299
Lincoln.....		9		1	45	55	19,064	345
Manitowoc.....	1	20		2	135	158	44,973	284
Marathon.....		25		2	117	144	55,054	382
Marquette.....	1	15		1	92	109	33,812	310
Marquette.....		4			23	27	10,741	398
Milwaukee.....	1	9	594	31	811	1,446	433,187	300
Monroe.....	9				93	102	28,881	283
Oconto.....		17		2	70	89	25,657	258
Oneida.....	1	11			29	41	11,433	279
Outagamie.....		32			128	160	49,102	307
Ozaukee.....		6		1	56	63	17,123	272
Pepin.....	6				26	32	7,577	236
Pierce.....	16	1			41	58	22,079	380
Polk.....	5				38	43	21,387	497
Portage.....	5	28		1	79	108	30,945	286
Price.....		13		1	39	53	13,795	260
Racine.....	42			3	135	180	57,424	319
Richland.....	7				36	43	18,909	437
Rock.....	36	1		4	113	154	55,538	360
Rusk.....	5	1			25	31	11,160	360
St. Croix.....	6				69	75	25,910	345
Sauk.....	14			1	92	107	32,869	307
Sawyer.....	3			1	5	9	6,227	692
Shawano.....		15			63	78	31,884	408
Sheboygan.....		38			183	221	54,883	248
Taylor.....		6		1	39	46	13,641	296
Trempealeau.....	16				61	77	22,923	298
Vernon.....	10				72	82	28,116	343
Vilas.....		3		1	15	19	6,019	317
Walworth.....	12			1	92	105	29,614	282
Washburn.....	7				19	26	8,190	315
Washington.....		11		1	66	78	25,784	305
Waukesha.....	24			3	94	121	37,100	307
Waupaca.....		17		2	79	96	32,782	334
Waushara.....		6			41	47	18,886	402
Winnebago.....	1	50		1	200	252	62,116	246
Wood.....		15		3	70	88	30,583	347
State at large.....	51	51			359	461		
Total.....	645	536	594	105	6,033	7,913	2,333,860	295

Private patients not included.

TABLE XVIII—CENSUS OF INSANE UNDER PUBLIC CARE, JUNE 30, 1920.

Counties.	Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.	North-ern Hospital for the Insane.	Mil-waukee Hospital for Insane.	Central State Hospital	County asylums for chronic insane.	Total	Pop-ulation in 1910 (U. S. Census).	Ratio of insanity to popu-lation.
Adams.....	4			2	14	20	8,604	430
Ashland.....	1	15		3	61	80	21,965	274
Barron.....	20			2	72	94	29,114	310
Bayfield.....	5	2			53	65	15,987	246
Brown.....		23		4	115	142	54,098	881
Buffalo.....	9				51	60	16,006	266
Burnett.....	7				17	24	9,026	876
Calumet.....		1		1	24	26	16,701	642
Chippewa.....	17	2		2	94	115	32,108	279
Clark.....	11			1	50	62	30,074	485
Columbia.....	17	1			53	74	31,129	420
Crawford.....	7			1	41	49	16,288	332
Dane.....	59	2		3	144	208	77,435	372
Dodge.....	15	4		1	140	160	47,436	296
Door.....		8			39	47	18,711	398
Douglas.....	39	1		4	111	155	47,422	306
Dunn.....	13	1		1	61	76	25,260	332
Eau Claire.....	22			1	102	125	32,721	265
Florence.....		2		1	12	15	3,381	225
Fond du Lac.....	1	26		4	111	142	51,610	363
Forest.....		4			16	21	6,782	323
Grant.....	13				97	110	39,007	364
Green.....	13				48	61	21,641	355
Green Lake.....	1	5			37	43	15,491	360
Iowa.....	12				57	69	22,497	326
Iron.....	2	8		2	29	41	8,306	202
Jackson.....	7				50	57	17,075	300
Jefferson.....	23				119	142	34,306	242
Juneau.....	10			1	63	74	19,569	264
Kenosha.....	23	3		5	84	115	32,929	286
Kewaunee.....		5			33	38	16,784	441
La Crosse.....	14			1	145	160	43,996	275
Lafayette.....	12				49	61	20,075	329
Lafayette.....		7		1	40	48	17,062	355
Lincoln.....		9		2	45	56	19,064	340
Manitowoc.....	1	21		2	120	144	44,978	312
Marathon.....	1	22		3	110	136	55,054	405
Marquette.....		10		1	90	101	33,812	334
Marquette.....	1	1			23	25	10,741	430
Milwaukee.....	23	6	562	30	859	1,480	433,187	293
Monroe.....	8				89	97	28,881	298
Oconto.....		10		1	67	78	25,657	329
Onelda.....	1	10			26	37	11,433	309
Outagamie.....	2	30			128	160	49,102	307
Ozaukee.....	1	9		2	51	63	17,123	272
Pepin.....	4				26	30	7,577	252
Pierce.....	16				43	59	22,079	374
Polk.....	9				36	45	21,367	474
Portage.....		16		1	71	88	30,945	351
Price.....	3	16			36	56	13,795	246
Racine.....	31	7		3	122	163	57,424	352
Richland.....	2				38	40	18,809	470
Rock.....	38	1		4	116	159	55,538	349
Rusk.....	6			1	27	34	11,160	328
St. Croix.....	4				65	69	25,910	375
Sauk.....	12			1	95	108	32,869	304
Sawyer.....	3			1	5	9	6,227	692
Shawano.....		12			60	72	31,884	442
Sheboygan.....		23			190	213	54,888	257
Taylor.....	1	6		1	37	45	13,641	303
Trempealeau.....	13				69	82	22,928	280
Vernon.....	18				74	92	28,116	305
Vilas.....				1	14	15	6,019	401
Walworth.....	12				94	106	29,614	279
Washburn.....	11				22	33	8,196	248
Washington.....	1	9		1	58	69	23,784	344
Waukesha.....	26	1		3	86	116	37,100	320
Waupaca.....		18			76	94	32,782	348
Waushara.....	1	11		1	36	49	18,896	385
Winnebago.....		58		2	206	266	62,116	233
Wood.....		8		2	69	79	30,583	387
State at large.....	38	37			360	435		
Total.....	665	471	562	105	5,979	7,782	2,333,860	300

Private patients not included

TABLE XIX—SHOWING THE AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION OF ALL STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN FROM 1906 TO 1920, INCLUSIVE. THE TABLE ALSO SHOWS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" AT THE TWO STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE AND THE TOTAL INMATE POPULATION OF THE COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE AND COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Institutions	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.....	431	568	611	614	640	622	589	588	610	622	635	655	655	632	661
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	641	632	631	632	643	613	609	608	609	613	627	637	632	627	611
Wisconsin School for the Deaf.....	190	187	185	187	194	194	166	156	172	194	184	186	177	186	189
Wisconsin School for the Blind.....	84	93	90	85	77	83	87	95	111	117	124	128	125	132	131
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys.....	320	312	310	325	360	365	376	377	385	394	416	403	412	442	451
Wisconsin State Prison.....	908	941	940	927	916	908	876	856	741	802	868	915	832	748	759
State Public School.....	147	136	143	159	177	151	168	*130	*141	*166	*188	*211	*235	*257	*267
Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded.....	667	681	728	754	821	917	988	1,006	1,068	1,100	1,134	1,181	1,180	1,099	1,067
Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic.....	259	290	280	270	240	239	258	244	226	234	209	223	273	247	274
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....				30	30	108	119	159	150	162	187	186	167	172	174
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....					85				39	65	94	102	100	109	105
Central State Hospital for the Insane.....												20	20	20	20
Tamanawit Lake Sanatorium.....												11	20	232	242
Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls.....															237
Totals	3,337	3,451	3,566	3,701	4,051	4,047	4,039	4,065	4,248	4,524	4,825	4,836	5,006	4,906	4,974
Total number of "original admissions" at the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.....	341	359	330	460	401	490	388	453	482	505	582	570	512	514	541
Total number of "original admissions" at the Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	519	556	570	572	499	507	618	516	597	569	598	574	518	535	468
Total inmate population of the county asylums for chronic insane at the close of each fiscal year.....	4,045	4,130	4,106	4,375	4,488	4,867	5,016	5,203	5,337	5,696	6,006	6,192	6,326	6,254	6,218
Total inmate population of the county tuberculosis sanatoria at the close of each fiscal year.....												499	516	531	582

*The population given for the State Public School includes the crippled and deformed children being cared for at that institution.
†Southern Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic was opened February, 1919.

TABLE XX—SUMMARY OF BED CAPACITY AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE OF BED CAPACITY OCCUPIED IN STATE AND COUNTY INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE OF THE INSANE, FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1919 AND 1920.

	BED CAPACITY			Average daily inmate population 1919-1920		Percentage of bed capacity occupied 1919-1920	
	Male	Female	Total				
State Hospitals:							
Wisconsin State Hospital for Insane	466	273	739	652	661	88.2%	89.4%
Northern Hospital for the Insane	412	252	664	627	611	94.4	92.0
*Central State Hospital for Insane	98	-----	98	104	105	106.1	107.1
Total State Institutions.	976	525	1,501	1,383	1,377	92.1%	91.7%
County Asylums:							
35 County Asylums	3,720	2,982	6,702	6,216	6,197	92.7%	92.4%
Milwaukee County Hospital for Mental Disease	290	251	541	569	574	105.1	106.1
†Douglas County Asylum	24	-----	24	24	23	100.0	95.0
Total Co. Institutions.	4,034	3,233	7,267	6,809	6,794	93.7%	93.5%
Totals:							
State Institutions	976	525	1,501	1,383	1,377	92.1%	91.7%
County Institutions	4,034	3,233	7,267	6,809	6,794	93.7	93.5
Total State and County Institutions	5,010	3,758	8,768	8,192	8,171	93.4%	93.2%

*For the care of the Criminal Insane.

†For the care of the Tubercular Insane.

TABLE XXI—SUMMARY OF BED CAPACITY, AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE OF BED CAPACITY OCCUPIED IN STATE AND COUNTY SANATORIA FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS, FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1919 AND 1920.

	BED CAPACITY			Average daily inmate population 1919-1920		Percentage of bed capacity occupied 1919-1920	
	Male	Female	Total				
State Sanatoria:							
Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium	113	72	185	172	174	93. %	94. %
Tomahawk Lake Camp	20	-----	20	20	20	100.	100.
Total State Institutions.	133	72	205	192	194	93.6%	94.6%
County Sanatoria:							
11 County Sanatoria.....1919	391	281	672	571	-----	85. %	-----
11 County Sanatoria.....1920	400	381	781	-----	606	-----	78. %
Totals:							
State Institutions	133	72	205	192	194	93.6%	94.6%
County Institutions.....1919	391	281	672	571	-----	85.	-----
County Institutions.....1920	400	381	781	-----	606	-----	78. %

During 1920 the bed capacity of Muirdale Sanatorium (Milwaukee) was increased to 400.

TABLE XXII—STATEMENT OF OPERATION FUND AT THE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN

	1918-19		1919-20	
Balance.....	\$6,541.87			
Balance 1918-19 appropriation.....			\$19,897.43	\$19,584.40
Appropriation.....	20,000.00		22,500.00	
Refund.....	1.65		.78	
Disbursements.....		\$6,648.09		
Balance.....		19,897.43		7,619.40
Balance in hands of steward.....	300.00		250.00	250.00
Contingent fund reverted.....		800.00		
Balance 1919-20 appropriation.....				15,194.41
	\$26,843.52	\$26,843.52	\$42,648.21	\$42,648.21
Repairs and Maintenance:				
Appropriation.....			\$800.00	
Disbursements.....				85.50
Balance.....				794.50
			\$800.00	\$800.00

TABLE XXIII—STATEMENT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURES TO JULY 1, 1920.

	Appropriations	Refunds	Disbursements	Balance
Building site.....	\$225,000.00	\$11,236.68	\$236,236.68	
Completing building.....	33,920.00	3,781.97	36,557.17	\$2,144.80
Sewerage and drains.....	3,600.00		1,170.34	2,429.66
Tiling and fence.....	6,500.00			6,500.00
Bollers, etc.....	13,550.00	1.71	10,499.94	3,051.77
Spur track.....	4,000.00		3,423.35	576.65
Furniture and furnishings.....	10,000.00		478.20	9,521.80
Completing power house.....	7,500.00		1,117.96	6,382.04
Chimney.....	5,000.00		24.62	4,975.38
Piping.....	8,000.00			8,000.00
Heating.....	10,600.00		469.98	10,130.02
Wiring.....	6,700.00			6,700.00
Appropriation to A. D. Conover.....	855.70		855.70	
Tunnel.....	1,000.00		282.40	717.60
Painting.....	6,000.00			6,000.00
Heat and power equipment.....	29,000.00		9.40	28,990.60
Electric fixtures.....	1,500.00			1,500.00
Laundry equipment.....	3,000.00			3,000.00
Highways and sidewalks.....	6,500.00		460.55	6,039.45
Conduits.....	2,000.00			2,000.00
Live stock revolving.....		195.80		195.80
	\$384,225.70	\$15,215.66	\$290,586.29	\$108,855.07

**REPORT OF
STATE FIELD AGENT FOR ADULT BLIND
TO THE
STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN**

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

LADY AND GENTLEMEN: Chapter 499 which includes the act of the legislature under which I have been employed by your honorable body to make a survey of the adult blind of the state makes the following provisions:

1. "The State Board of Control is authorized to appoint a Field Agent for the Adult Blind of the State, whose duties shall be as follows:

(a) To devise means to facilitate the circulation of books among the blind.

(b) To visit the aged and helpless blind at their homes, or by such other means as may be deemed proper, to suggest improvements in their living conditions and home surroundings, and to give to them such instruction and assistance as conditions seem to warrant.

(c) To arrange for the placing of indigent blind persons in suitable homes when such homes can be secured, and to make such arrangements as may be necessary with county officials for the support of such persons.

(d) To arrange for the payment of pensions to blind persons who are entitled to it, and to secure positions for blind persons who are physically able to take employment.

(e) To perform such other duties to assist the blind as may be designated by the State Board of Control.

2. The State Board of Control shall fix the salary to be paid to the said Field Agent, which shall be in addition to traveling expenses incurred by him. The traveling expenses shall be paid out of the general fund of the state upon the approval of the State Board of Control.

3. The State Board of Control shall make a report to the legislature of 1921, which report shall show the number of blind persons in the state, their condition, causes of the blindness and the capacity provided for their education and industrial training, and shall make such recommendations for the improvement of the conditions of blind persons in the state as it deems proper.

The first step that I deem necessary to carry out the provisions of the law was to locate, in so far as possible, the adult blind people of the state and to ascertain their condition in order to have a starting point from which I could make as many visits as time would permit. I prepared the following questionnaire which I sent to every blind person whose address I could secure. The following is a copy of the questionnaire:

1. Name in full
2. Residence
 - (a) Nearest railroad station
 - (b) Post office
3. Place of birth
4. Are you a citizen of the United States?
 - (a) Of the State of Wisconsin?
 - (b) How long have you resided in Wisconsin?
 - (c) Nationality
 - (d) Religion
5. Age Date of Birth
6. Male or Female
7. Color White, Black, Indian
8. Are you self-supporting?
9. If you are not self-supporting, who is contributing to your support, and to what extent?
10. Do you live with your parents or relatives?
11. Do you expect to remain with your relatives or parents?
12. Do you receive a pension from county?
If so, how much per year?
13. Do you receive any other income? How much?
14. Does your income, including your earnings, give you reasonable support?
15. Are you well treated by those with whom you reside?
16. Are you totally blind? If not, is your sight sufficient to permit you to go about alone?
17. Were you born blind?
18. If not, was your sight affected immediately after birth?
19. What was, or is the cause of your blindness?
 - (a) For how long a period have you been blind?
 - (b) Have you vision in the right eye?
 - (c) Left eye?
20. Are you single or married?
 - (a) If married, is your husband or wife living?
 - (b) Does he or she live with you?
 - (c) Is he or she blind?
21. Is your husband or wife partially or totally blind?
Give a brief history of his or her case
22. Have you any children? How many?
Give their age and sex
23. Are any of your children blind?
24. Are your parents living? If living, state their age and where born?
25. How long have your parents resided in the United States?
26. Did either of your parents have defective sight?
27. If either of your parents had defective eyes, state so far as you know the cause of their eye trouble
28. Have you brothers or sisters living? If so, give their addresses
29. Did your brothers or sisters have defective eyes?
30. If so, state cause so far as you know
31. Give name and address of your guardian if you have any
32. Have your eyes been examined, or specially treated by an oculist?
If so, when and by whom?
33. Have you ever attended school? If so, when and where?
 - (a) Have you ever attended any blind school? If so, when and where?
 - (b) What trade, if any, did you learn at the blind school which you attended?
 - (c) Do you continue to follow such trade?
34. For how long a time did you attend school?

35. Do you wish to learn a trade that will make you self-supporting?
 (a) Is there any particular trade that you desire to learn?
 (b) What is or was your occupation?
 (c) Name such articles that you can make or such work that you can do.
 (d) Are you skilled in any kind of needlework?
36. Can you read raised print? What system?
37. Do you wish to receive books from the Wisconsin State Library for the blind?
38. Is the blind person:
 (a) Of sound mind?
 (b) In good health?
 (c) Free from physical deformities?
 (d) Free from immoral habits?
 (e) Subject to epileptic fits?
 Has the blind person had the following diseases:
 (a) Measles?
 (b) Mumps?
 (c) Scarlet fever?
 (d) Whooping cough?
 (e) Smallpox?
 (f) Diphtheria?
 (g) Infantile paralysis?
- Parent, Guardian or Friend answering question 38 sign here

39. Give the names and addresses of any blind that you may know

REMARKS

Will you please make any statement here concerning yourself that is not suggested by the above questions?

The addresses were difficult to obtain, particularly in the larger cities and especially in Milwaukee. However, I located 2000 blind in the state and received replies from about eighty per cent of questionnaires sent out. With this information in hand I started out to visit as many blind as possible and made calls in the following counties:

Barron	Fond du Lac	Lafayette	St. Croix
Brown	Grant	Manitowoc	Sauk
Burnett	Green	Marathon	Sheboygan
Columbia	Iowa	Milwaukee	Walworth
Dane	Jackson	Ozaukee	Washington
Dodge	Jefferson	Polk	Waukesha
Dunn	Kenosha	Racine	Winnebago
Eau Claire	La Crosse	Rock	Wood

I have classified the blind covered by this report into three general classes in order to comply with the requirements of the statutes: (a) self-supporting, (b) partially dependent, (c) wholly dependent.

The self-supporting class includes people of independent means or those who are supporting themselves entirely through their own labor. Of this class I found 241.

The partially dependent are those who are either receiving incomes from relatives which is supplemented by county aid or pension and those who are earning part of their support supplemented by county aid or pension. Of that class I found 327.

The wholly dependent are those blind people who have no income from any source of their own and who are unable to support themselves through their own industry and are in fact, objects of charity, some of them are inmates of county almshouses or of state institutions. Of that class I found 850.

In addition to the above tables I have also classified them with reference to age, nationality and religion which shows the following situation:

Classed according to age:

Less than 18 years old.....	138
18—35 years old.....	239
35—50 years old.....	227
50—65 years old.....	348
65 and above.....	508

The classification in reference to nationality shows the following situation:

American	355	Hebrew	12
German	426	Welsh	10
Scandinavian	147	Austrian	8
Irish	101	Belgian	8
English	77	Finn	7
French	65	African	7
Polish	43	Canadian	8
Indian	43	Slavonian	5
Scotch	33	Italian	2
Bohemian	19	Crotian	1
Dutch	18	Greek	1
Swiss	15	Hungarian	1
		Lithuanian	1

The following table shows their church affiliations:

Catholic	396	Congregational	31	Miscellaneous	9
Lutheran	353	Presbyterian	22	Christian Science ..	8
No Church	205	Pagan	22	United Brethren ..	4
Methodist	119	Hebrew	11	Universalist	3
Episcopal	34	Seventh Day Ad-		Greek	1
Baptist	33	ventist	11	Quaker	1
				Mormon	1

This table was suggested for the reason that it may be possible to farther interest the churches to which these people belong. Undoubtedly, good work is being done by the churches towards serving these people, but I feel, in so far, as there is so large a number to be cared for that it may be of some value to show their church affiliations.

BLIND ACCORDING TO COUNTIES

It should be interesting to county officers in particular to know how many blind that I have discovered in each particular county, and

I include herewith the number that I have so far been able to locate in each county of the state:

Adams	15	Green Lake	4	Polk	17
Ashland	8	Iowa	13	Portage	27
Barron	22	Iron	7	Price	10
Bayfield	11	Jackson	35	Racine	49
Brown	41	Jefferson	42	Richland	15
Buffalo	5	Juneau	22	Rock	83
Burnett	7	Kenosha	14	Rusk	9
Calumet	9	Kewaunee	9	Sauk	23
Chippewa	35	La Crosse	41	Shawano	42
Clark	31	Lafayette	8	Sawyer	11
Columbia	28	Lincoln	11	St. Croix	36
Crawford	17	Langlade	16	Taylor	17
Dane	58	Manitowoc	26	Trempealeau	13
Dodge	30	Marathon	34	Vilas	14
Door	20	Marinette	22	Vernon	28
Douglas	36	Marquette	5	Walworth	34
Dunn	31	Milwaukee	338	Waupaca	27
Eau Claire	30	Monroe	35	Washburn	4
Fond du Lac.....	23	Oconto	31	Washington	14
Forest	4	Oneida	16	Waukesha	20
Florence	0	Outagamie	54	Waushara	23
Grant	56	Ozaukee	7	Winnebago	50
Green	14	Pepin	7	Wood	23

It will be observed that these people are scattered over the entire state and I trust that you will appreciate that it is a large undertaking to visit each particular case in a short space of time. I find the greatest difficulty in locating them. Many of them are living in rural districts far from any village or town and often much time is consumed in order to obtain their addresses or to ascertain the particular part of the country or town where they may reside. It is not difficult to understand that a blind person has a small circle of acquaintances. In the main they do but little traveling and are, therefore, generally known in a very limited territory. This fact makes it difficult to find them. Some cases are seldom seen by the general public, either they are concealed by their relatives or no effort is made by any one at any time to take them away from the premises upon which they reside.

In addition to the above enumeration I have the names of 500 blind whom I have thus far been unable to locate. I have the absolute record of 2000 and believe it to be a very fair estimate that at least 2500 blind persons are domiciled in Wisconsin.

As shown in the classifications which I have submitted herewith there are three classes of blind. It would be difficult to state in which class I found the worst conditions to exist. If I should undertake to write a full description of every case that I have visited, it would make a cumbersome report and I will refer to typical cases without giving specific locations or classifications.

1. Case of one family where there are four children who are defective; two daughters are deaf, dumb and blind and insane, past 30 years of age and one son who is past 40. He is deaf, dumb, blind and

insane, practically like an animal, in bed for many years. Food is placed in his room by the mother twice a day. No one has seen this man for 10 years outside of the mother, the county clerk and myself. Another daughter is deaf, dumb and her eyesight is failing and indications are that in a very short time she will be in a like condition. Upon the unfortunate mother has fallen the single handed duty to care for her four afflicted children, three of whom, although of age, require the same care as infants.

2. Family of six; three boys and two girls of whom are totally blind. The home environments are poor, but these children make an effort to earn their own living and in the main are succeeding. All are over 21 years of age.

3. Boy and a girl who are both blind, dumb and deformed beyond all description. They cannot sit or walk. In other words, their defects are such that the question arises in one's mind whether they are really human. These children being below adult age, I called at the suggestion of the State Board of Control.

4. A hermaphrodite, 29 years old. The mother has taken care of this child since birth. It was born without eyes and has never been dressed and requires the care of an infant. Can walk and at times is up and around. This being just kicks and pounds, not as a matter of violence but seemingly to give relief to its energy.

5. A girl 23 years of age. Unable to walk. Her back is deformed due to some treatment given her for pleurisy. She is also in poor health.

6. A man who is blind and feeble-minded. This person lives in the most miserable surroundings.

7. A girl 22 years old, blind and feeble-minded. This person lives in miserable surroundings. The county pension given this girl is used by the family and she is neglected.

8. A father and daughter. The father and mother are separated. He is blind and has ulcers. The daughter is blind in one eye and also has ulcers. They live in a filthy log hut without windows. The living conditions are beyond description. I visited them where they were living in the woods. They have no permanent domicile and move about not unlike gypsies.

9. Mother and daughter. Both have infected eyes. The mother is also simple minded and the daughter's eyes receive no attention.

10. Case of two defective families in one community who have inter married. In one family there are three blind men and one woman. The latter has two feeble-minded sons. In the other family there is one blind woman who has a feeble-minded granddaughter who is married to the feeble-minded son of the first family.

11. Case of an elderly man whose son, who is not blind, it is said, keeps house for him. The house was in such an insanitary condition and the man was afflicted with a skin eruption which made it impossible to investigate thoroughly. There are other cases similar to this. Homes in some instances were better.

12. A woman 38 years old, undersized and simple-minded. Home environment bad.

13. Blind woman and feeble-minded daughter. Environment poor.

14. Brother and sister of mature years, blind and deaf. The former is married. Both of these people are being supported by wife who washes for a living. Home is poverty stricken.

15. Case where both husband and wife are deaf, dumb and blind. There are other cases similar to this one.

In addition to the above I give another partial table which shows the condition so often prevalent among blind people. With the exception of about thirty cases none of them are in institutions:

FAMILIES WHERE MORE THAN ONE MEMBER IS BLIND

4.....	Father and daughter
5.....	Father and two daughters
1.....	Father and three daughters and son
6.....	Father and son
1.....	Father and son and eight other children with defective vision
1.....	Father, brother and two sons
1.....	Father and three sons
1.....	Father, two sons and two daughters
1.....	Father, two sons and feeble-minded daughter
7.....	Mother and son
1.....	Mother and feeble-minded son
1.....	Mother and feeble-minded daughter
6.....	Mother and daughter
1.....	Mother, father and son and daughter
2.....	Mother, father and daughter
1.....	Mother, father and son
1.....	Mother, father, sons and other children
1.....	Mother, father and three sons
1.....	Husband and wife, blind and deaf and husband's sister blind and deaf
1.....	Husband, wife and her two sisters
1.....	Husband, wife and husband's sister
1.....	Husband's sister and wife's relatives
1.....	Husband and wife and his sister
1.....	Husband and wife and her sister
18.....	Husband and wife
1.....	Grandmother and grandson
1.....	Grandmother and granddaughter 1.....See footnote
1.....	Cousins
1.....	Uncle and ntece
15.....	Two sisters
3.....	Three sisters
31.....	One brother and one sister
13.....	Two brothers
3.....	Three brothers
1.....	Two brothers and three sisters
2.....	One brother and two sisters
4.....	One brother and three sisters
	(a) Brother's child
	(b) Three half-brothers
1.....	One sister and four brothers
6.....	One sister and two brothers

BLINDNESS AND OTHER DEFECTS

- 19.....Insane and blind
 - 1.....Insane, epileptic and blind
 - 1.....Insane, deaf, dumb, blind and epileptic
 - 2.....Insane, deaf, dumb and blind
 - 3.....Idiot, blind
 - 1.....Idiot, blind, invalid
 - 1.....Idiot, blind, epileptic, helpless, etc.
 - 2.....Idiot, blind, body deformed
- 26.....Feeble-minded, blind
 - 1.....Feeble-minded, paralyzed
 - 5.....Subnormal, blind
 - 1.....Imbecile, blind
 - 3.....Epileptic, blind
 - 2.....Deformed, mentally defective, blind
 - 1.....Physically helpless
 - 1.....Physically undeveloped, part of brain gone
- 27.....Deaf, dumb, blind or deaf and blind
 - 1.....Deaf, dumb, blind and epileptic
 - 1.....Deaf, deformed and paralyzed
- 13.....Paralyzed and blind
 - 2.....Spinal trouble and blind
 - 2.....Tubercular and blind
- 10.....Deformed and blind
- 13.....Crippled and blind
 - 7.....Invalid and blind
 - 3.....Bedridden and blind

1. Grandmother and granddaughter. Both are blind, deaf and dumb. The granddaughter in addition is physically and mentally unsound. Seven children, five sons and two daughters of the grandmother are deaf and dumb. One of these sons is married to a deaf and dumb woman.

The following is a table which shows the number of blind who are at the present time either in public or private institutions:

77.....	County Institutions
22.....	State Institutions
22.....	Private Institutions
10.....	Private Sanatoriums and Hospitals

In addition to this there are 1073 living with relatives and 208 are living elsewhere; 754 are married and 628 are single.

These are types of the worst kind of cases, in fact, it would be difficult to imagine anything worse than the conditions I refer to. I cannot forego the statement that some blind people are permitted to live under conditions and in a manner that should not be tolerated in any civilized state. I say this not in criticism of the state because I feel certain that, if the facts were known generally that some immediate action would be taken to alleviate their sufferings and at the same time remove them from the neighborhood in which they live and from public view because of the horrid conditions that I have found.

Among the element which I have put in class two, meaning the partially dependent, of which I found 327 the condition is somewhat better, but far from perfect. That class of people, as a rule, are free

from other physical defects. They are merely blind. Their situation should be improved, in fact, I feel much can be done for them.

Those in class one belong to the class who are self-supporting. It may be said in the main that they are living in reasonable comfort and if all the blind in the state belonged to that class the problem would be very simple. In fact, the state need not concern itself so much about that class. However, the other two classes are by every rule of right and good morals entitled to every reasonable consideration that the state can give them. They are after all human beings and as such are entitled to the help that the unfortunate should receive from those who are more fortunate and have not been disabled by a permanent disability such as these people have.

In making classifications I have followed the well known definition of blindness which is as follows:

"All persons with vision 20 | 200 (one-tenth of normal) or less, in other words, all persons whose sight is responsible for preventing education or employment under the usual conditions for seeing persons, may properly be classed as blind."

The law directs that I should make some recommendations which the legislature may follow in anything that may be undertaken by the state in the interest of the blind people. In order to get the benefit of the experience of other states, particularly those that are reported to be farthest advanced in their systems of providing for the blind, I visited New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania; also the Red Cross Institute, Baltimore, Md., for the care and training of returned blind soldiers.

In several states the blind have been made self-supporting and placed on an equality with persons of sight. In Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, both through state directed activities and through private associations; also through the co-operation of state and private organizations the sightless are given every opportunity to become self-supporting.

In Massachusetts a commission heads all work for the blind in the different fields. Efficiency and harmony between state work and work of the private organizations are the keynote.

Massachusetts has industrial shops at Boston, Worcester, Fall River, Lowell and Pittsfield. The blind employed there receive wages dependent upon their industry and character of their work. These industries include the making of brooms, rugs, mops and mop handles; making of dolls, basketry and a rattan department which specializes in large baskets. Woolson House, Cambridge, Mass., is an institution for women and is conducted under the supervision of the Commission. It accommodates a limited number of women who are employed in weaving art fabrics and caning chairs. Outside of the Commission shops there are the shops under the supervision of Perkins Institute. They are self-supporting and the men employed there are paid on a piece work basis. They manufacture mattresses and cane chairs.

Outside of giving the blind work in these shops, effective work has been done in the way of placing the blind in factories in various parts of the state. Methods as to this placement work consisted in finding out which processes would hold openings for handicapped labor.

Massachusetts Commission in reporting on this kind of work states: "Results have proven that the industrial world has a place for the blind man or woman who is physically and mentally normal except for the lack of sight."

Ohio has also gone into the placement work very extensively.

It should be our purpose both in the interest of the blind and the state as well to create some system of care that will make the lives of these afflicted people as happy as possible and from an economic standpoint to make the number of dependents as small as possible. The blind people are human in their sensibilities. I am sure that in that respect they are no different than the rest of us and it is fair to assume that they will be more contented, if they are made self-supporting rather than to become objects of charity by receiving either pension or other forms of aid from the state. It is safe to assume that money or other gifts to the blind will produce the same depressing spirit that it does to the class known as the pauper class among the seeing. In making this statement I do not refer to those helpless people who can under no conditions be made self-supporting. That class unless they receive their living from relatives or friends must depend upon public or private charity and in that case it is no reflection upon them to accept it. Surely, the state should make the necessary provisions to remove the blind beggars from the public street nor should any man who is physically able to work although he be blind be permitted to stand on street corners with hand outstretched. I find the class of blind people who are industrious and are trying hard to earn their own living criticize, in fact, resent the practice of permitting people in whose class their misfortunes have placed them to become public beggars.

In Massachusetts where the State Commission has offered assistance to this particular class of blind on condition that they cease begging it appears that they have in most cases refused on the ground that they were making a good living. The Massachusetts Commission in commenting on this problem states: "So long as the public continues to support such people on charity and misplaced sympathy, it will be difficult for any commission to remove them from the street. The general public obtains a wrong impression of the blind from such men, who are the most spectacular, but the least in number of the blind."

WHAT MASSACHUSETTS IS DOING

In my investigation of care of the blind in other states I find that Massachusetts has the best provisions.

The following is a summary of activities as they were carried on in Massachusetts during 1918-1919:

The Commission has registered, during the fiscal year 1918-1919, 6,875 persons, 635 of whom were reported for the first time. Service has been rendered to 3,545 individuals, many of whom have been helped in several ways, as follows:

1. Training has been given or expenses provided during training to 317.
2. Employment has been given or secured for 264.
3. Home industry, fostered by loans, equipment, use of salesroom, provision of guide, etc., for 139.
4. Information and advice on medical care, special education, occupations, relief, Federal pensions, boarding places, etc., has been given to 1,777.
5. Reported to general agencies 139.
6. Recreations, symphony and other concerts, outings, vacations, gifts, music transcription, etc., have been given by others through the Commission to 393.
7. Relief (for approximately three months) has been granted to 291.

In the light of what I have seen in our own state and what I have learned from the condition of the blind elsewhere, I cannot avoid the conclusion that their care is a great public responsibility; also a great problem. Charity is a virtue which should always be generously applied. However, misguided charity is a public harm and in dealing with these unfortunate people we should not make paupers of them, but follow a course that will be elevating and will be of the greatest help to the greatest number. The problem is how to lift them into a position to make use of their physical and mental powers with a view of making them either wholly or nearly self sustaining. Such a situation will bring to them happiness and contentment which should be our object. The loss of sight is a great affliction, one which we should think of with deepest sympathy regardless of whether the misfortunes came to them through their own carelessness or for reasons over which they have no control. The fact remains they are sightless people and we must treat them accordingly.

The State of Wisconsin is maintaining a very credible school for the blind in the city of Janesville and so far as its efforts go, I do not wish to be understood as offering any criticism. It is a source of satisfaction for a blind person to read raised print in one form or other. It is also helpful for them to receive the industrial training which the institution gives. The difficulty, however, is that only a small per cent of our blind attend school and when they have finished their course there is no further attention given to them. The fact is, in the majority of cases, when they are through school they are left to shift for themselves and it has been quite clearly demonstrated here as well as in other states that there is only a very limited field for them to find employment unless there be some supervision given by the state. Dependent sightless people should be placed under state supervision from childhood or from the time they become sightless, throughout their entire lives. By no other system can we give them what they deserve. They should be placed in a position

where they can help themselves. The question is then how to proceed. If the state is to assume control over them (and I think it should) a supervising body should be created by law which will assume their care. While the term "commission" has become somewhat odious, the fact remains that only a commission made up of sympathetic people who are willing to give their time to these unfortunate people can be trusted with their welfare. It does not mean merely a perfunctory commission or one that works for pay. What these people need is supervision by men and women who are willing to devote their time to the good of the cause, who are not mere propagandists, but practical and who can understand the necessities of these people and can meet them in a way that will produce the best results.

PENSIONS

The pension for the blind is a subject and a matter that should be given a great deal of careful thought and study before any definite action is taken.

Our present pension law which empowers county boards of supervisors to pay a pension to the blind is largely a make-shift measure for the reason that the pension may be given or withheld and the amount of the pension is entirely optional with the board of supervisors and is subject to the viewpoints of the supervisors and influenced in part upon the taxing conditions of the community and the generosity of the boards. The results of this law have been of a varied character and have resulted in a wide difference in the administration of the law. In some counties there has been an exceeding liberality within the limitations of the law and little inquiry into the needs of the pensioners; while other counties have neglected the law altogether and in other counties they have appropriated such small sums as to extend aid of little value to the blind. In some instances pensions, it is said, are paid to persons who are paying income taxes. In some counties blind persons living in extreme poverty have difficulty in obtaining pensions and in one instance a county failed to give a pension to a man who was reduced to such circumstances that he lived in a barn. In some cases negligence of the county board to look after the blind has been due to ignorance of the law; while in other cases failure to give pensions has been due to unwillingness to take steps that would increase taxes of the community; while in other counties the law has been carefully and conscientiously administered.

In some cases where pension is granted it does not always result in direct benefit for the party to whom it is granted. The family uses the money and the party to whom it is granted is neglected and does not receive any benefit therefrom.

The following is a list of counties who are not paying pensions:

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Ashland | 6. Lafayette |
| 2. Burnett | 7. Marquette |
| 3. Buffalo | 8. Sawyer |
| 4. Iowa | 9. Walworth |
| 5. Iron | 10. Washburn |

The following table shows the causes of blindness of the people whom I have listed in this report:

Venereal	382	Spinal trouble	3
Unknown	359	Diabetes	3
Accident	230	Hemorrhage	3
Cataract	209	Iritis	4
Optic nerve	94	Granulated lids	2
Old age	46	Blood poisoning	2
Glaucoma	28	Diphtheria	1
Scarlet fever	14	Malarial poisoning	1
Paralysis	13	Erysipelas	1
Smallpox	10	Cancer	1
Measles	8	Tumor	1
Kidney trouble	7	Ulcers	1
Typhoid	6	Cornea ulcers	1
Grip, influenza	6	Alcohol poisoning	1
Spinal meningitis	5	Brain fever	1
Trachoma	3		

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

In submitting this report I will suggest that an important step in dealing with the blind question is to prevent blindness wherever possible. The State Board of Health has rendered very useful service by insisting upon the proper care of infants at the time of their birth, and, no doubt, many cases of blindness have been prevented by the doctor's care of the baby's eyes when it is born. The law is, no doubt, well administered in the cities where there is a well organized board of health. In the rural districts, however, there is chance for improvement.

However, the statute which was recently enacted and which provides for at least one public nurse in each county will bring about more satisfactory results in this respect. In the counties where I have visited I have found a great interest in the work of these women and I feel confident that in the course of time our rural population will properly understand how to care for the health of their children. However, this statement should not be construed to mean that all rural people are careless. We find among our farmer folks people who are well informed on health rules.

The difficulty with many is that they live so far from any place where instructions concerning health are given and the literature that is passed around is either misunderstood or not read.

With reference to the care of health of children in particular a state hospital has been created where all children who are either born with physical defects or who receive them by infection or sickness may be sent for expert treatment.

This service with the help of the public health nurses should put our state in good condition as to blindness and other defects in the years to come. While this prospect is gratifying, I do not wish to predict that with the aid of county nurses and the state hospital every case can be cured. No doubt many cases exist and will continue to exist that are beyond medical aid from the very beginning.

In writing this report I feel that I should mention the fact that I have had the very generous co-operation of the county nurses in those counties where that service is now established and I wish to express my appreciation for the aid which they gave me.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Until such time as other provisions are made I recommend a more generous application of the pension law where the same is not now being administered or only partly administered. While I do not wish to be understood as endorsing the pension system as a permanent help for the blind, I recommend it only for the period in which no help is available for those who are needy.

2. The creation by law of a Board or Commission with broad powers to control all the activities of the state in the interest of the blind; also to supervise private organizations or societies organized in the interest of the blind. I recommend this in order to assure the co-operation between public and private efforts. Such a commission should consist of several people, possibly 3-5, but no member should be chosen who is a state or city employee. The secretary or director should be a man and should devote his entire time to the work and should be paid a reasonable compensation.

3. Registration of the name and address of every blind person in the state should be kept by the commission; also the continuation of the questionnaire system in order that the commission shall at all times have full information concerning any blind person in the state. This record should be supplied by town clerks, county nurses or by other public agencies.

4. I recommend the establishment of an industrial home for the blind where opportunity will be given to those who are physically able to find employment and earn a living. Consideration should be given to the question whether the two sexes should work in the same shop. In other states where industrial homes and shops have been established it was found desirable to separate the sexes; also to place only those who are least able to work, in the industrial institutions. Much attention should be given to the social side of the lives of the inmates of these institutions and good facilities should be supplied for its development.

5. That the state employ a field worker and home teachers. The occupation of the home teachers shall be to teach the blind people in their homes. It should remain the policy of the state to leave all blind who are well cared for at home with their own people. However, they should receive the educational care of the state in the home. This work, however, should be started gradually. Supervision over all should be left entirely to the judgment of the commission as the need arises.

6. The blind people and partially blind people should be permitted to apply for civil service positions providing the application is for such services as they can perform or can be taught to perform.

7. The commission should be given the right to make application to any district attorney for the necessary authority, either to remove any blind person from his home or place of residence, if the environment is undesirable. This is necessary for the protection of the blind people.

8. The law which gives an allowance of \$300 per year to those blind people who wish to attend the university or some other institution of higher education should be so amended to make it possible for those who desire professional training to go to any college or university of their own choosing. This should be done to enable them to select any profession that they may be fitted for. The approval should be given by the commission for the blind, if such a commission is created; otherwise the present plan of requiring the recommendations of the superintendent of the blind school, subject to the approval of the State Board of Control should continue.

The reason for recommending this change is that some blind wish to become chiropractors, others desire to become osteopaths or masseurs. If no suitable school is found in this state, they are obliged to go out of the state and lose the support which the state contemplated they should have.

NINETEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN STATE HOSPITAL
FOR THE INSANE
MENDOTA, WIS.
FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1920

OFFICERS

DR. FRANK I. DRAKE - - - Superintendent
DR. M. K. GREEN - - - Assistant Superintendent
DR. AUGUST SAUTHOFF - - - First Assistant Male Side
DR. MARY SAUTHOFF - - - Second Assistant Female Side
DR. HASSAN OMAR - - - Second Assistant Male Side
MR. P. D. CRAMER - - - Steward
MISS TERESA LONG - - - Matron
MRS. FLORENCE GOLDMAN - Psychiatric Social Worker
MISS RUBY FILEN, R.N. - - - Supt. Training School

CONSULTING STAFF

JOSEPH DEAN, M.D.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN, M.D.

THOMAS TORMEY, M.D.

C. H. SHATTUCK, D.D.S.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

Under the provisions of the Wisconsin Statutes, I am required at this time to submit to your honorable body a report of the past biennial fiscal term, comprising a summary of the management of the affairs of this institution. It gives me pleasure, therefore, to submit for your consideration the nineteenth biennial report of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane.

The pleasure I receive from this task is derived, not alone in reciting to you what has been accomplished for the benefit of these unfortunates, but, also, in recounting to you, and through you to all Wisconsin citizens, what is really necessary to be done to make more comfortable and more secure the lives of these helpless wards of the state. I hear on every hand, particularly from friends and relatives of the patients, many of whom are large taxpayers, that neither pains nor money should be spared to provide for the physical comforts of the patients, and to hasten their return to their usual walks in life.

The appended statistical tables have been compiled on the standard forms adopted by the American Medico-Psychological Association, and are a great improvement over the tables heretofore in use by this hospital. I might add, incidentally, that this system of uniform statistics has been quite generally adopted by hospitals for mental diseases throughout the country.

In summarizing briefly our admissions and discharges, I note that in 1919 there were admitted to the hospital 633 patients—366 males, and 267 females. In 1920 there were admitted 660 patients—401 males and 258 females.

There were discharged in 1919, 640 patients—112 improved, 82 unimproved, 127 transferred, and 158 died. In 1920 again 640 were discharged—152 recovered, 130 improved, 77 unimproved, 177 transferred, and 104 died.

During the past two years, the various types of psychoses have appeared with their accustomed frequency—only normal fluctuations in numbers have been apparent. This is true of all types except one to which I wish to call your attention especially. I refer to the alcoholic psychosis.

During pre-war times, on an average, fifteen per cent of all the men admitted to the hospital were suffering from some form of alcoholic insanity. The high water mark was reached in 1917, when a little in excess of twenty per cent of the men admitted were so affected. That means that every fifth man admitted was an alcoholic. Thereafter a steady decline in number was noted—11.57 per cent in

1918, 7 per cent in 1919, and 2.7 per cent in 1920. Whether we believe, or do not believe, in prohibition as a political principle, all will have to concede that it has brought about a marvelous reduction in the number of alcoholic patients admitted to this institution, and other hospitals can show results quite as favorable as these.

Because of the appearance of influenza in the fall of 1918, again in the early spring of 1919, and in the winter of '19 and '20, we have had much sickness and a high death rate. I note that in 1917 and 1918, we had 71 and 94 deaths respectively, as compared with 158 and 104 in 1919 and 1920. It is probable that next winter we shall have another recurrence of the epidemic, but I do not anticipate with its original virulence and mortality.

RESUME OF WORK

1. Completed the west wing of the new greenhouse.
2. Installed an Ingersoll air lift pump. The hospital is now assured an adequate supply of water for both domestic purposes and fire protection.
3. Constructed a 90,000 gallon concrete reservoir whence water is pumped into the tank in the water tower and distributed over the building.
4. Replaced the old, worn out, automatic flush valves on toilets with new ones, thus cutting down our consumption of water for this purpose by one-half.
5. Covered the water softener tank with felt to prevent sweating.
6. Installed a soap reclaiming apparatus in the laundry by which we recover 25 per cent of the soap used.

MENTAL CLINIC

Under the auspices of the Board of Health of the city of Beloit, an experimental clinic for mental diseases was established in that city in April last. A member of the hospital medical staff visits the city one day each month for the consultation and advice in suspected cases, and, also, to meet and advise paroled patients from this hospital who are residents of Beloit and vicinity. The necessary expenses incurred by the physicians in holding this clinic are defrayed by the local board of health.

This movement is just fairly started and nothing definite can be predicted as to the outcome of the undertaking, but I think results so far accomplished establish, without question, the value of an extra-mural clinic. The establishment of such a clinic in other centers of the state, together with adequate community organization, would not involve much expense, and would serve the purpose of instituting treatment of suspected cases at home. The necessity for commitment might be avoided, and in case of those once committed, their return to public dependence might be delayed.

DIETITIAN

For the past year, a trained dietitian has been in charge of the food supply of the hospital. An improvement in the dietary of the institution was noticeable at once, waste was checked, and a saving effected.

SOLDIERS

Soon after the mobilization of Wisconsin troops began, many soldiers were found to be suffering from a psychosis, and were sent home. Gradually some of them found their way to this Institution. Then the State entered into a contract with the United States Government for the care of all insane ex-service men of Wisconsin, and a number were transferred from the Northern and the Milwaukee Hospitals to Mendota. These transfers were made following an order of the Board making the State Hospital headquarters for all insane ex-soldiers of this state.

The psychoses of these soldiers differs in no wise from the psychoses suffered by the ordinary civilian population. Up to the present time, we have admitted one hundred and sixteen ex-service men. Of these one hundred sixteen, twenty have been discharged recovered, twelve unimproved, eight improved, four died and eight eloped. Most of the elopers were later returned.

Under the immediate direction of Doctor Lorenz, much has been done to improve the lot of these men who offered their lives in the hour of their country's need. It is gratifying to note that the State is fully cognizant of its debt to these heroes, and is striving to the utmost to repay them for the sacrifices they have made.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Through the kindness of Professor Varnum of the University, I have been able to secure the services of a group of young women students to carry on occupational therapy among the female patients. These young women came to the hospital two afternoons each week, served without pay, and accomplished much in the way of promoting the recovery of patients. This summer we are taking up gardening for the female patients in addition to several kinds of domestic service heretofore in use. Employment, productive employment if possible, but employment of some kind is an essential stimulus to hasten and promote recovery.

RECREATION AND DIVERSION

It has long been our custom to have music in the general dining room at meal time. The piano in use there was discarded from one of the female wards. It is now worn beyond the possibility of repair. Moreover, at times we have had no musician, either employee or patient, to furnish music. I would suggest that a player piano be purchased for use in the general dining room.

Recreation as well as occupation is instrumental at times in hastening recovery. Not the least of the forms of recreation is driving over the beautiful roads, about the hospital. For this purpose I recommend that a motor-bus with a carrying capacity of eighteen or twenty be purchased for the use of the patients.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORKER

For the first time in Wisconsin, through the liberality of the Board of Control, a trained psychiatric social service worker has been employed to look after the needs of paroled patients. Such a worker was attached to this hospital in February last. I cannot speak too highly of this service. The more I see of it, the more thoroughly convinced I become that such a department is a necessary adjunct to every well-conducted hospital for mental diseases. It is well known that the problem of handling many of the cases that come to our hands is social, rather than medical, or institutional. In Wisconsin, especially, where paroled patients remain in our custody for two years, we have not done our full duty when we merely turn them over to their relatives, as improved or recovered, to battle alone with the world under a most serious handicap, or, at best, with the help and advice of inexperienced friends. They still need the help of trained assistants, and, just at this point, the help of a trained worker is equally as indispensable as the service of a physician at the time of commitment.

It is the function of such an officer to meet paroled patients in their homes, to gather important data along family and personal lines, and to assist in the task of readjusting them to their surroundings. The psychiatric worker, by her knowledge of mental diseases and social disturbances by her sympathetic interest in the welfare of those in her charge, has the advantage of learning on home grounds just how the patients react to the various social and economic stimuli, and is in a position to advise and suggest, immediately, proper rules of procedure.

The report of the psychiatric social service worker, attached hereto, covers the work of only five and one-half months. You will notice several instances wherein an intelligent effort to place patients has resulted in a financial saving to the state, but, what is of greater importance, is fitting these people again into the great social structure outside a hospital for mental diseases, that they may become again self-sustaining.

FIRE HAZARD

The possibility of a serious fire in the hospital, with loss of life, is a constant source of uneasiness to the management of the Institution. The State is in duty bound to our inmates to guard their lives with the utmost security. For that reason the building should be made as nearly fireproof as possible. Considerable expense is involved in the plan I am about to propose, but that fact should not deter us from

making an appeal to the legislature for funds to carry out a project manifestly so imperative. Although this building has stood for sixty years, the walls are solid, without a flaw, and are likely to endure for another half century, or longer. The partitions between the rooms all over the house are solid brick. By replacing the wooden floors with tile flooring, by the use of metal ceiling, and by filling the space between the joist with hollow tile, or other incombustible substance, only the door frames and window frames are left to catch fire. By these change and improvements, obviously, the fire hazard would be reduced to the minimum.

This work of reconstruction would have to extend over a period of several years possibly, and the appropriation of funds by the legislature could be made from time to time as the occasion required. I know the Board appreciates to the fullest extent the possibilities and the seriousness of a fire in an institution of this character, and will take such steps as may be needful to afford protection to the lives of these patients.

CONCLUSION

For three or four years, working conditions the country over, have been unusually difficult. The state of general unrest has been apparent among the employees of the hospital, as well as elsewhere. Help on the wards, particularly male help, despite a generous increase in wages, has been entirely inadequate, yet the patients have not suffered for want of care. Additional burdens and responsibilities have been carried by those attendants remaining on the wards. I feel deeply grateful, therefore, to those faithful employees who have remained at their posts through these unusually trying circumstances.

The kindly, helpful interest of the Board has been the more appreciated, because of the many vexing problems which have arisen in connection with the re-establishment of the hospital on a pre-war-time footing. I hope that my actions therein may have met with your cordial approval. For your untiring patience, for your genuine, helpful interest, I wish to express my gratitude.

Respectfully,
FRANK I. DRAKE, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

To DR. F. I. DRAKE, *Superintendent.*

The war brought with it many awakenings, but perhaps no greater in any one field than that of Mental Hygiene. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric social work received equally a great impetus. And the union of these two forces dealing with people in social disorder, resulted in the establishment of methods, which aims to supply all essentials, which would otherwise be lacking in human life.

Psychiatric social work is, therefore, but the natural and logical development in this new movement for improved understanding and treatment of mental disorders.

Unlike internal medicine, psychiatry cannot limit itself to the failure of an organ or a group of organs to deal with the problem; it has to deal with maladjustments of personality as a whole, with the patient in his entirety.

It is only through probing deep into an individual's social, family and industrial life, that we get what Adolf Meyer has so aptly described "as the constellation in which the patient came to grief."

Before the establishment of social service in hospitals, it was practically impossible to extend hospital treatment into the community. Advice and treatment in reality, began and ended inside of the hospital. After results were seldom learned by the hospital physicians. Many patients eventually returned for treatment often suffering from the same trouble for which they first came. Directions and advice were given and seldom fulfilled for various reasons. Such a method of treatment is not only expensive, but in reality, useless in some respects, if the underlying causes of sickness remain unknown, especially those relating to social conditions.

Social Service as an organized department in connection with this hospital was begun in January, five and one-half months ago. Like the infant that it is, it has confined its activities to only those of most fundamental and basic nature. In other words it has just been able to become orientated as to its function and to survey the field and the scope of work that lies before it.

As a result, the present needs are recognized as three-fold:

1. The patients need. (Medical and Social)
2. The needs of the institution.
3. The needs of the community.

In so much as diseased mind or body cannot be adequately considered apart from contributing social factors, treatment cannot become efficient until a social knowledge of the patient is obtained. Any hospital that admits a patient really enters into a contract with that individual to give its assistance by doing everything possible for his improvement. If he needs a change of environment or a new occupation more than hydro-therapy, or his well-grounded fears allayed for his family's support, during his absence from home, rather than a

sugar-coated placebo to induce sleep, the hospital should be equipped to supply the social remedy as well as the medical treatment.

The needs of the institution are obvious and many. In order that the hospital may best serve its purposes, it is essential that full and reliable information relative to patients be obtained. Social data thus acquired makes it possible for hospital statistics to lead toward definite actions as regards legislature relative to the treatment and prevention of Mental diseases. Another distinct need is cooperation on the part of the community. In no other way can the forces be joined, which should work toward preventive measures and toward the establishment of practical methods of after care of patients in the community.

The needs of the community are essentially four in number. (1) Education as to the causes, treatment and prevention of mental disease. (2) Instruction as to the after care of patients who return to community life. (3) An awakened sense of responsibility toward dependent or partially dependent persons who are mentally handicapped. (4) The development of special agencies and community centers which are essential as cooperative forces in a constructive program for Mental Hygiene.

Since the establishment of the Social Service department, five and one-half months ago, 103 cases have been handled by the worker. Of these 42 have been men, 59 women and 2 minors. The following types of mental disorder and defect were represented:

Manic Depressive.....	42
Psychopathic Personality.....	7
Paranoid Condition.....	5
Paresis	8
Feeble-mindedness with Episodes.....	8
Epileptic Psychoses.....	2
Alcoholic Psychoses.....	6
Dementia Praecox.....	7
Involution Melancholia.....	2
Morphinism	1
Traumatic Psychoses.....	1
Arterial Sclerosis.....	2
Neuresthenia	2
Psychoses with Somatic Disease.....	2
Hysteria	1
Not Insane	1
Unclassified	4

Medical History to aid in diagnosis was obtained in 11 cases. Supervision was given in 38 cases. Advice was given in 36 cases. Financial aid was obtained in one case. Institutional care was secured in 2 cases. Employment was found in 2 cases, and special education was arranged for in 2 cases.

PROCESSES OF THE WORK

Visits	{ Home	128
	{ Visits for Patients.....	106
Total		234

Interviews	{	Patients' Interview.....	89
		In Patient's Interest.....	111
Total			200

A CASE IN WHICH HISTORY WAS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE DIAGNOSIS

Harriet S., a quiet refined woman of intelligence, married and mother of two lovely young girls, told a story, upon her admittance, of her husband's abuse, non-support and infidelity. She was religiously inclined and her husband, a "scoffer", refused to allow her to attend services. Careful inquiry established the fact that the husband was a hardworking, sober, industrious man and a loyal husband and father. The patient was religiously fanatical and regarded him as a sinner because he did not share her views. Both he and her daughters were devoted to her and had kept patient at home as long as it was considered safe, and had suffered much ill-treatment from her. The stories she told were delusions of a disordered mind and she was diagnosed as insane.

A CASE ILLUSTRATING PROPHYLAXIS FOR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY

Richard D., a married man, father of four children, was admitted to hospital and diagnosed as a paretic. His blood Wasserman was 4 plus. A letter was written to his wife urging that she and the children have blood tests made. At first she objected, saying she had exceptionally healthy children and that she had no money to pay for tests as she was finding it hard to manage to support the family and provide necessities. She was referred to a physician in her town who would do this for her without charge. Blood test showed two of the children to have positive reaction and they are now receiving treatment.

A CASE IN WHICH INSTITUTIONAL CARE WAS SECURED

Walter M., an Italian, was discharged after an attack of Manic Depressive insanity as recovered, but his physical examination showed him to be a tuberculosis suspect. A home visit found him living in the home of his brother, a married man with five small children and his wife six months pregnant. Patient was working in shoe factory, in room in which there were about fifty other employees. He was urged to have examination made and a letter given to one of the physicians at the clinic. X-ray and sputum proved him to be in advanced state of tuberculosis and sanitarium care was advised. He refused to consider this and it took persistent efforts on part of worker and public health nurse to break down his stubborn resistance. After some months of untiring effort, he was finally persuaded and consented to go to the State Sanitarium, where he is reported doing well and seems contented.

A CASE IN WHICH SUPERVISION WAS GIVEN

Amy B., a timid undeveloped woman of thirty-seven years, unmarried, only daughter of a retired farmer, had been a patient at hospital on several occasions with a diagnosis of Psychopathic Personality. The information given at time of commitment told of frequent quarrels with her aged parents, violent outbursts of temper, when she would threaten them, and at other times she was so seclusive that she would lock all the doors and refuse admittance to every one.

A home visit revealed a very unhappy home environment. The father, a paralytic, cross and extremely difficult to get along with, the mother crippled with rheumatism, nagging and faultfinding. Life for the patient was monotonous, lonely and uncongenial.

Arrangements were made to have Amy live at a Girl's Club in a nearby town and take a course in stenography. Frequent visits found the patient happy, doing well at the Business College and mingling quite freely with the other girls. The supervisor of the club reports that she is quiet, amiable, and has given no trouble.

A CASE IN WHICH ADVICE WAS GIVEN

Barbara H., a young married woman, mother of two children, was discharged from the hospital after an attack of Manic Depressive Insanity. At the time of her illness, she had complained of unhappy marital life and particularly of sexual abuse. A home visit after discharge found the patient living at Orphanage, where she was employed as nurse, in order to be with her children, who were placed there by the father during her absence. Her husband was living at his parents' home.

Barbara was very weak, pale and emaciated. She had a severe attack of influenza after her return from the hospital. The children too looked pale, sickly and undernourished. It was evident the mother was totally unfit to continue in her present capacity and she seemed reluctant to return to her husband. Her husband was equally as hesitant of resuming their life together. An interview with him after carefully explaining his wife's peculiarities of temperament and urging different tactics with her resulted in creating more sympathetic attitude toward her and a promise to try and re-establish the home once more. The wife was also given some sound and friendly advice as to her own duties as a wife.

A second visit, some months later, found the family united. They were living in a neat, well-furnished cottage which they own and the children were happy, rosy and healthy. The patient herself had gained considerable weight, looked well and best of all the couple are happy and understand each other.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE GOLDMAN.

TABLE I—MOVEMENT OF INSANE PATIENT POPULATION FOR YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1ST, 1918 AND ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1919.

	Males	Females	Total
1. Insane patients on books of institution at beginning of institution year -----	380	272	652
Admissions during year:			
a—First admissions -----	301	213	514
b—Readmissions -----	65	54	119
Total admissions -----	366	267	633
c—Transfers from other institutions for the insane -----			
2. Total received during year -----	366	267	633
3. Total under treatment during year -----	746	539	1,285
Discharged from books during year:			
a—As recovered -----	107	54	161
b—As improved -----	51	62	113
(Does not include transfers).			
c—As unimproved -----	59	21	80
d—As not insane -----			
e—Transferred to other institutions for the insane -----	63	65	128
f—Died during year -----	90	68	158
4. Total discharged and died during year -----	370	270	640
5. Insane patients remaining on books of institution at end of institution year -----	376	269	645
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA			
6. Average daily number of insane patients actually in institution during year -----	372	280	652
7. Average daily number of other insane patients on books but away from institution on parole, on visit, boarded out, escaped, or on temporary leave -----			
8. Insane voluntary patients admitted during year -----	23	21	44
Patients or inmates in institution at end of institution year, not included in the number of insane patients given in item 5: -----			
9. Drug cases -----	13		13
10. Inebriates -----	2		2
11. Neurological cases -----			
12. Epileptics (not feeble-minded) -----			
13. Feeble-minded cases (not epileptics) -----	3		3
14. Feeble-minded epileptics -----			
15. All other cases -----	8		8
16. Persons given advice or treatment in out-patient department during year -----			

TABLE I—MOVEMENT OF INSANE PATIENT POPULATION FOR YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1ST, 1919 AND ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1920.

	Males	Females	Total
1. Insane patients on books of institution at beginning of institution year.....	376	260	636
Admissions during year:			
a—First admissions.....	333	208	541
b—Readmissions.....	68	50	118
Total admissions.....	401	258	659
c—Transfers from other institutions for the insane.....			
2. Total received during year.....	401	258	659
3. Total under treatment during year.....	777	527	1,304
Discharged from books during year:			
a—As recovered.....	88	64	152
b—As improved.....	53	79	132
(Does not include transfers).			
c—As unimproved.....	60	15	75
d—As not insane.....			
e—Transferred to other institutions for the insane.....	125	51	176
f—Died during year.....	63	41	104
4. Total discharged and died during year.....	389	250	639
5. Insane patients remaining on books of institution at end of institution year.....	888	277	665
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA			
6. Average daily number of insane patients actually in institution during year.....	390	271	661
7. Average daily number of other insane patients on books but away from institution on parole, on visit, boarded out, escaped, or on temporary leave.....			
8. Insane voluntary patients admitted during year.....	24	19	43
Patients or inmates in institution at end of institution year, not included in the number of insane patients given in item 5:.....			
9. Drug cases.....	3		3
10. Inebriates.....			
11. Neurological cases.....			
12. Epileptics (not feeble-minded).....			
13. Feeble-minded cases (not epileptics).....	5		5
14. Feeble-minded epileptics.....			
15. All other cases.....	11		11
16. Persons given advice or treatment in out-patient department during year.....			

TABLE II—NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS AND OF PARENTS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1919.

Nativity	Patients			Parents of Male Patients			Parents of Female Patients		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
United States.....	196	159	355	69	69	138	56	64	120
Africa.....	1		1						
*Asia.....	1		1	1	1	2			
Australia.....									
Austria.....	1	5	6	1	1	2	3	3	6
Belgium.....		1	1				1	1	2
Bohemia.....	6	5	11	12	12	24	9	9	18
+Canada.....	6	2	8	5	5	10	2	3	5
Central America.....									
China.....									
Cuba.....									
Denmark.....	4	1	5	5	5	10	4	3	7
England.....	5		5	8	7	15	14	12	26
*Europe.....	2		2	2	2	4	2	2	4
Finland.....	6	2	8	6	6	12	2	2	4
France.....				7	6	13	2	4	6
Germany.....	14	9	23	63	64	127	44	42	86
Greece.....									
Hawaii.....									
Holland.....		1	1				1	1	2
Hungary.....	8	2	10	8	8	16	2	2	4
India.....									
Ireland.....	3		3	24	25	49	12	11	23
Italy.....	5		5	5	5	10			
Japan.....									
Mexico.....									
Norway.....	11	13	24	32	32	64	33	30	63
Philippine Islands.....									
Poland.....	11	3	14	14	14	28	4	5	9
Porto Rico.....									
Portugal.....									
Roumania.....		1	1				1	1	2
Russia.....	6	1	7	6	6	12	1	2	3
Scotland.....	3		3	5	5	10	3	1	4
South America.....									
Spain.....									
Sweden.....	7	4	11	9	9	18	10	9	19
Switzerland.....	3		3	3	3	6	2	1	3
Turkey in Asia.....									
Turkey in Europe.....									
Wales.....							1	1	2
‡West Indies.....									
Other Countries.....	1		1	1	1	2			
Unascertained.....	1	3	4	15	15	30	3	3	6
Total.....	301	212	513	301	301	602	212	212	424

*Not otherwise specified; +Includes Newfoundland; †Except Cuba and Porto Rico.

TABLE II—NATIVITY OF FIRST ADMISSIONS AND OF PARENTS OF FIRST ADMISSIONS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1920.

Nativity	Patients			Parents of Male Patients			Parents of Female Patients		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
United States.....	227	157	384	88	89	177	62	63	125
Africa.....									
*Asia.....									
Australia.....									
Austria.....	5		5	5	5	10			
Belgium.....				1	1	2			
Bohemia.....	3	5	8	10	10	20	7	7	14
+Canada.....	8	1	9	3	3	6	5	2	7
Central America.....									
China.....									
Cuba.....									
Denmark.....	7	1	8	8	8	16	4	4	8
England.....	2	2	4	5	4	9	12	10	22
*Europe.....	6	3	9	6	6	12	3	3	6
Finland.....	1	3	4	1	1	2	4	4	8
France.....				2	2	4	1	2	3
Germany.....	16	14	30	66	69	135	45	42	87
Greece.....	2		2	2	2	4			
Hawaii.....									
Holland.....				1	1	2			
Hungary.....	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
India.....									
Ireland.....	5	1	6	21	16	37	16	17	33
Italy.....	7		7	7	7	14			
Japan.....									
Mexico.....									
Norway.....	18	8	26	49	50	99	27	30	57
Philippine Islands.....									
Poland.....	8	2	10	19	20	39	2	4	6
Porto Rico.....									
Portugal.....									
Roumania.....	2		2	1	1	2			
Russia.....	4	3	7	5	5	10	3	4	7
Scotland.....	4			7	6	13	1	2	3
South America.....									
Spain.....									
Sweden.....	7	3	10	8	8	16	6	6	12
Switzerland.....		3	3	1	1	2	8	5	13
Turkey in Asia.....									
Turkey in Europe.....									
Wales.....				1	1	2		1	1
West Indies.....									
Other Countries.....	1		1						
Unascertained.....	2		2	14	15	29			
Total.....	333	208	541	333	333	666	208	208	416

*Not otherwise specified; +Includes Newfoundland; †Except Cuba and Porto Rico.

TABLE III—CITIZENSHIP OF FIRST ADMISSIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30TH, 1919

	Males	Females	Total
Citizens by birth.....	196	159	355
Citizens by naturalization.....	72	29	101
Aliens.....	8	10	18
Citizenship unascertained.....	80	14	44
Total.....	301	212	513

TABLE III—CITIZENSHIP OF FIRST ADMISSIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30TH, 1920

	Males	Females	Total
Citizens by birth.....	227	157	384
Citizens by naturalization.....	89	33	122
Aliens.....	5	6	11
Citizenship unascertained.....	12	12	24
Total.....	333	208	541

TABLE IV—PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1919

Psychoses	Males	Females	Total
1. Traumatic psychoses.....	4		4
2. Senile psychoses, total.....	22	17	39
(a) Simple deterioration.....	12	12	24
(b) Presbyophranic type.....			
(c) Delirious and confused states.....	2		2
(d) Depressed and agitated states in addition to deterioration.....	2	1	3
(e) Paranoid states in addition to deterioration.....	6	2	8
(f) Pre-senile types.....		2	2
3. Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	8		8
4. General paralysis.....	26	6	32
5. Psychoses with cerebral syphilis.....			
6. Psychoses with Huntington's chorea.....			
7. Psychoses with brain tumor.....			
8. Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases, total.....	5	3	8
Cerebral embolism.....	1		1
Paralysis agitans.....			
Meningitis, tuberculous or other forms.....		1	1
Multiple sclerosis.....			
Tabes.....	2		2
Acute chorea.....			
Other conditions.....	2	2	4
9. Alcoholic psychoses, total.....	22	1	23
(a) Pathological intoxication.....	1		1
(b) Delirium tremens.....	5		5
(c) Acute hallucinosis.....	8		8
(d) Acute paranoid type.....	4	1	5
(e) Korsakow's psychosis.....	1		1
(f) Chronic hallucinosis.....	1		1
(g) Chronic paranoid type.....	1		1
(h) Alcoholic deterioration.....	1		1
(i) Other types, acute or chronic.....	1		1
10. Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins, total.....		6	6
(a) Opium (and derivatives), cocaine, bromides, chloral, etc., alone or combined.....		6	6
(b) Metals, as lead, arsenic, etc.....			
(c) Gases.....			
(d) Other exogenous toxins.....			
11. Psychoses with pellagra.....		1	1
12. Psychoses with other somatic diseases, total.....	6	16	22
(a) Delirium with infectious diseases.....	5	2	7
(b) Post-infectious psychoses.....		10	10
(c) Exhaustion delirium.....		2	2
(d) Delirium of unknown origin.....			
(e) Diseases of the ductless glands.....			
(f) Cardio-renal disease.....		1	1
(g) Other diseases or conditions.....	1	1	2
13. Manic-depressive psychoses, total.....	49	98	147
(a) Manic type.....	26	30	56
(b) Depressive type.....	18	48	66
(c) Stupor.....			
(d) Mixed type.....	5	20	25
(e) Circular type.....			
14. Involution melancholia.....	9	10	19
15. Dementia praecox, total.....	77	21	98
(a) Paranoid type.....	30	9	39
(b) Katatonic type.....	4		4
(c) Hebephrenic type.....	43	10	53
(d) Simple type.....		2	2
16. Paranoia and paranoic conditions.....	10	16	26
17. Epileptic psychoses, total.....	15	6	21
(a) Deterioration.....	5	5	11
(b) Clouded states.....	5		5
(c) Other conditions.....	4	1	5
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses, total.....	10	3	13
(a) Hysterical type.....	1	1	2
(b) Psychasthenic type.....	1	1	2
(c) Neurasthenic type.....	8	1	9
(d) Anxiety neuroses.....			
19. Psychoses with constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	3	2	5

TABLE IV—PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1919—Continued.

Psychoses	Males	Females	Total
20. Psychoses with mental deficiency.....	7	6	13
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	2		2
22. Not insane, total.....	26		26
(a) Epilepsy without psychosis.....			
(b) Alcoholism without psychosis.....	2		2
(c) Drug addiction without psychosis.....	13		13
(d) Constitutional psychopathic inferiority without psychosis.....	7		7
(e) Mental deficiency without psychosis.....	3		3
(f) Others.....	1		1

TABLE IV—PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1920

1. Traumatic psychoses.....	3		3
2. Senile psychoses, total.....	29	15	44
(a) Simple deterioration.....	10	10	20
(b) Presbyophrenic type.....	1		1
(c) Delirious and confused states.....	1	2	3
(d) Depressed and agitated states in addition to deterioration.....	6	1	7
(e) Paranoid states in addition to deterioration.....	9	2	11
(f) Pre-senile types.....	2		2
3. Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	13		13
4. General paralysis.....	33	8	41
5. Psychoses with cerebral syphilis.....	1		1
6. Psychoses with Huntington's chorea.....		2	2
7. Psychoses with brain tumor.....			
8. Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases, total.....	3	3	6
Cerebral embollism.....			
Paralysis agitans.....			
Meningitis, tuberculous or other forms.....			
Multiple sclerosis.....	1		1
Tabes.....	1		1
Acute chorea.....	1		1
Other conditions.....		3	3
9. Alcoholic psychoses, total.....	9		9
(a) Pathological intoxication.....			
(b) Delirium tremens.....			
(c) Acute hallucinosis.....			
(d) Acute paranoid type.....	2		2
(e) Korsakow's psychosis.....	1		1
(f) Chronic hallucinosis.....	6		6
(g) Chronic paranoid type.....			
(h) Alcoholic deterioration.....			
(i) Other types, acute or chronic.....			
10. Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins, total.....	1	2	3
(a) Opium (and derivatives), cocaine, bromides, chloral, etc., alone or combined.....	1	2	3
(b) Metals, as lead, arsenic, etc.....			
(c) Gases.....			
(d) Other exogenous toxins.....			
11. Psychoses with pellagra.....			
12. Psychoses with other somatic diseases, total.....	9	13	22
(a) Delirium with infectious diseases.....	3	4	7
(b) Post-infectious psychoses.....	1	6	7
(c) Exhaustion delirium.....			
(d) Delirium of unknown origin.....			
(e) Diseases of the ductless glands.....	1		1
(f) Cardio-renal disease.....	3	1	4
(g) Other diseases or conditions.....	1	2	3
13. Manic-depressive psychoses, total.....	48	89	137
(a) Manic type.....	23	31	54
(b) Depressive type.....	18	40	58
(c) Stupor.....			
(d) Mixed type.....	2	18	20
(e) Circular type.....			
14. Involution melancholia.....	5	5	10

TABLE IV—PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1920—Continued.

Psychoses	Males	Females	Total
15. Dementia praecox, total.....	111	24	135
(a) Paranoid type.....	33	15	48
(b) Katatonic type.....	11	—	11
(c) Hebephrenic type.....	67	9	76
(d) Simple type.....	—	—	—
16. Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	12	9	21
17. Epileptic psychoses, total.....	8	10	18
(a) Deterioration.....	5	5	10
(b) Clouded states.....	3	1	4
(c) Other conditions.....	—	4	4
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses, total.....	12	9	21
(a) Hysterical type.....	1	—	1
(b) Psychasthenic type.....	1	2	3
(c) Neurasthenic type.....	10	7	17
(d) Anxiety neuroses.....	—	—	—
19. Psychoses with constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	6	4	10
20. Psychoses with mental deficiency.....	10	9	19
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	1	—	1
22. Not insane, total.....	19	6	25
(a) Epilepsy without psychosis.....	—	—	—
(b) Alcoholism without psychosis.....	—	—	—
(c) Drug addiction without psychosis.....	3	—	3
(d) Constitutional psychopathic inferiority without psychosis.....	11	—	11
(e) Mental deficiency without psychosis.....	5	1	6
(f) Others.....	—	5	5

TABLE V—RACE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919

Race	Total		Traumatic		Senile		With cerebral arteriosclerosis		General paralysis syphilis		With Huntington's chorea		With brain tumor		With other brain or nervous diseases		Alcoholic		Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
African (black).....																					
American Indian.....																					
Armenian.....	1	2																		1	1
Bulgarian.....	1	1																			
Chinese.....	1	1																			
Cuban.....																					
Dutch and Flemish.....	2	2																			
East Indian.....																					
English.....	70	62	132	2	2	10	9	19	5	5	5	1	6	3	2	4	3	3	1	1	
Finnish.....	6	6																			
French.....	14	5	19			1	4	1	1	2	2										
German.....	72	45	117	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	7	7		1	1	2	6	6	1	1	
Greek.....																					
Hebrew.....	1	1	2																		
Irish.....	30	9	39			3	1	4	1	1	1	3		1	1	2	2				
Italian*.....	5	5																			
Japanese.....																					
Lithuanian.....	1	1																			
Magyar.....	5	5																			
Mexican.....																					
Pacific Islander.....																					
Portuguese.....																					
Roumanian.....																					
Scandinavian.....	48	44	92						1	6	2	8									
Scottish.....	9	2	11			3			3	1	2	2									
Slovak.....	36	18	54	1	1	1	1	2													
Slovenian.....																					
Slavonic.....																					
Spanish.....																					
Spanish-American.....																					
Syrian.....																					
Turkish.....																					
Welsh.....	1	1																			
West Indian.....																					
Other specific races.....																					
Mixed.....	18	18																			
Race unascertained.....	1	1	2																		
Total.....	301	212	513	4	4	22	17	39	8	8	26	6	32	5	3	8	22	1	23	6	6

*Includes "North" and "South"; †Norwegians, Danes and Swedes; ‡Includes Bohemian, Bosnian, Croatian, Delmatian, Herzegovinian, Montenegrin, Moravian, Polish, Russian, Ruthenian, Servian, Slovak, Slovenian. ‡Except Cuban.

TABLE V.—RACE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919

Race	With pellagra			With other somatic diseases			Manic-depressive			Involunt. melancholia			Dementia praecox			Paranoid and paranoid conditions			Epileptic psychoses			Psychoneuroses and neuroses			With constitutional and psychic inferiority			With mental deficiency			Undiagnosed psychoses			Not insane		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
African (black).....																																				
American Indian.....																																				
Armenian.....																																				
Bulgarian.....																																				
Chinese.....																																				
Cuban.....																																				
Dutch and Flemish.....																																				
East Indian.....																																				
English.....																																				
Finnish.....																																				
French.....																																				
German.....																																				
Greek.....																																				
Hebrew.....																																				
Irish.....																																				
Italian*.....																																				
Japanese.....																																				
Lithuanian.....																																				
Magyar.....																																				
Mexican.....																																				
Pacific Islander.....																																				
Portuguese.....																																				
Roumanian.....																																				
Scandinavian.....																																				
Scotch.....																																				
Slovak.....																																				
Slavonic.....																																				
Spanish.....																																				
Spanish-American.....																																				
Syrian.....																																				
Turkish.....																																				
Welsh.....																																				
West Indians.....																																				
Other specific races.....																																				
Mixed.....																																				
Race unascertained.....																																				
Total.....	1	1	6	16	22	49	98	147	9	10	19	77	21	98	10	16	26	15	6	21	10	3	13	3	2	5	7	6	13	2	2	26				

*Includes "North" and "South"; †Norwegians, Danes and Swedes; ‡Includes Bohemian, Bosnian, Croatian, Dalmatian, Herzegovinian, Montenegrin, Meravian, Polish, Russian, Ruthenian, Servian, Slovak, Slovenian; §Except Cuban.

TABLE V—RACE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

Race	Total			Traumatic			Senile			With cerebral arteriosclerosis			General paralysis			With cerebral syphilis			With Huntington's chorea			With brain tumor			With other brain or nervous diseases			Alcoholic			Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
African (black).....																																	
American Indian.....																																	
Armenian.....	5	1	1																														
Bulgarian.....	1																																
Chinese.....	1																																
Cuban.....																																	
Dutch and Flemish.....	4																																
East Indian.....																																	
English.....	70	56	126	2	9	7	16	7	7	8	11	7	8	8	11	7	8	8	11	7	8	8	11	7	8	8	11	7	8	8			
Finnish.....	3	4	7																														
French.....	11	4	11																														
German.....	75	48	123																														
Greek.....	2																																
Hebrew.....	7	3	10																														
Irish.....	22	15	37																														
Italian*.....	5																																
Japanese.....																																	
Lithuanian.....																																	
Magyar.....																																	
Mexican.....	1																																
Pacific Islander.....																																	
Portuguese.....																																	
Romanian.....																																	
Scandinavian.....	67	35	102																														
Scotch.....	8	1	9																														
Slavonic.....	39	17	56																														
Spanish.....																																	
Spanish-American.....																																	
Syrian.....																																	
Turkish.....																																	
Welsh.....	1																																
West Indian.....																																	
Other specific races.....																																	
Mixed.....	27	33	60																														
Race unascertained.....	2		2																														
Total.....	333	208	541	3	8	29	15	44	13	13	33	8	41	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	8	3	6	9	9	1	3			

*Includes "North" and "South"; †Norwegians, Danes and Swedes; ‡Includes Bohemian, Bosnian, Croatian, Delmatian, Herzegovinian, Montenegrin, Moravian, Polish, Russian, Ruthenian, Servian, Slovak, Slovenian. §Except Cuban.

TABLE V—RACE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

Race	With pellagra		With other somatic diseases		Manic-depressive		Involunt. anicholia		Dementia praecox		Paranoia and conditions		Epileptic psychoses		Psychoneuroses and neuroses		With constitutional psychopathic personality		With undiagnosed psychoses		Not insane											
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.								
African (black).....																																
American Indian.....																																
Bulgarian.....																																
Chinese.....																																
Dutch.....																																
Dutch and Flemish.....																																
English.....	1	2	3	12	21	33	3	4	9	6	15	5	2	7	1	2	3	8	4	7	3	1	4	4	1	1	5	1	6			
French.....																																
German.....	1	3	4	14	21	35	3	3	25	2	27	5	3	8	3	2	5	2	2	1	1	4	1	5	2	1	5	2	7			
Greek.....																																
Hebrew.....																																
Irish.....	1	1	2	4	6	1	1	1	6	2	8	1	1	2																		
Italian*.....																																
Japanese.....																																
Lithuanian.....																																
Magyar.....																																
Mexican.....																																
Pacific Islander.....																																
Portuguese.....																																
Roumanian.....																																
Scandinavian.....	6	3	9	10	22	32	1	1	23	7	30	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	5	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3			
Scottish.....																																
Slavonic.....	2	2	3	7	10				21	4	25																					
Spanish.....																																
Spanish-American.....																																
Syrian.....																																
Turkish.....																																
Welsh.....																																
West Indians.....																																
Other specific races.....	2	2		11	11				4	1	5																					
Mixed.....																																
Race unascertained.....																																
Total.....	9	13	22	46	59	137	5	5	10	111	24	135	12	9	21	8	10	18	12	9	21	6	4	10	10	9	19	1	1	19	6	25

*Includes "North" and "South"; †Norwegians, Danes and Swedes; ‡Includes Bohemian, Bosnian, Croatian, Delmatian, Herzegovinian, Montenegrin, Moravian, Polish, Russian, Ruthenian, Servian, Slovak, Slovenian; §Except Cuban.

TABLE VI. AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

PSYCHOSES	Total			Under 15 years			15--19 years			20--24 years			25--29 years			30--34 years			35--39 years			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1. Traumatic.....	4		4																			
2. Sculp.....	22	17	39																			
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	8		8																			
4. General paralysis.....	23	6	29						1	1						8	2	5	6	1	7	
5. With cerebral syphilis.....																						
6. With Huntington's chorea.....																						
7. With brain tumor.....																						
8. With other brain or nervous disease.....	5	3	8	1	1																	
9. Alcohol.....	22	1	23																			
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....	6	16	22																			
11. With pellagra.....	1	1	2																			
12. With other somatic disease.....	40	98	138						4	2	6	5	13	13	9	11	20	5	16	21	12	17
13. Manic depressive.....	9	10	19																			
14. Involution melancholia.....	77	21	98						3	1	4	12	1	13	16	7	23	23	4	26	10	5
15. Dementia praecox.....	10	16	26																			
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	15	6	21																			
17. Epileptic psychoses.....	10	3	13																			
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	8	2	10																			
19. With constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	7	6	13																			
20. With mental deficiency.....	2		2																			
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	26		26																			
22. Not known.....																						
Total.....	201	212	413	1	2	3	8	12	4	16	23	18	46	47	26	73	40	24	64	39	82	71

TABLE VI.—Continued.—AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

PSYCHOSES	40—44 years		45—49 years		50—54 years		55—59 years		60—64 years		65—69 years		70 years and over		Unascertained							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.								
1. Traumatic.....	2	1	1																			
2. Senile.....																						
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....																						
4. General paralysis.....	6	5	1	6	1	2	4															
5. With cerebral syphilis.....																						
6. With Huntington's chorea.....																						
7. With brain tumor.....																						
8. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	9	3	1	4	2																	
9. Alcoholic.....	1	1																				
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....																						
11. With pellagra.....																						
12. With other somatic diseases.....	5	5																				
13. Manic-depressive.....	1	9	10	1	14	15	4	3	8	2	5	1	1	1	1							
14. Involution melancholia.....																						
15. Dementia praecox.....	5	3	8	1	2	7	1	1	1	2	4	1	5									
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	2	2	4	1	1	3	5	1	4	4	1	1	1		2							
17. Epileptic psychoses.....	4																					
18. With constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	1	1																				
19. With mental deficiency.....																						
20. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	2																					
21. Not insane.....																						
Total.....	38	20	58	20	22	42	15	19	34	22	26	48	13	4	17	9	5	14	15	10	25	2

TABLE VI. AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	Total		Under 16 years		15-19 years		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-34 years		35-39 years	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic.....	3	3			1									1
2. Scabic.....	29	15												
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	13	13												
4. General paralysis.....	33	8				1	1	2	2	1	3	5	5	1
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	1	1												1
6. With Huntington's chorea.....	1	2												2
7. With brain tumor.....														2
8. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	3	3				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9. Alcoholic.....	9	9												1
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....	1	2												1
11. With pellagra.....	9	18												3
12. With other somatic diseases.....	48	89			1	1	3	6	9	15	9	24	8	11
13. Manic depressive.....	5	5												14
14. Involution melancholia.....	11	24												19
15. Dementia praecox.....	12	9												3
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	8	10												2
17. Epileptic psychoses.....	12	9												2
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	6	4												3
19. With constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	10	9												2
20. With mental deficiency.....	1	1												2
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	19	6				3	3	4	2	1	3	2	1	4
22. Not insane.....														1
Total.....	383	208	541	1	4	5	12	13	25	51	19	70	56	25
														81
														42
														20
														62
														34
														27
														61

PSYCHOSES

TABLE VI.—Continued.—AGE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

PSYCHOSES	40—44 years			45—49 years			50—54 years			55—59 years			60—64 years			65—69 years			70 years and over			Unascertained
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1. Traumatic.....																						
2. Senile.....																						
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....																						
4. General paralysis.....																						
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	3	5	3	8	5	1	6	2	1	3												
6. With Huntington's chorea.....																						
7. With brain tumor.....																						
8. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	3	3	4	4			2	2														
9. Alcoholic.....	1																					
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....																						
11. With pellagra.....																						
12. With other somatic diseases.....	1	2	1	3	2	3	2	3	5	1	2											
13. Manic-depressive.....	5	11	16	1	9	10	3	8	11	1	5	6	1	3	3	6						
14. Involution melancholia.....																						
15. Dementia praecox.....	3	3	6	3	6	3	3	2	5	2	1	3										
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	4	3	7	1	1	2	1	3	4	2	2	4										
17. Epileptic psychoses.....	1	1	2	1	1	2																
18. Psychoses and neuroses.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	5													
19. With constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....																						
20. With mental deficiency.....																						
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	1	1	1	1	1	2																
22. Not insane.....	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
Total.....	26	19	45	23	24	47	23	27	50	18	11	29	18	7	25	14	3	17	15	9	24	

TABLE VII.—DEGREE OF EDUCATION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

Psychoses	Total		Illiterate			Reads and Writes			Common school			High school			College			Unascertained			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1. Traumatic.....	4	4				1	1	2	2	2											
2. Senile.....	23	17	33	1	1	2	2	3	10	14	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	8	5	8	1	1	3	3	3	5	5	5										
4. General paralysis.....	28	6	32	1	1	1	1	1	20	5	25	1	1	2	2	1	1				
5. With cerebral syphilis.....																					
6. With Huntington's chorea.....																					
7. With brain tumor.....	5	3	8						5	2	7	1	1								
8. Alcoholic.....	22	1	23			6	1	1	16	1	17	1	1	2	2						
9. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....	6	16	22			3	3	2	2	12	15										
10. With pellagra.....	49	10	59	2	2	11	14	2	42	73	115	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11. With other somatic diseases.....	10	10	20	2	2	3	5	3	7	7	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12. Manic-depressive.....	77	21	98	2	2	4	16	3	50	10	60	2	5	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
13. Involution melancholia.....	10	16	26	1	1	2	3	1	10	15	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14. Dementia praecox.....	15	8	23	1	1	2	3	1	10	13	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15. Paranoid or paranoid conditions.....	10	8	18	1	1	1	2	2	6	8	14										
16. Epileptic psychoses.....	8	2	10	2	1	2	2	2	4	1	5										
17. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	7	6	13	2	1	3	5	4	2	2	4										
18. With constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	2	2	4																		
19. With mental deficiency.....	2	2	4																		
20. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	25		25			5			18		18	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
21. Not insane.....																					
Total.....	301	212	513	9	11	20	50	27	303	150	353	8	20	28	13	4	17	18			19

TABLE VIII.—ENVIRONMENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

Psychoses	Total			Urban			Rural			Unascertained		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic	4	---	4	3	---	3	1	---	1	---	---	---
2. Senile	22	17	39	6	9	15	16	8	24	---	---	---
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	8	---	8	1	---	1	7	---	7	---	---	---
4. General paralysis	26	6	32	19	6	25	7	---	7	---	---	---
5. With cerebral syphilis	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
6. With Huntington's chorea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
7. With brain tumor	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
8. With other brain or nervous diseases	5	3	8	2	2	4	3	1	4	---	---	---
9. Alcoholic	22	1	23	14	1	15	8	---	8	---	---	---
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins	---	6	6	---	6	6	---	---	---	---	---	---
11. With pellagra	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---
12. With other somatic diseases	6	16	22	4	6	10	2	10	12	---	---	---
13. Manic-depressive	49	98	147	20	48	68	29	50	79	---	---	---
14. Involution melancholia	9	10	19	6	6	12	3	4	7	---	---	---
15. Dementia praecox	77	21	98	35	10	45	41	11	52	1	---	1
16. Paranoia or paranoic conditions	10	16	26	5	12	17	5	4	9	---	---	---
17. Epileptic psychoses	15	6	21	11	3	14	4	3	7	---	---	---
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses	10	3	13	5	2	7	5	1	6	---	---	---
19. With constitutional psychopathic inferiority	3	2	5	2	2	4	1	---	1	---	---	---
20. With mental deficiency	7	6	13	4	2	6	3	4	7	---	---	---
21. Undiagnosed psychoses	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
22. Not insane	26	---	26	5	---	5	21	---	21	---	---	---
Total	301	212	513	142	115	257	158	97	255	1	---	1

TABLE VIII.—ENVIRONMENT OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Psychoses	Total			Urban			Rural			Unascertained		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic	3	---	3	2	---	2	1	---	1	---	---	---
2. Senile	29	15	44	11	7	18	18	8	26	---	---	---
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	13	---	13	4	---	4	9	---	9	---	---	---
4. General paralysis	33	8	41	25	6	31	8	2	10	---	---	---
5. With cerebral syphilis	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
6. With Huntington's chorea	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	---	---
7. With brain tumor	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
8. With other brain or nervous diseases	3	3	6	3	3	6	---	---	---	---	---	---
9. Alcoholic	9	---	9	6	---	6	3	---	3	---	---	---
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins	1	2	3	1	2	3	---	---	---	---	---	---
11. With pellagra	9	18	27	3	6	9	6	7	13	---	---	---
12. With other somatic diseases	48	89	137	22	44	66	26	45	71	---	---	---
13. Manic-depressive	5	5	10	3	1	4	2	4	6	---	---	---
14. Involution melancholia	111	24	135	60	11	71	51	13	64	---	---	---
15. Dementia praecox	12	9	21	6	3	9	6	6	12	---	---	---
16. Paranoia or paranoic conditions	8	10	18	3	5	8	5	5	10	---	---	---
17. Epileptic psychoses	12	9	21	6	5	11	6	4	10	---	---	---
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
19. With constitutional psychopathic inferiority	6	4	10	3	1	4	3	3	6	---	---	---
20. With mental deficiency	10	9	19	2	3	5	8	6	14	---	---	---
21. Undiagnosed psychoses	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
22. Not insane	19	6	25	15	2	17	4	4	8	---	---	---
Total	333	208	541	177	99	276	156	109	265	---	---	---

TABLE IX.—ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

Psychoses	Total			Dependent			Marginal			Comfortable			Unascertained		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic	4		4				3		3	1		1			
2. Senile	22	17	39	9	2	11	6	11	17	5	4	9	2		2
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	8		8	2		2	5		5				1		1
4. General paralysis	26	6	32	2		2	19	4	23	5	2	7			
5. With cerebral syphilis															
6. With Huntington's chorea															
7. With brain tumor															
8. With other brain or nervous diseases	5	3	8	3		3	2	2	4		1	1			
9. Alcoholic	22	1	23				17	1	18	3		3	2		2
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins		6	6					5	5		1	1			
11. With pellagra		1	1					1	1						
12. With other somatic diseases	6	16	22	1		1	4	13	17	1	3	4			
13. Manic-depressive	49	99	147		2	2	38	68	104	11	30	41			
14. Involution melancholia	9	10	19				4	7	11	5	3	8			
15. Dementia præcox	77	21	98	11	2	13	59	16	75	4	3	7	3		3
16. Paranoia or paranoic conditions	10	16	26		1	1	7	7	14	3	8	11			
17. Epileptic psychoses	15	6	21	8		8	6	4	10	1	2	3			
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses	10	3	13				7	2	9	3	1	4			
19. With constitutional psychopathic inferiority	3	2	5				3	2	5						
20. With mental deficiency	7	6	13	4	3	7	3	2	5		1	1			
21. Undiagnosed psychoses	2		2				2		2						
22. Not insane	26		26	1		1	24		24	1		1			
Total	301	212	513	41	10	51	209	143	352	43	59	102	8		8

TABLE IX.—ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Psychoses	Total			Dependent			Marginal			Comfortable			Unascertained		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic	3		3				1		1	2		2			
2. Senile	29	15	44	7	2	9	14	9	23	8	4	12			
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	13		13				7		7	6		6			
4. General paralysis	33	8	41	3		3	23	8	31	7		7			
5. With cerebral syphilis	1		1				1		1						
6. With Huntington's chorea		2	2					2	2						
7. With brain tumor															
8. With other brain or nervous diseases	3	3	6				3	3	6						
9. Alcoholic	9		9				9		9						
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins	1	2	3				1	2	3						
11. With pellagra	9	13	22				9	9	18		4	4			
12. With other somatic diseases	48	89	137		2	2	32	64	96	16	23	39			
13. Manic-depressive	5	5	10				3	3	6	2	2	4			
14. Involution melancholia	111	24	135	2		2	101	23	124	8	1	9			
15. Dementia præcox	12	9	21				5	5	10	7	4	11			
16. Paranoia or paranoic conditions	8	10	18	2		2	6	10	16						
17. Epileptic psychoses	12	9	21				9	7	16	3	2	5			
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses	6	4	10			2	3		3	1	4	5			
19. With constitutional psychopathic inferiority	10	9	19	6	2	8	4	6	10		1	1			
20. With mental deficiency	1		1				1		1						
21. Undiagnosed psychoses	19	6	25	3		3	15	5	21	1		1			
22. Not insane															
Total	333	208	541	25	6	31	247	157	404	61	45	106			

TABLE X—USE OF ALCOHOL BY FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

Psychoses	Total			Abstinent			Temperate			Intemperate			Unascertained		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic	4		4	1		1	2		2	1		1			
2. Senile	22	17	39	3	12	15	9	5	14	2		2	8		8
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	9		8	1		1	1		1	2		2	4		4
4. General paralysis	26	6	32		1	1	16	4	20	10	1	11			
5. With cerebral syphilis															
6. With Huntington's chorea															
7. With brain tumor															
8. With other brain or nervous diseases	5	3	8	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2			
9. Alcoholic	22	1	23							22	1	23			
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins		6	6		2	2		1	1		3	3			
11. With pellagra		1	1		1	1									
12. With other somatic diseases	6	16	22	2	9	11	4	7	11						
13. Manic-depressive	49	96	147	13	49	62	32	48	80	4	1	5			
14. Involution melancholia	9	10	19		7	7	6	3	9	1		1	2		2
15. Dementia praecox	77	21	98	20	15	35	52	5	57	1	1	2	4		4
16. Paranoia or paranoic conditions	10	16	26	2	10	12	8	6	14						
17. Epileptic psychoses	15	6	21	8	2	10	5	2	7	2	1	3		1	1
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses	10	3	13	1	1	2	8	2	10	1		1			
19. With constitutional psychopathic inferiority	3	2	5		1	1	1	1	2	2		2			
20. With mental deficiency	7	6	13	3	5	8	3	1	4	1		1			
21. Undiagnosed psychoses	2		2										2		2
22. Not insane	26		26	21		21	2		2	3		3			
Total	301	212	513	77	116	193	151	86	237	53	9	62	20	1	21

TABLE X—USE OF ALCOHOL BY FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Psychoses	Total			Abstinent			Temperate			Intemperate			Unascertained		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic	3		3	2		2	1		1						
2. Senile	29	15	44	4	8	12	20	7	27	5		5			
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	13		13	2		2	8		8	3		3			
4. General paralysis	33	8	41	1		1	23	6	29	8	2	10	1		1
5. With cerebral syphilis	1		1				1		1						
6. With Huntington's chorea		2	2		2	2									
7. With brain tumor															
8. With other brain or nervous diseases	3	3	6	1	2	3	2	1	3						
9. Alcoholic	9		9							9		9			
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins	1	2	3				1	1	2		1	1			
11. With pellagra					7	7	5	6	11	4		4			
12. With other somatic diseases	9	13	22		7	7	5	6	11	4		4			
13. Manic-depressive	48	89	137	23	57	80	22	32	54	3		3			
14. Involution melancholia	5	5	10	1	2	3	4	3	7						
15. Dementia praecox	111	24	135	33	19	52	71	5	76	7		7			
16. Paranoia or paranoic conditions	12	9	21	5	7	12	7	2	9						
17. Epileptic psychoses	8	10	18	5	9	14	1	1	2	2		2			
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses	12	9	21	7	8	15	5	1	6						
19. With constitutional psychopathic inferiority	6	4	10	2	3	5	4	1	5						
20. With mental deficiency	10	9	19	7	8	15	3	1	4						
21. Undiagnosed psychoses	1		1							1		1			
22. Not insane	19	6	25	8	4	12	10	2	12	1		1			
Total	333	208	541	101	136	237	188	60	257	43	8	46	1		1

TABLE XI—MARITAL CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

	Total		Single		Married		Widowed		Separated		Divorced		Unascertained				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.			
1. Traumatic.....	4	4															
2. Senile.....	22	17	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	8	3	1	5	1	5	2	2									
4. General paralysis.....	26	6	3	6	14	4	18	3	2	5	3						
5. With cerebral syphilis.....																	
6. With Huntington's chorea.....																	
7. With brain tumor.....																	
8. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	5	3	3	1	2	2	4										
9. Alcoholic.....	22	1	23	7	2	2	10	4	1	5	1	1					
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....																	
11. With pellagra.....																	
12. With other somatic diseases.....	1	1															
13. Manic-depressive.....	6	16	2	2	8	18	16	1	1	2							
14. Involution melancholia.....	49	98	14	20	34	82	69	101	3	9	12						
15. Dementia praecox.....	77	21	98	62	10	72	10	8	18	2	1	3	4	2			
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	10	16	26	5	1	6	4	9	13	1	5	6	1	1			
17. Epileptic psychoses.....	15	6	21	12	1	18	3	2	5	3	8						
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	10	3	13	5	1	6	5	2	7								
19. With constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	3	2	5	2	2	4	1										
20. With mental deficiency.....	7	6	13	7	5	12	1	1	1	1	1						
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	2	2															
22. Not insane.....	26		26	17													
Total.....	301	212	513	149	49	197	117	126	248	25	33	56	1	7	4	11	3

Psychoses

TABLE XI—MARITAL CONDITION OF FIRST ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	Total		Single		Married		Widowed		Separated		Divorced		Unascertained	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.
1. Traumatic.....	8	3	2	1	1	1	1	1						
2. Senile.....	29	15	6	6	12	7	19	8	19					
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	33	13	3	3	7	7	3	3						
4. General paralysis.....	33	8	9	9	24	6	30	1	2			1	1	
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	1	1	1	1										
6. With Huntington's chorea.....	2	2												
7. With brain tumor.....	3	3	1	1	2	3	5							
8. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	9	1	6	1	2	2	3							
9. Alcoholic.....	1	2	1	1	2	2	1							
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1							
11. With pellagra.....	9	13	3	3	6	6	14	2	9					
12. With other somatic diseases.....	48	89	23	23	19	52	73	2	12	1	1	3	4	
13. Manic-depressive.....	5	5	1	1	4	12	16	8	8					
14. Involution melancholia.....	111	24	94	11	105	12	92	2	2			3	1	4
15. Dementia praecox.....	12	19	5	4	6	5	8	1	3					
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	8	10	3	4	7	6	5	1	1					
17. Psychotic psychosis and neuroses.....	12	10	3	3	6	6	12							
18. With constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	10	4	7	4	9	2	9							
19. With mental deficiency.....	10	9	9	8	17	1	1							
20. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	1	1												
21. Not insane.....	19	6	12	5	17	7	1							
22. Total.....	333	208	541	196	62	258	110	110	220	20	29	49	7	14

Psychoses

TABLE XII—PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

Psychoses	Males	Females	Total
1. Traumatic psychoses	1		1
2. Senile psychoses, total		1	1
(a) Simple deterioration		1	1
(b) Presbyophrenic type			
(c) Delirious and confused states			
(d) Depressed and agitated states in addition to deterioration			
(e) Paranoid states in addition to deterioration			
(f) Pre-senile types			
3. Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis			
4. General paralysis		2	2
5. Psychoses with cerebral syphilis			
6. Psychoses with Huntington's chorea			
7. Psychoses with brain tumor			
8. Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases, total			
Cerebral embolism			
Paralysis agitans			
Meningitis, tuberculous or other forms			
Multiple sclerosis			
Tabes			
Acute chorea			
Other conditions			
9. Alcoholic psychoses, total	4		4
(a) Pathological intoxication			
(b) Delirium tremens	4		4
(c) Acute hallucinosis			
(d) Acute paranoid type			
(e) Korsakow's psychosis			
(f) Chronic hallucinosis			
(g) Chronic paranoid type			
(h) Alcoholic deterioration			
(i) Other types, acute or chronic			
10. Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins, total			
(a) Opium (and derivatives), cocaine, bromides, chloral, etc., alone or combined			
(b) Metals, as lead, arsenic, etc.			
(c) Gases			
(d) Other exogenous toxins			
11. Psychoses with pellagra			
12. Psychoses with other somatic diseases, total		1	1
(a) Delirium with infectious diseases			
(b) Post-infectious psychoses			
(c) Exhaustion delirium		1	1
(d) Delirium of unknown origin			
(e) Diseases of the ductless glands			
(f) Cardio-renal disease			
(g) Other diseases or conditions			
13. Manic-depressive psychoses, total	34	33	67
(a) Manic type	22	19	41
(b) Depressive type	12	10	22
(c) Stupor			
(d) Mixed type		4	4
(e) Circular type			
14. Involution melancholia			
15. Dementia praecox, total	16	9	25
(a) Paranoid type	5	4	9
(b) Katatonic type		1	1
(c) Hebephrenic type	11	4	15
(d) Simple type			
16. Paranoia and paraeonic conditions	2	2	4
17. Epileptic psychoses, total	2	2	4
(a) Deterioration			
(b) Clouded states	2	1	3
(c) Other conditions		1	1
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses, total	1	3	4
(a) Hysterical type			
(b) Psychasthenic type	1		1
(c) Neurasthenic type		3	3
(d) Anxiety neuroses			
19. Psychoses with constitutional psychopathic inferiority	2		2
20. Psychoses with mental deficiency	2	2	4
21. Undiagnosed psychoses			

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TABLE XII—Continued—PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

Psychoses	Males	Fe- males	Total
22. Not insane, total	1		1
(a) Epilepsy without psychosis.....			
(b) Alcoholism without psychosis.....			
(c) Drug addiction without psychosis.....	1		1
(d) Constitutional psychopathic inferiority without psychosis.....			
(e) Mental deficiency without psychosis.....			
(f) Others			

TABLE XII—PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Psychoses	Males	Fe- males	Total
1. Traumatic psychoses	2		2
2. Senile psychoses, total.....		1	1
(a) Simple deterioration			
(b) Presbyophrenic type			
(c) Delirious and confused states.....		1	1
(d) Depressed and agitated states in addition to deterioration.....			
(e) Paranoid states in addition to deterioration.....			
(f) Pre-senile types			
3. Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis.....			
4. General paralysis	1	1	2
5. Psychoses with cerebral syphills.....			
6. Psychoses with Huntington's chorea.....			
7. Psychoses with brain tumor.....			
8. Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases, total.....			
Cerebral embollism			
Paralysis agitans			
Meningitis, tuberculous or other forms.....			
Multiple sclerosis			
Tabes			
Acute chorea			
Other conditions			
9. Alcoholic psychoses, total.....	4		4
(a) Pathological intoxication			
(b) Delirium tremens			
(c) Acute hallucinosis			
(d) Acute paranoid type			
(e) Korsakow's psychosis			
(f) Chronic hallucinosis			
(g) Chronic paranoid type	1		1
(h) Alcoholic deterioration	3		3
(i) Other types, acute or chronic.....			
10. Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins, total.....		1	1
(a) Opium (and derivatives), cocaine, bromides, chloral, etc., alone or combined		1	1
(b) Metals, as lead, arsenic, etc.....			
(c) Gases			
(d) Other exogenous toxins			
11. Psychoses with pellagra			
12. Psychoses with other somatic diseases, total.....		1	1
(a) Delirium with infectious diseases.....			
(b) Post-infectious psychoses		1	1
(c) Exhaustion delirium			
(d) Delirium of unknown origin.....			
(e) Diseases of the ductless glands.....			
(f) Cardio-renal disease.....			
(g) Other diseases or conditions.....			
13. Manic-depressive psychoses, total.....	28	33	61
(a) Manic type	17	15	32
(b) Depressive type	11	15	26
(c) Stupor			
(d) Mixed type			
(e) Circular type		3	3

TABLE XII—Continued—PSYCHOSES OF READMISSIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

Psychoses	Males	Females	Total
14. Involution melancholia		2	2
15. Dementia praecox, total	20	6	26
(a) Paranoid type	0	2	2
(b) Katatonic type			
(c) Hebephrenic type	14	4	18
(d) Simple type			
16. Paranoia and paraonic conditions.....	3	1	4
17. Epileptic psychoses, total	2	2	4
(a) Deterioration	1		1
(b) Clouded states	1	2	3
(c) Other conditions.....			
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses, total.....	3		3
(a) Hysterical type			
(b) Psychasthenic type	2		2
(c) Neurasthenic type	1		1
(d) Anxiety neuroses			
19. Psychoses with constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....		1	1
20. Psychoses with mental deficiency.....	2	1	3
21. Undiagnosed psychoses			
22. Not insane, total	3		3
(a) Epilepsy without psychosis.....			
(b) Alcoholism without psychosis.....			
(c) Drug addiction without psychosis.....	3		3
(d) Constitutional psychopathic inferiority without psychosis.....			
(e) Mental deficiency without psychosis.....			
(f) Others			

TABLE XIII.—DISCHARGES OF PATIENTS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES AND CONDITION ON DISCHARGE FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

Psychoses	Total			Recovered			Improved			Unimproved			Not Insane		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic	4		4				3		3	1		1			
2. Senile	7	13	20				4		4	3	13	16			
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis		1	1					1	1						
4. General paralysis	4	4	8				1	2	3	3	2	5			
5. With cerebral syphilis															
6. With Huntington's chorea															
7. With brain tumor															
8. With other brain or nervous diseases	4	1	5				2		2	2	1	3			
9. Alcoholic	27	1	28	21		21	5	1	6	1		1			
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins	16	5	21		5	5							16		16
11. With pellagra															
12. With other somatic diseases	3	4	7	2	4	6	1		1						
13. Manic-depressive	73	81	154	61	43	104	9	34	43	3	4	7			
14. Involution melancholia	1	17	18	1	1	2		8	8		8	8			
15. Dementia praecox	41	41	82	1		1	9	3	12	31	38	69			
16. Paranoia or paranoic conditions	9	11	20				4	2	6	5	9	14			
17. Epileptic psychoses	6	7	13		1	1	3	2	5	3	4	7			
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses	7	7	14	4		4	2	5	7	1	2	3			
19. With constitutional psychopathic inferiority	6	4	10	1		1	3	1	4	2	3	5			
20. With mental deficiency	6	5	11				3	1	4	3	4	7			
21. Undiagnosed psychoses	1		1							1		1			
22. Not insane	2		2				2		2			1			
Total	217	202	419	91	54	145	51	60	111	59	88	147	16		16

TABLE XIII.—DISCHARGES OF PATIENTS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES AND CONDITION ON DISCHARGE FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Psychoses	Total			Recovered			Improved			Unimproved			Not Insane		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic	2		2				1		1	1		1			
2. Senile	4	9	13				2		2	2	9	11			
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis	4		4	1		1	1		1	2		2			
4. General paralysis	10	5	15	2		2	4	6	6	1	7	7			
5. With cerebral syphilis	1	1	2				1		1		1	1			
6. With Huntington's chorea		1	1								1	1			
7. With brain tumor															
8. With other brain or nervous diseases	3	1	4				1	1	2	2		2			
9. Alcoholic	13		13	6		6	4		4	3		3			
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins	5	3	8		3	3							5		5
11. With pellagra															
12. With other somatic diseases	1	8	9		5	5	2	2	1	1	2	2			
13. Manic-depressive	77	96	173	61	50	111	14	42	56	2	4	6			
14. Involution melancholia	4	6	10		1	1	2	3	5	2	2	4			
15. Dementia praecox	37	35	72				9	3	12	28	32	60			
16. Paranoia or paranoic conditions	13	15	28	1	1	1	4	7	11	8	8	16			
17. Epileptic psychoses	2	4	6				1	3	4	1	1	2			
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses	11	9	20	7	1	8	3	7	10	1	1	2			
19. With constitutional psychopathic inferiority	5	5	10		1	1	5	4	9						
20. With mental deficiency	1	8	9					2	2	1	6	7			
21. Undiagnosed psychoses															
22. Not insane	8	3	11	5	3	8	3		3						
Total	201	209	410	83	64	147	53	78	131	60	67	127	5		5

TABLE XIV.—CAUSES OF DEATH OF PATIENTS CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

Causes of Death	Total			Senile			With cerebral arterio-sclerosis			General paralysis			Alcoholic			Manic-depressive			Involution melancholia			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
General Diseases:																						
Typhoid fever.....																						
Malaria.....																						
Smallpox.....																						
Measles.....																						
Scarlet fever.....																						
Diphtheria.....																						
Influenza.....	36	18	54	5	1	6				6	1	7				4	6	10	2	2		
Erysipelas.....	1	1	2	1		1															1	1
Septicæmia.....	1	1	2	1		1																
Relapsing fever.....																						
Acute articular rheumatism.....																						
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	3	8	11							1		1	1	1	2				2	1	1	1
Other forms of tuberculosis.....	3	1	4																			
Syphilis (non-nervous forms).....																						
Cancer (non-cancerous).....																						
Diabetes.....																						
Diabetes (non-cancerous).....																						
Other general diseases.....	1	1	2																1	1		
Nervous System:																						
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....																						
Diseases of spinal cord.....																						
Apoplexy (cerebral hemorrhage).....	2	2	4																			
General paralysis of insane.....	19	4	23							19	4	23							1	1		
Cerebro-spinal syphilis.....																						
Exhaustion from other mental diseases.....	1	9	10	1	1	2													1	1		
Brain tumor.....																						
Other diseases of brain.....	1	1	2																			
Epilepsy.....																						
Chorea.....																						
Other diseases of nervous system.....																						
Circulatory System:																						
Acute myocarditis.....	5	5	10	1	1	2															3	3

Other diseases of genito-urinary system.....																				
Diseases of the Skin.....																				
Gangrene.....																				
Other diseases of the skin.....																				
Diseases of Bones and Locomotor System (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted):.....																				
Violence.....																				
Suicide.....																				
Fractures.....	3		3																	
Dislocations.....																				
Extonide.....	1		1																	
Other external violence.....																				
Total.....	90	63	158	13	7	20			28	5	33	1	1	2	19	17	30	3	7	10

Chronic myocarditis.....																						
Acute pericarditis.....																						
Chronic pericarditis.....																						
Acute endocarditis.....																						1
Chronic endocarditis.....																						1
Atherosclerosis.....																						
Other diseases of the arteries.....																						
Other diseases of circulatory system.....																						
Respiratory System:																						
Bronchitis.....																						
Bronchopneumonia.....																						8
Lobar pneumonia.....	1																					8
Pleurisy.....																						
Congenite of lungs.....																						
Other diseases of the respiratory system.....					1	1																1
Digestive System:																						
Ulcer of stomach.....																						
Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted).....																						
Diarrhea and enteritis.....																						
Appendicitis.....																						
Intestinal obstruction.....																						
Other diseases of intestines.....																						1
Cirrhosis of liver.....																						
Other diseases of liver.....																						
Other diseases of digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted).....																						
Genito-Urinary System:																						
Acute nephritis.....																						1
Chronic nephritis.....																						1
Other diseases of kidneys and annexa.....																						
Diseases of bladder.....																						
Diseases of genital organs.....																						
Other diseases of genito-urinary system.....																						
Diseases of the Skin:																						
Gonorrhea.....																						
Other diseases of the skin.....																						
Diseases of Bones and Locomotor System (tuberculosis and Violence, rheumatism excepted):																						
Suicide.....																						
Fractures.....																						
Dislocations.....																						
Hemiplegia.....																						
Other external violence.....																						
Total.....	10	8	18	1	2	3	3	1	4	2	2	4	1	2	3	3	2	5	6	14	20	

Chronic myocarditis.....	9	9	8	8	8						1			1			
Acute pericarditis.....																	
Chronic pericarditis.....																	
Acute endocarditis.....		1	1											1			
Chronic endocarditis.....																	
Arteriosclerosis.....																	
Other diseases of the arteries.....																	
Other diseases of circulatory system.....																	
Respiratory System:																	
Bronchitis.....		4	7	11	4	4	1										
Bronchopneumonia.....		1	1	2													
Lobar pneumonia.....														3			
Pleurisy.....																	
Gangrene of lungs.....																	
Other diseases of the respiratory system.....		3	3	3										2			
Digestive System:														1			
Ulcer of stomach.....																	
Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted).....																	
Diarrhea and enteritis.....		2	2	2	2	2											
Appendicitis.....																	
Intestinal obstruction.....																	
Other diseases of intestines.....																	
Cirrhosis of liver.....																	
Other diseases of liver.....																	
Other diseases of digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted).....																	
Genito-Urinary System:																	
Acute nephritis.....		1	2	3	1	1											
Chronic nephritis.....																	
Other diseases of kidneys and annexa.....																	
Diseases of bladder.....																	
Diseases of genital organs.....																	
Other diseases of genito-urinary system.....																	
Diseases of the Skin:																	
Gangrene.....																	
Other diseases of the skin.....																	
Diseases of Bones and Locomotor System (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted):																	
Violence:																	
Suicide.....		1		1													
Fractures.....																	
Dislocations.....																	
Homicide.....																	
Other external violence.....																	
Total.....	68	41	104	14	10	24	3	8	27	5	82		8	11	19	1	1

TABLE XV—AGE OF PATIENTS AT TIME OF DEATH CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

Psychoses	Total		Under 15 years			15—19 years			20—24 years			25—29 years			30—34 years			35—39 years			40—44 years			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1. Traumatic.....	1	1																						
2. Senile.....	13	7																						
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	29	5																						
4. General paralysis.....																								
5. With cerebral syphilis.....																								
6. With Huntington's chorea.....																								
7. With brain tumor.....	2	4																						
8. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	1	1																						
9. Alcoholic.....																								
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....																								
11. With pellagra.....	3	1																						
12. With other somatic diseases.....	19	17																						
13. Manic-depressive.....	3	7																						
14. Involution melancholia.....	10	8																						
15. Dementia praecox.....	3	2																						
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	3	2																						
17. Epileptic psychoses.....	2	1																						
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	2	1																						
19. With constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....	1	3																						
20. With mental deficiency.....	1	3																						
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....																								
22. Not insane.....																								
Total.....	90	68				2	1	3	7	8	10	10	7	17	7	5	12	16	10	26	11	8	19	

Psychoses	45-49 years			50-54 years			55-59 years			60-64 years			65-69 years			70 years and over			Unascertained	
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T		
	1. Traumatic.....																			
2. Senile.....																				
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....																				
4. General paralysis.....																				
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	5	1	6	2																
6. With Huntington's chorea.....																				
7. With brain tumor.....																				
8. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	1	1	2				3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1						
9. Alcoholic.....																				
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....																				
11. With pellagra.....																				
12. With other somatic diseases.....	1	1	1																	
13. Manic-depressive.....	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	2			
14. Involution melancholia.....		3	3	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1								
15. Dementia praecox.....																				
16. Paranoid or paranoid conditions.....																				
17. Epileptic psychoses.....	1	1	1																	
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....																				
19. With constitutional psychopathic inheritance.....																				
20. With mental deficiency.....																				
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....																				
22. Not insane.....																				
Total.....	7	10	17	6	5	11	4	11	15	2	3	5	7	2	9	10	3	13	1	1

TABLE XV—AGE OF PATIENTS AT TIME OF DEATH CLASSIFIED WITH REFERENCE TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Psychoses	Total		Under 15 years		15—19 years		20—24 years		25—29 years		30—34 years		35—39 years		40—44 years					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.				
1. Traumatic.....																				
2. Senile.....	14	10																		
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	3	3																		
4. General paralysis.....	27	5					1	1			4	4	4	4	4	4				
5. With cerebral syphilis.....																				
6. With Huntington's chorea.....																				
7. With brain tumor.....																				
8. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	1	1																		
9. Alcoholic.....																				
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....	1	1																		
11. With pellagra.....																				
12. With other somatic diseases.....	2	7					2	2		1	1	1	2	1	2	1				
13. Manic-depressive.....	8	11					2	2		1	1	3	4	2	1	1				
14. Involution melancholia.....	1	1																		
15. Dementia praecox.....	2	2																		
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	2	2																		
17. Epileptic psychoses.....	2	2																		
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	1	1																		
19. With constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....																				
20. With mental deficiency.....	1	1																		
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....																				
22. Not insane.....																				
Total.....	63	41	104				5	5	3	4	7	6	3	9	7	3	10	5	2	7

Psychoses	45-49 years		50-54 years		55-59 years		60-64 years		65-69 years		70 years and over		Unascertained						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.							
1. Traumatic.....																			
2. Senile.....			1																
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....																			
4. General paralysis.....																			
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	5	3	3	1	4	2	2	5											
6. With Huntington's chorea.....																			
7. With brain tumor.....																			
8. With other brain or nervous diseases.....			1		1														
9. Alcoholic.....																			
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....																			
11. With pellagra.....																			
12. With other somatic diseases.....			1	1	1														
13. Manic-depressive.....	1	1	1	1	1	8	4	1											
14. Involution melancholia.....	1	1	1																
15. Dementia praecox.....																			
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....			2	2	1														
17. Epileptic psychoses.....																			
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	1																		
19. With constitutional psychopathic inferiority.....																			
20. With mental deficiency.....																			
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....													1						
22. Not insane.....																			
Total.....	7	6	13	6	4	10	6	8	9	7	2	9	4	1	5	11	7	18	1

TABLE XVI—TOTAL DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DYING IN HOSPITAL, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

	Total		Less than 1 month		1-3 months		4-7 months		8-12 months		1-2 years		3-4 years								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.	T.							
1. Traumatic.....	1	1																			
2. Senile.....	13	7	20	6	2	8	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2							
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....								3	1	1	2	1	1	2							
4. General paralysis.....	28	5	33	6	2	1	3	6	2	2	7	2	9	3							
5. With cerebral syphilis.....																					
6. With Huntington's chorea.....																					
7. With brain tumor.....	2	4	6	1	3	4	1					1	1	2							
8. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	1	1	2									1	1	2							
9. Alcoholic.....																					
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....																					
11. With pellagra.....	3	9	12	3	6	9															
12. With other somatic diseases.....	19	17	36	5	1	6	2	6	8	4	12	2	3	5							
13. Manic-depressive.....	3	7	10	2	3	5															
14. Involution melancholia.....	10	8	18	1		1	2	3	5	3	1	1	1	3							
15. Dementia praecox.....	1	2	3																		
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2							
17. Epileptic psychoses.....	2	2	4																		
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	2	2	4																		
19. With constitutional psychopathic.....	1	1	2																		
20. With mental deficiency.....	3	2	5	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2							
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....																					
22. Not insane.....																					
Total.....	90	68	158	25	16	42	12	18	30	25	11	36	7	6	13	11	13	24	4	3	7

Psychoses

TABLE XVI--TOTAL DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DYING IN HOSPITAL CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	Total		Less than 1 month		1-3 months		4-7 months		8-12 months		1-2 years		3-4 years		
	M.	T.	M.	T.	M.	T.	M.	T.	M.	T.	M.	T.	M.	T.	
1. Traumatic.....															
2. Senile.....	14	10	4	14	3	2	5	1	1	2					
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	3	2		2											
4. General paralysis.....	27	5	32	4	7	3	10	5	3	1	4	1	5	1	
5. With cerebral syphilis.....															
6. With Huntington's chorea.....															
7. With brain tumor.....															
8. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	1	1		1											
9. Alcoholic.....															
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....	1			1											
11. With pellagra.....															
12. With other somatic diseases.....	2	7	9	6	1	1	2	1	1	1					
13. Manic-depressive.....	8	11	19	3	4	2	3	2	3	3			5	5	
14. Involution melancholia.....	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	1	1					
15. Paranoia.....	2	2	4												
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	2	2	4												
17. Epileptic psychoses.....	1		1		1		1	1	1	1					
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....															
19. With constitutional psychopathia.....	1	1	2												
20. With mental deficiency.....	1		1										1	1	
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....															
22. Not insane.....															
Total.....	63	41	104	18	33	13	24	10	4	14	8	6	14	3	1

Psychoses

TABLE XVI—Continued—TOTAL DURATION OF HOSPITAL LIFE OF PATIENTS DYING IN HOSPITAL CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL PSYCHOSES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

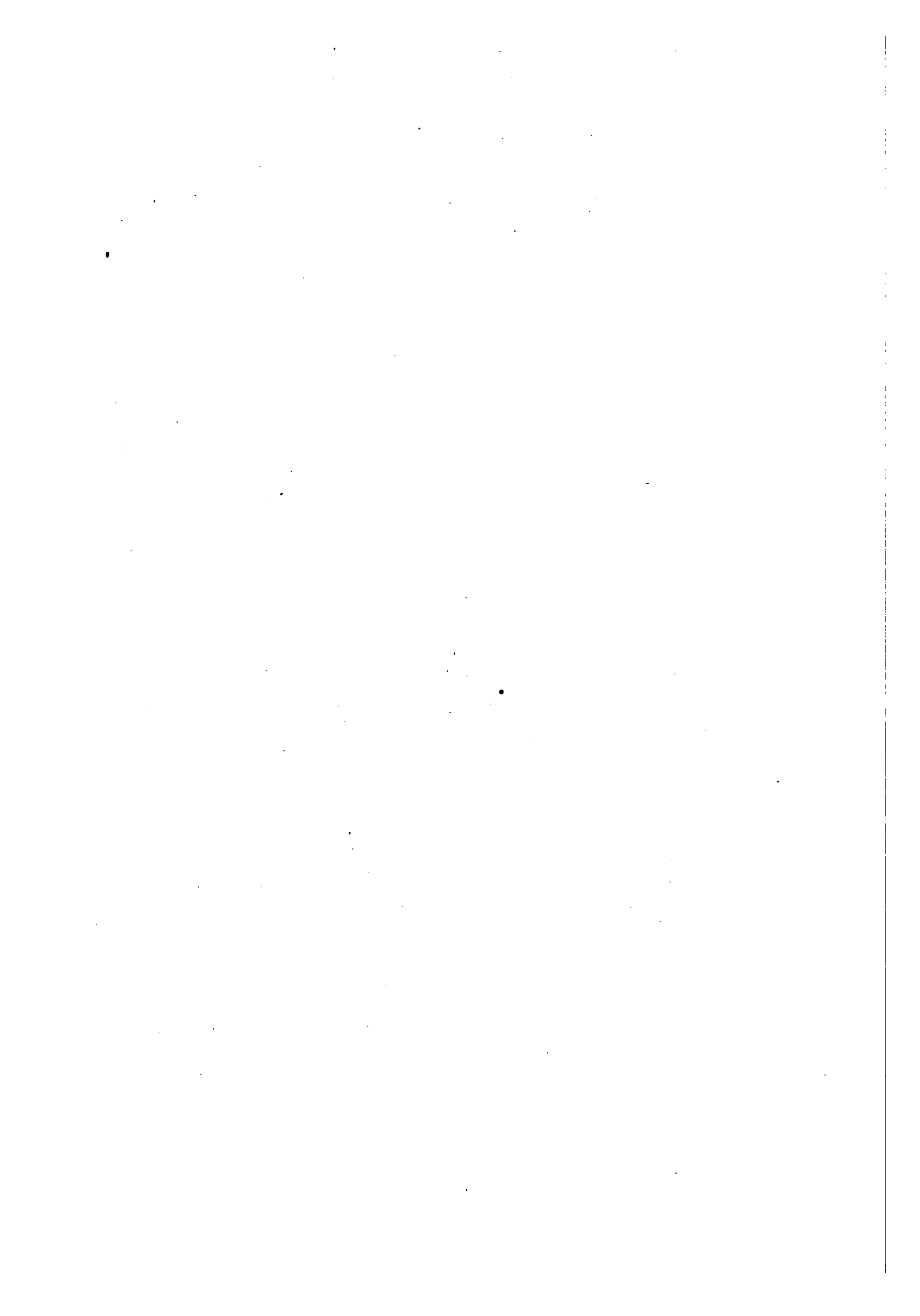
Psychoses	5-6 years		7-9 years		9-10 years		11-12 years		13-14 years		15-19 years		20 years and over		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic.....															
2. Senile.....															
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....															
4. General paralysis.....															
5. With cerebral syphilis.....						1									
6. With Huntington's chorea.....															
7. With brain tumor.....															
8. With other brain or nervous diseases.....															
9. Alcoholic.....															
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....															
11. With pellagra.....															
12. With other somatic diseases.....															
13. Manic-depressive.....															
14. Involution melancholia.....															
15. Dementia praecox.....															
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....			1												
17. Epileptic psychoses.....															
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....															
19. With constitutional psychopathic.....															
20. With mental deficiency.....															
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....															
22. Not insane.....															
Total.....	1		1			1						1			1

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

		1918-19		1919-20	
Operation:					
July 1	Balance in hands of steward	\$ 398.52		\$ 398.52	
	Balance of 1917-18 appropriation	359.85		688.07	
	Balance of 1918-19 appropriation			14,560.74	
	Appropriations 20.17 (2) (a)	162,922.00		181,816.93	
June 30	Emergency appropriations during fiscal year	38,281.54		35,526.13	
	Refund credits during fiscal year	184.81		312.76	
	Disbursements during fiscal year		\$186,499.39		\$229,968.45
	Reverted to general fund				688.07
	Balance in hands of steward		398.52		398.52
	Balance of 1917-18 appropriations		688.07		
	Balance of 1918-19 appropriation		14,560.74		2,228.11
		\$202,146.72	\$202,146.72	\$233,303.15	\$233,303.15
Repairs and Maintenance:					
July 1	Appropriation balances—				
	General	\$ 486.42		\$ 1,746.73	
	Power plant	7,686.50		2,500.14	
	Appropriations—general	6,000.00		7,000.00	
June 30	Refund credits—				
	General	43.70			
	Power plant	40.00			
	Disbursements—				
	General		\$ 4,738.89		\$ 7,014.71
	Power plant		5,226.36		33.75
	Appropriation balances—				
	General		1,746.73		1,732.02
	Power plant		2,500.14		2,461.39
		\$ 14,256.62	\$ 14,256.62	\$ 11,246.87	\$ 11,246.87
Sewerage Disposal, Telephone System and Other Permanent Property and Improvements:					
July 1	Appropriation balance	\$ 10,479.37		\$ 11,020.27	
	Appropriation	1,250.00		1,075.00	
June 30	Disbursements		\$ 709.10		\$ 5,889.50
	Appropriation balance		11,020.27		6,205.77
		\$ 11,729.37	\$ 11,729.37	\$ 12,095.27	\$ 12,095.27
Live Stock Revolving:					
July 1	Fund balance			\$ 1,309.00	
June 30	Receipts	\$ 1,384.00		780.00	
	Disbursements		\$ 75.00		
	Fund balance		1,309.00		\$ 2,089.00
		\$ 1,384.00	\$ 1,384.00	\$ 2,089.00	\$ 2,089.00
Psychiatric Institute Fund:					
July 1	Appropriation balance	\$ 4,829.29		\$ 10,580.90	
	Appropriation	8,063.00		8,063.00	
June 30	Emergency appropriation			905.85	
	Disbursements		\$ 2,311.39		\$ 9,333.12
	Appropriation balance, 1918-19 bills only		10,580.90		10,109.06
	Appropriation balance, 1919-20 bills only				6.97
		\$ 12,892.29	\$ 12,892.29	\$ 19,449.75	\$ 19,449.75

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—Continued.

		1918-19		1919-20	
Bequest Fund:					
June 30	Fund balance -----	\$ 1,326.74		\$ 1,326.74	
	Balance in treasury-----		\$ 1,326.74		\$ 1,326.74
Greenhouse, Laboratory and Root Cellar:					
1918					
July 1	Appropriations—				
	Greenhouse -----			\$ 5,000.00	
	Laboratory -----			13,000.00	
1919					
July 1	Root cellar -----			8,000.00	
1920					
June 30	Refund—				
	Greenhouse -----			9.00	
	Disbursements—				
	Greenhouse -----				4,498.88
	Laboratory -----				24.16
	Root cellar -----				39.41
	Balance—				
	Greenhouse -----				510.68
	Laboratory -----				12,975.84
	Root cellar -----				2,960.59
				\$ 21,009.00	\$ 21,009.00



THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

INSTITUTION LOCATED AT MENDOTA, WISCONSIN

REPORT

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF CONTROL:

In submitting this third biennial report of the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute, attention is invited to the original purpose of the Department as outlined in 1915. Briefly stated, the work planned at that time for this department was:

1. Investigation of causes of insanity.
2. Promotion of measures for relief and prevention.
3. Treatment of cases requiring special facilities.
4. Instruction and training of personnel for the above general purposes.

This rather extensive program could not be undertaken at once, yet I am happy to report that during this last biennium a full measure of this originally planned work has actually been realized.

RESEARCH INVESTIGATION

It will be recalled that the initial problem undertaken by the Institute concerned the relationship of syphilis to insanity; and that as a result of our early investigation it was shown that approximately 12% of the insanity in the State of Wisconsin was directly attributable to syphilis. Our original figures were based upon the examination of over 2350 cases. At the present time our figures result from the examination of over 9900 mental cases. The percentage showing syphilis as the cause of mental diseases is very slightly altered although the actual number of cases examined is far greater. Our present findings can therefore safely be taken as final for Wisconsin at the present time. These results can be briefly summarized as follows:

One of every six mental cases from large cities and one of every ten mental cases from rural or semi-rural districts in the State of Wisconsin is directly the result of syphilis. Therefore whenever mental diseases are being considered it can be held in mind that from 10 to 15% of such cases are due to a preventable, controllable, and treatable condition, namely syphilis.

TREATMENT OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYPHILIS

During the latter part of 1919 the Institute became a part of a research group consisting of the Department of Pharmacology, Department of Physiological Chemistry and the Department of Bacteriology of the University of Wisconsin. To this group was assigned the problem of developing new remedies for the treatment of central nervous syphilis. This work was made possible through an endowment by the

Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board of Washington, D. C. The clinical phase of this research, that is the treatment of the patient, is the task allotted to the Institute. At the present time a report of the progress is made. Working in cooperation with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City, N. Y., a certain drug has already been carefully studied and a complete scientific report will be made at an early date. It will without doubt interest your Board to know that this new remedy has been used with marked success in over twenty cases treated by the institute; that in several cases the results surpass any previously obtained with other remedies. A very conservative statement would be that the newly developed remedy is generally as efficient as others formerly developed and in certain cases is far more effective. Furthermore that the new remedy has one decided advantage over others developed during the last ten years in being simple and easy in its administration.

DEMENTIA PRAECOX

Another investigation started during this biennium and well under way at the present time concerns Dementia Praecox. This form of mental disease is by far the most prevalent. Approximately 25% of our newly admitted cases to the Wisconsin State Hospitals belong to this group. Over 60% of cases that ultimately go to County Asylums as chronic or incurable began as Dementia Praecox. This disease therefore is the largest single problem in the entire field of mental diseases. It has the additional distinction of being the least understood. Therefore any research that will throw some light upon this condition is most urgent. With this need in mind a complete biochemical laboratory has been established at the Institute. Special investigations of a chemical nature are being pursued, in addition an apparatus for the study of basal metabolism has also been installed. The plan of investigation calls for careful study of chemical changes that may be found in body fluids and at the same time studies of basal metabolism.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE WASSERMANN TEST

During the last biennium a special problem undertaken several years ago has been completed. This work concerns the Wassermann test itself. It has long been felt that the original method was lacking in delicacy.

Since syphilis under treatment and progressing toward a cure manifests such improvement in the Wassermann test it was thought that further development of this test so as to give more accurate and reliable information was distinctly wanted. This need becomes more evident when one considers that the changes that may manifest themselves in the Wassermann test are frequently used as a guide for further treatment.

A new method has now been developed at the Institute and has been employed in several thousand cases. This improved method is very reliable and affords a maximum of information. It gives far

more critical findings than other methods therefore permits a more careful control of cases during treatment.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES INAUGURATED

It will be recalled that our first effort at prevention of insanity was the inauguration of free Wassermann examinations for physicians of Wisconsin. It was maintained that this assistance in the diagnosis and more especially the treatment of syphilis, would result in cures and as a consequence reduce the occurrence of paresis. It is evident that this free service has fulfilled a distinct want. More and more physicians have availed themselves of this opportunity. At present over 75% of the actively practicing physicians of Wisconsin are making use of the Institute. As an index of our increased service it will be noted that during the last six months of this biennium approximately 10,000 tests were made at the request of Wisconsin physicians. Our laboratory work has increased over 300% during this two year period. It is estimated that within a year we will average 30,000 Wassermann tests annually for practicing physicians alone.

Since 1915 we have to date made over 36,000 tests in compliance with Sec. 46.13 W. S. which authorized this free service to physicians of Wisconsin. Likewise during this biennium the further provision of law regarding the cerebrospinal fluid examinations, has resulted in a tremendous increase of this service. During our first biennium approximately 200 such examinations were made. During the present biennium over 500 were made.

The routine blood examinations upon the inmates committed to the various Institutions under your jurisdiction has been continued. It is to be regretted that all of the Institutions have not sought this service. The results of the examinations are shown in the accompanying table. It will be noted that the figures run remarkably close during this entire period of five years:

TABLE I—SUMMARY OF WASSERMANN TESTS MADE FOR THE BIENNIAL ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	1915-1916			1916-1918			1918-1920			Totals		
	No. of cases	Posi- tive	%	No. of cases	Posi- tive	%	No. of cases	Posi- tive	%	No. of cases	Posi- tive	%
Milwaukee Hospital for Mental Diseases.....	537	119	22	861	144	16.7	762	121	15.7	2,160	394	18
Northern Hospital.....	1,365	169	12	1,231	92	7.4	1,209	97	7.9	3,805	353	9
Wisconsin State Hospital.....	1,449	165	11	1,289	139	10	1,167	120	10.2	3,905	424	11
Hospital Criminal Insane.....	80	5	6	181	10	5.5	80	5	6	80	5	6
Feeble-minded.....	679	89	13	895	76	8.5	683	57	8.3	2,712	276	10%
State Prison.....	1,224	143	11.6	895	76	8.5	683	57	8.3	2,712	276	10%
Reformatory.....	296	19	7	118	8	6.8	223	17	7.6	414	22	5
Industrial School for Girls.....	146	10	7	122	8	6.5	578	30	5.2	223	17	7.6
State Sanitarium.....	146	10	7	122	8	6.5	578	30	5.2	223	17	7.6
State Sanitarium for Tuberculosis.....	146	10	7	122	8	6.5	578	30	5.2	223	17	7.6
Muirdale Sanitarium.....	146	10	7	122	8	6.5	578	30	5.2	223	17	7.6
Tomahawk Lake Camp.....	146	10	7	122	8	6.5	578	30	5.2	223	17	7.6
Outside Physicians.....	2,350	477	20	12,394	2,887	23.3	21,952	3,614	16.3	1,539	65	4.2
Totals.....	8,127	1,196	14.7	17,740	3,388	19.1	27,387	4,068	14.9	53,254	8,672	16.3
Spinal Fluid.....	77			222	47	21	508	60	11.8			

MENTAL HYGIENE

As another measure of prevention, mention must be made of the ever increasing service rendered by the Institute to persons, physicians and hospitals as well as Social Agencies in freely giving advice and instruction through correspondence. Information on matters pertaining to mental illness, the specific handling of individual cases and advice in general are being sought more and more. This clearly forecasts the need of extending such practical mental hygiene so as to make it easily available to the entire State and particularly to the relatively rural sections. In order to meet this need a plan will be suggested to the Board that seems most feasible. This plan contemplates a traveling clinic to visit small cities throughout the State.

SOCIAL SERVICE

During this biennium the problem of social service from your State Hospitals and Institutions for Feeble-minded was considered. The advent of the County Health Nurse offered a practical solution of what was thought to be a difficult problem. With your consent I approached the Board of Health and perfected arrangements whereby County Health Nurses could be used as social workers by the State Institutions.

Social Service from your State Institutions is predominantly rural in character. Hithertofore this feature of the work made the problem so difficult. The attempt to employ one or two Field Agents for the State Hospitals was found to be very costly owing to time spent in travel. By enlisting the service of the County Health Nurse this cumbersome feature of Social Work was entirely overcome. The County Health Nurse operates in a limited district. Her duties demand frequent visits to rural schools. During such visits, cases that would otherwise be inaccessible and costly to investigate, can be easily handled.

However, the greatest merit to this plan lies in the correlating of Public Health with Mental Hygiene. The County Health Nurse is viewed as an agent for Public Welfare. By placing in her hands also the extra-Institution service that must be developed in Wisconsin, the public is likely to accept such ministrations without hesitancy.

It must be conceded that social work frequently encounters obstacles that require great tact and infinite labor to overcome, this is particularly true in rural districts. The average American is loath to discuss his most intimate family difficulties with any transient stranger that may happen along. Upon the other hand the County Health Nurse, known and respected, need not overcome this natural reluctance. Furthermore owing to her contact with the schools, she frequently will have knowledge of situations in a family that might otherwise be unknown or merely suspected. After a period the County Health Nurse will be thoroughly familiar with our State system of treating all State wards. She can then become a councilor and it is believed will ultimately be the most effective agent for Mental Hygiene that could be developed.

This arrangement places the financial burden of this service upon the county. Here again the plan seems almost ideal because the county is financially concerned in those treated at State Institutions. Perfection of this Social Service will mean early treatment and more recoveries; greater success in paroled cases because of trained supervision, which will mean less returns. Greater freedom in trial outside which will lessen the number of cases charged to the county.

BLOOD GROUPING

During the last one and one-half years the Institute has extended additional service to the physicians of Wisconsin. This service is in the nature of a blood examination which is absolutely required before blood transfusion from one person to another can be made with safety. This examination is known as blood grouping. We found after investigation that the blood sent to us for a Wassermann test could also be used to identify its particular grouping. It is now known that all human beings fall into four classes or groups. Persons belonging to the same blood group can give blood each to the other with benefit in many serious conditions. On the other hand if a person were to receive blood from another who did not belong to the same group, serious injury might result, and in some cases death has been the outcome. Because of this well established fact blood transfusion must always be preceded by an examination of both the one to receive and the one to give blood. Blood transfusion is an excellent remedy in many very serious physical diseases. Such physical diseases not infrequently are the direct and in many instances the provoking cause of a mental illness. It is maintained therefore that any help which the Institute can render in furthering this form of treatment would indirectly have a bearing upon the prevention of mental disease. Owing to the readiness with which the examination can be made and the fact that no additional equipment was required and also the desire to encourage its general use and particularly to aid the general practitioner who is without complete laboratory equipment, the Institute inaugurated this special service. In response to our offer we have made over 400 such special examinations for physicians throughout Wisconsin. We have also supplied certified material to many hospitals desiring to make these examinations on the premises.

SPECIAL HOSPITALIZATION

During the latter six months of this biennium the Institute realized another of the duties originally planned for this Department. In the latter part of 1919 the Board authorized the occupancy of a hospital building offering a bed capacity of approximately 40 and also excellent laboratory facilities. At this Institute hospital a large number of special cases from those admitted to the nearby State Hospital received special treatment. The larger problem, however, consisted in the care and treatment of the ex-service men suffering from mental disease.

SOLDIER CARE

This special work is still in the process of development. The number of cases requiring treatment soon exceeded our bed capacity and as a consequence the excess number had to be cared for at the nearby State Hospital. To date 136 cases have been admitted to the Institute for treatment, of this number 41 have been discharged sufficiently recovered to make a social adjustment. This is a large percentage of successful results, when one considers that the vast majority of these cases have great resemblance to Dementia Praecox.

In the hospitalization of these ex-soldiers great stress was laid upon the following: excellent hospital facilities, individual dining room accomodating approximately 40 patients with good food and service, a well directed and much used department of Occupational Therapy and a third therapeutic measure somewhat similar in its nature, that of Educational training.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

The success of this treatment depends almost entirely upon the specially qualified instructors in whose hands the actual work must rest. Such specially trained personnel is difficult to get; we were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Russell Bird of New York as Director of this Department.

His special knowledge and long experience obtained at Bloomingdale, New York, particularly fitted him for our task which consisted in the development of this department from the ground up. Mr. Bird began in May, 1920. The building formerly occupied by the Institute was made available for Occupational Therapy. With two untrained assistants and patient help the interior of this building was altered and arranged to meet this special need. Very rapidly complete equipment for a number of special crafts were introduced. The assistants were being trained and at the time of this report our department of Occupational Therapy is treating on an average 25 cases a day. This work has been successful in every way. I am certain that actual recovery is traceable to this effort alone in a great number of successful results. Our plans call for much further development in this special field. We believe that Occupational Therapy is the most effective form of treatment for mental cases in general.

EDUCATIONAL TRAINING

This special type of treatment for mental cases is an innovation. The opportunity to use educational training came as the result of the efforts of the Federal Board for Vocational Training. This Board, through their district Supervisor, Mr. Scott, provided two teachers, specially qualified to handle mental cases. A schoolroom was devised and within a short time the daily attendance of ex-soldiers averaged over 15. These patients showed a remarkable interest in the courses given which include a number of practical vocations, such as type-writing, etc. Elementary studies are given for those deficient in this

field. At the time of this report the daily attendance in this department is 25 cases.

It is planned to place all these activities under the direction of Mr. Bird. Educational training will then be a supplement to Occupational Therapy and the two forms of training can be coordinated. This system will afford an opportunity for diversified activity, prevent thereby monotony which might defeat the purpose of this treatment. This is very important since the cultivation of interest and healthy mental habit is without doubt the method by which this special training is so helpful in the treatment of these mental cases.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ENSUING BIENNIUM

(1) Early Legislative action is earnestly urged in the matter of establishing this department as a State Institution for the treatment of mental diseases.

(2) All Federal compensation paid to Wisconsin for the maintenance of Ex-service men suffering from mental disease and treated at the Institution be appropriated to this Institution for this specific purpose.

(3) An appropriation to maintain a traveling Psychiatric Clinic whose function will be to operate throughout the State. The estimated annual cost is \$11,500.

(4) To establish a central bureau for the collection of and recording of all scientific data pertaining to mental diseases in the State of Wisconsin. This bureau to be established at the Institute. The estimated annual cost is \$6,400.

(5) To appropriate funds for the purchase of or the building of suitable homes for officers of this Institute at an estimated cost of \$14,000.

(6) For a routine duty of the Institute, which has increased over 300% during the last biennium, the following appropriations will be required:

For the fiscal year 1921-1922—\$19,200.

For the fiscal year 1922-1923—\$21,000.

Capital expenditure fiscal year 1921-1922—\$3,000.

Capital expenditure fiscal year 1922-1923—\$3,000.

In closing this report I wish to express my indebtedness to you and also my associates and assistants at the Institute.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. LORENZ, M. D., *Director*.

NINETEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR
THE INSANE

LOCATED AT WINNEBAGO, WISCONSIN

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

OFFICERS

ADIN SHERMAN, M. D.....Superintendent
D. F. DOWNING, M. D.....1st Assistant Physician
A. S. GILLIS, M. D.....2nd Assistant Physician
BELLE P. NAIR, M. D.....Woman Assistant Physician
L. F. MURPHY.....Steward
E. L. MORGAN.....Assistant Steward
MISS EMMA AUSTIN.....Matron

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

The Nineteenth biennial report of the Northern Hospital for the Insane from June 30th, 1918, to July 1st, 1920, is herewith submitted. The usual statistical tables are appended.

The two years covered by the report have been trying ones, possibly the most trying in the history of the Institution. Many things have conspired to make the management of the Institution difficult, among them the shortage of help, the high cost of everything used in the Institution, added to the difficulty in getting things needed, food, clothing, fuel, drugs, appliances, building material, and finally to add to the other difficulties, the most severe epidemic that Wisconsin Institutions have ever had to deal with, namely, epidemic influenza.

ADMISSIONS

Admissions during the biennial period have been considerably smaller than for any other like period and by referring to Table One, it will be observed that the falling off has been mainly in the male admissions and during the last year of the biennium.

The male admissions from June 30, 1919, to July 1, 1920, have been 24 $\frac{1}{8}$ % less than the average yearly number for the preceding ten years, while the female admissions have varied very little from year to year and have been only 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % fewer than the yearly average for the ten year period.

The great reduction in the number of male admissions can be traced almost entirely to the diminishing number of those classified as alcoholics. It is entirely too soon to draw any conclusions but there are reasons to believe that as alcoholic intoxicants are more difficult to secure, there will be marked diminution in the admission rate to these Institutions as compared to like periods in former years.

Many close observers are of the opinion, that in a fair percentage of alcoholics, the psychosis existed before the alcoholism and that the over-indulgence in intoxicants is a manifestation of the unstable nervous system instead of the mental condition being the result of the alcoholism. The fact remains, however, that many persons with unstable nervous systems, will remain sane, stable, self-respecting and self-supporting, if not submitted to the added strain caused by alcohol.

TREATMENT

No startling innovations have been introduced in the treatment of insanity, notwithstanding the fact that many fantastic and sometimes alluring remedies and systems of treatment have been exploited by

the lay and semi-professional press. The best results in treatment have been found to follow regular hospital treatment for those who are ill physically, and many of them are ill, proper nutrition, baths of various kinds judiciously prescribed, employment, preferably at some productive work, but employment whether productive or not, a reasonable amount of recreation and amusement, and last but not least, good hygienic surroundings.

GENERAL HEALTH, INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND EPIDEMICS

There have been some unusual conditions to combat in that the institution population suffered from two epidemics of influenza, the first appearing October 1st, 1918, and continuing in an epidemic form for a period of about five weeks with occasional cases during the entire winter, though of a milder type. During the epidemic 167 persons suffered from the disease, of which six died, five patients and one employee. One of these patients, a man, died of influenzal pneumonia in the Receiving House after having been brought from a distance of over two hundred miles in the day coach of a railway train. Another, a woman, was admitted with influenzal pneumonia, in a comatose state and died without having regained consciousness forty-eight hours later. All of the others who died, died of pulmonary complications and with one exception were strong, vigorous people, the attendant being especially so, and all of them, the attendant included, were difficult to keep quietly in bed. Complications and fatalities for that matter in this disease, occurred with much more frequency in persons who did not give up at once and go to bed as soon as they became ill. The Institution was closed to visitors during the entire winter of 1918-1919 with a view of preventing the introduction of a new and virulent strain of bacteria. This precaution possibly accounts for the comparatively low death rate as after the first wave of infection passed over the country, there was no reoccurrence in this Institution, as was the case in outside communities and in some hospitals.

The second epidemic of influenza occurred during the winter of 1919-20 and was much milder in form than the preceding one had been, fewer patients were affected and there was only one fatality.

This one was the result of an empyema following an influenzal pneumonia, and occurred several weeks after the original infection.

During both of these epidemics, the patients as soon as they became ill were properly isolated in well ventilated dormitories or rooms, kept quietly in bed and given a liberal quantity of easily digestible food, medicines, except for remedies to quiet a distressing cough or lessen the pain suffered from and simple tonics during convalescence, had but little effect.

There was one case of diphtheria of a severe type which recovered after an injection of 25,000 units of anti-toxin. It is not known where the infection came from, as the patient had been in the institution for several months but it was suspected that it might have been carried in clothing which had been sent to her a short time before she

became ill. The patient was strictly isolated and no others developed the disease.

One woman had Vincent's Angina and died. The origin of the infection could not be ascertained. There was no spread of the infection, the disease having been detected and the patient isolated early in its course. One employee had Scarlet Fever. She also was isolated, made a prompt recovery and the spread of the disease was prevented.

A number of patients with tuberculosis in an advanced state were admitted. The insanity in each instance being either a delirium or an insanity resulting from the tubercular infection. They were cared for in the dormitory used for tubercular patients, where they can be isolated and looked after closely. There was no improvement in any of them except of a temporary character, and all died.

A large number of old and feeble patients and patients suffering from incurable physical diseases have been admitted. A number of them died within a few hours to a few days at the most after admission.

RECOVERIES

A larger percentage of persons treated in Hospitals for the insane recover, make such improvement or in other words, mental adjustment, that they are returned to their homes capable of self-support and the support of others, in more cases than is generally realized. To put these facts in a more concrete form, it may be stated that there were 5808 admissions to this Institution for the ten years June 30th, 1911, to July 1st, 1920. Of this number 2921 were paroled, of which number 594 were returned before the expiration of their parole period of two years, leaving 2347 or over 40% of those admitted remaining away from the Hospital for over two years and who may fairly be considered to have recovered. When it is taken into consideration that a considerable number of those admitted, such as parietic dements, senile dements, feeble-minded, those affected with mental diseases of several years standing and those suffering from physical disease which result fatally soon after admission, this may be looked upon as a reasonably credible showing and should hold forth considerable encouragement to those suffering from mental disorders as well as to those who have relatives suffering from such diseases.

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS

Most of the patients who are able to work have been employed in the various activities of the Institution and the farm, barns, garden, etc., attached thereto. During the summer months an average of 350 patients are employed the whole or part of each week day, some of them to be sure work only a short time, but even when the employment is brief, the effect on the patient is appreciable and satisfactory. An effort is always made to impress upon the patient the beneficial effects of work on his mental condition and the fact that while the material product of his labors are to be considered, the principal return is in the way of mental and physical improvement. It is a fact

that the patients who wish to be employed and are employed recover much more frequently than the indolent ones do.

The employment of patients always needs to be under close and intelligent supervision as there is always a tendency to let the willing worker do all the work, often to his detriment, and no effort made to get the indolent or stupid ones to work likewise to his detriment. It is most difficult for most people connected with these institutions to differentiate between the therapeutic value of employment and its money value and when it is done the differentiation is too frequently in favor of the money value.

WASSEMMANN TESTS

A blood specimen is taken of each patient the first Monday after his admission and sent to the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute at Mendota for Wassermann Test. In all cases in which the test proves positive and in such cases as have clinical symptoms indicative of cerebral spinal syphilis, a specimen of the spinal fluid is taken and sent to the Institute for a "Gold Sol" Noguchi and Ross-Jones test. The laboratory tests have been so nearly parallel to the clinical findings as to inspire a high degree of confidence in the reliability of the work done in the laboratory. The findings are of great assistance in the diagnosis and prognosis of syphilitic disease of the nervous system with which patients entering the Hospital may be affected.

EMPLOYEES

The question of help has always been a problem but the situation has been unusually difficult during the past four years. Except for the faithfulness and efficiency of a few employees who have been connected with the Institution for a number of years and who have proven themselves to be honest, conscientious, industrious and reliable, and in whose praise too much cannot be said, it would have been nearly, if not quite, impossible to conduct the Institution. To be sure a few good employees have been picked up during this time whose efforts have been and are appreciated to the fullest degree, but the number has been small.

The difficulty, in a large measure, has been due to the irresponsible, dishonest and too often cruel attendant, who wanders from Hospital to Hospital, staying in one place only a sufficient time to get enough money to pay his fare to another Institution or until he has been found out and discharged. During his stay he spreads discontent among employees who are doing well and teaches them all the devices known to his type, and they are many, as to how to escape work and how to neglect and abuse patients in such a way as to escape detection. The type described is the Bolshevist of Hospital Employees, an agitator, a loafer, unreliable, discontented and always trying to get something for nothing.

There is always a scarcity of good hospital attendants and during the period just completed much inefficiency has had to be tolerated,

which would not have been at other times, as it was frequently not known at night if enough help would remain in the morning to look after the patients even fairly well and perform such other duties as were necessary. How to remedy these conditions has been the subject of an endless amount of discussion among people interested in the care of the insane but such discussions have usually been purely academic and barren of practical results.

After some years experience with the help problem the conclusion is drawn that the difficulties are due principally to three causes and arranged in their order and importance are:

1. Poor living conditions.
2. Insufficient pay.
3. Lack of a future in the work, except for those of very modest ambitions.

The first can be remedied by providing detached buildings where the employees may room and spend their time when not on duty. The second can be remedied by paying higher wages. The third does not appear to be rationally solvable and no suggestions are offered.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Religious services have been held weekly, clergymen of the different denominations in Oshkosh officiating. They have exhibited tact in conducting these services and in their talks. The Services have been highly appreciated by both patients and employees. Contrary to the popular belief, insane people are not disturbed by religion and react to it, ordinarily, as do normal people, the reaction being controlled as in the sane, by the religious instructions which have been received in their youth. The idea that religion is a fruitful cause of insanity is a popular myth and has no foundation.

AMUSEMENTS

Moving picture shows have been held once or twice weekly and have been attended by all the patients who were able to go, with the keenest delight. The results of such entertainments are beneficial and more popular with the patients than any sort of entertainment ever presented here. A number of entertainments have been furnished by outside organizations. Members of the congregation of Rev. John Helmes of Menasha presented a theatrical entertainment which was much enjoyed. The Boys Choir of Trinity Episcopal Church sang on two different occasions. The Women's Choir of Trinity Episcopal Church sang twice. The Choir of the Presbyterian Church provided one entertainment. The Ripon College Glee Club gave a very excellent entertainment.

Our sincere thanks are extended to these organizations in behalf of the patients and employees of the Institution.

IMPROVEMENTS

Improvements, on account of the high cost of and difficulty in obtaining materials and labor and the inadequacy of available funds, have necessarily been confined to urgently necessary replacements and repairs. Four of the old boilers are being removed from the boiler room because they have been in use so long, that the steam pressure permitted on them by the Regulations, has been reduced to a point that their operation has ceased to be longer economical. They are being replaced by three Scotch Marine boilers equipped with Hawley Down Draft furnaces which are expected to do the work more satisfactorily and efficiently than the old ones.

The young stock barn has been remodeled, a new concrete floor placed in, as well as new stalls, stanchions and mangers, thus making it a thoroughly modern barn.

Two sections of the Greenhouse are under construction and it is expected that they will be ready for use this winter.

A new roof has been placed on the coal shed in place of the old one which was in poor repair.

All of the wards have been painted during the past two years.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(For immediate consideration)

It is recommended that a building to accommodate seventy male employees, attendants and farm help, be constructed. At the present time male attendants sleep on the wards. This arrangement is not conducive to the welfare of the patients or employees, being continually together day and night they become naturally irritable and react unfavorably upon one another. The employee does not get the rest away from his work that he requires and is entitled to and becomes irritable. As a result the patient does not get the consideration that he is entitled to; and his disorder is prolonged or becomes permanent. The employee, who after a time has become somewhat proficient in his work, becomes discontented and seeks employment where surroundings are more congenial, thus depriving the Institution of such skill as he may have acquired in the care of the insane, and the people, who are the State, are losers from a financial standpoint, not to mention the humane aspect of the situation.

Sprinkler System

It is recommended that a sprinkler system for which an appropriation is now available, but which is not sufficient to install it throughout the building, nor is such installation desirable, be installed in the cupolas and garrets of the main building and in the dining rooms, kitchens and rear rooms. These locations include practically all of the fire risks.

Electrical Equipment

It is recommended that an 85 K. W. generator with engine be installed in the engine room as the dynamos and engines now in use have been in continuous service for more than 23 years and in the natural course of events may one or both become disabled at any time.

Operating Room

It is recommended that a new operating room be constructed as the one now in use is undesirable from an architectural standpoint and as it has become old it is difficult to the point of impossibility to keep clean.

House for Engineer

It is recommended that a dwelling be constructed for the Engineer.

Cold Storage

It is recommended than an ice cold storage be built for the storage of potatoes, cabbage, and other vegetables, fruit, dairy products and such other provisions as may be advantageously kept in cold storage. Such a storage would result in a sufficient saving in a few years to pay for its construction. The advantages of such a building are self evident and it is not necessary to enumerate them.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(For future consideration)

That the matter of constructing an additional building or buildings to accommodate two hundred acute cases in order that the classification of patients may be more complete and that their treatment may be more intensive. Such a building to be provided with a complete system of baths, rooms for occupational therapy and such other equipment as may be deemed advisable and necessary upon investigation.

This Institution is in need of such an addition to modernize it and assist in bringing Wisconsin in line with most modern methods of treating the insane. In addition to these reasons it may be mentioned that a larger unit than this Hospital is, can be conducted at a less cost per capita than this one is, as the overhead expense up to a capacity of eight hundred or one thousand patients would be but little increased over its present cost.

Farm Colony

That a house be constructed on the new farm to accommodate fifteen or twenty patients and two employees for the purpose of establishing a farm colony and that a barn be constructed near it for the housing of stock and storing of hay and grain raised on the farm.

Operation of the Farm

The operation of the farm under the management of Mr. L. F. Murphy, the Steward, has been highly profitable, but in this department, as in the Hospital Department, the lack of satisfactory help has been keenly felt, with the difference that patient help could be utilized to a considerable extent in doing farm work.

The herd of cattle has been improved until a large percentage of them are registered. A liberal supply of milk is furnished the patients from the herd and it is expected that within another year a part of the butter needed by the institution can be supplied.

A large number of hogs have been raised and have supplied a sufficient amount of pork for the Institution.

The farm has also provided a liberal supply of poultry for the patients and employees.

Respectfully submitted,
ADIN SHERMAN, *Superintendent.*

TABLE I.—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION DURING EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD, ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	For year ending June 30, 1919			For year ending June 30, 1920		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ADMISSIONS						
Number remaining in hospital at commencement of each fiscal year.....	387	243	624	377	234	611
Returned from escapes made and paroles granted before commencement of year.....	27	8	35	16	14	30
Original admissions during each year.....	335	200	535	271	197	468
Total number in hospital during some part of each year.....	743	451	1,194	664	445	1,109
DISCHARGES						
Absent at the close of each year on paroles granted during each year.....	147	124	271	134	131	265
Transferred to other institutions during the year.....	138	58	196	49	28	77
Eloped and not returned during each year.....	11		11	11		11
Died during each year.....	65	33	98	53	33	86
Discharged as sane under Sec. 587 R. S., during each year.....	4	2	6	4	2	6
Deported by U. S. officer.....	1		1	1		1
Total number in hospital at some time during each year, but absent at close of year.....	366	217	583	252	194	446
Remaining in hospital at close of each year.....	377	234	611	412	251	663
Totals.....	743	451	1,194	664	445	1,109
Daily average in hospital.....	397	230	627	391	220	611
Number of paroled patients discharged during each year, as sane by virtue of Sec. 587 c. R. S., such patients having been continuously absent from the hospital on parole for two years.....	193	69	262	157	86	243

TABLE II.—NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—SHOWING AGES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

	For year ending June 30, 1919			For year ending June 30, 1920		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Between 5 and 10 years.....					1	1
Between 10 and 15 years.....						
Between 15 and 20 years.....	16	7	23	11	8	19
Between 20 and 25 years.....	27	14	41	30	7	37
Between 25 and 30 years.....	42	34	76	24	23	47
Between 30 and 35 years.....	34	21	55	35	35	70
Between 35 and 40 years.....	47	18	65	23	20	52
Between 40 and 45 years.....	21	14	35	25	16	41
Between 45 and 50 years.....	30	19	49	15	21	36
Between 50 and 60 years.....	47	29	76	30	19	49
Between 60 and 70 years.....	28	20	48	36	18	54
Between 70 and 80 years.....	15	9	24	16	8	24
Over 80 years.....	4	5	9	5	8	13
Unknown.....	24	9	33	18	12	30
Total.....	335	199	534	271	197	468

TABLE III.—NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—SHOWING CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Conjugal Condition	For year ending June 30, 1919			For year ending June 30, 1920		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Single.....	153	48	201	132	57	189
Married.....	127	109	236	100	111	211
Widowed.....	27	32	59	17	22	39
Divorced.....	4	7	11	10	4	14
Unknown.....	24	3	27	12	3	15
Total.....	335	199	534	271	197	468

TABLE IV.—NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—SHOWING EDUCATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Education	For year ending June 30, 1919			For year ending June 30, 1920		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Collegiate.....	1	2	3	4	4	8
Good.....	12	20	32	12	16	28
Common.....	194	133	327	153	122	275
Limited.....	80	29	109	55	29	84
None.....	11	2	13	11	5	16
Unknown.....	37	13	50	36	21	57
Total.....	335	199	534	271	197	468

TABLE V.—NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—SHOWING THE PARENT-AGE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

	For year ending June 30, 1919			For year ending June 30, 1920		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
American	44	21	65	45	31	76
Austrian	7	5	12	5	2	7
Bavarian	1		1			
Belgian	3	2	5	5	5	10
Bohemian	7	3	10	8	2	10
Canadian	8		8	2	2	4
Chinese				1		1
Croatian		2	2			
Danish	4	3	7	3	5	8
English	7	1	8	5	5	10
Finlander	7	1	8	4	2	6
French	7	6	13	1	1	2
German	90	78	169	73	60	133
Greek	1	1	2			
Hollander	5	1	6	1	1	2
Hungarian		1	1	1	1	2
Indian		6	6	2	1	3
Irish	17	6	23	10	8	18
Italian	1	1	2	1		1
Jew		4	4	2		2
Lettish				1		1
Lithuanian	2		2	2	1	3
Luxemburger		1	1		2	2
Negro				1		1
Norwegian	8	9	17	7	9	16
Polish	24	9	33	17	10	27
Russian	4	3	7	5		5
Scandinavian	2		2	1		1
Scotch	1		1	1		1
Slav		1	1		1	2
Swedish	6	4	10	9	5	14
Swiss	1	3	4	1	1	2
Welsh	1		1	2		2
Unknown	37	12	49	25	24	49
American-English	1	2	3		1	1
American-French	1		1	1	1	2
American-German	14	8	22	5	1	6
American-Holland					1	1
American-Irish	1		1	5		5
American-Scotch	2	2	4			
American-Dutch		1	1			
American-Bohemian	1		1			
American-Belgian		1	1			
American-Norwegian		1	1			
Belgian-Polish	1		1			
Bohemian-Polish		1	1			
Canadian-Irish					1	1
Canadian-Scotch				1		1
Dutch-Irish		1	1		1	1
English-Irish	3		3	2	1	3
French-Canadian	1		1			
French-English	2		2	1	1	2
French-Holland				1		1
French-Irish	3	1	4	1	1	2
French-Italian				1		1
German-Bohemian				1		1
German-English	2		2	2	1	3
German-French				1	1	2
German-Irish	2	1	3	1	2	3
German-Norwegian					1	1
German-Polish	1	1	2		1	1
German-Scotch				1		1
Norwegian-Irish				1		1
Pennsylvania-Dutch		1	1			
Russian-Pole	2		2			
Scotch-English	2	2	4	1		1
Scotch-French		1	1			
Scotch-Irish	1	1	2	2	1	3
Total	335	199	534	271	197	469

TABLE VI—NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—SHOWING NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

	For year ending June 30, 1919			For year ending June 30, 1920		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Austria.....	11	5	16	6	2	8
Belgium.....	2	1	3	3	2	5
Bobemia.....	3	1	4	3	1	4
Canada.....	6	2	8	4	6	10
China.....		1	1	1		1
Croatia.....		2	2	1		1
Czecho-Slavia.....			1	1		1
Denmark.....	2	2	4	3	4	7
England.....	1		1	4	1	5
Finland.....	7		7	4	2	6
France.....	1		1	1		1
Gallcia.....	1		1	1		1
Germany.....	82	28	60	29	17	46
Greece.....	1		1			
Holland.....			1	1		1
Hungary.....		2	2	2	1	3
Ireland.....	3		3	3	1	4
Italy.....	1	2	3	1		1
Lithuania.....				3		3
Lorraine.....	1		1			
Luxemburg.....		1	1			
Norway.....	5	4	9	2	4	6
Poland.....	11	3	14	8	2	10
Prussia.....		1	1			
Russia.....	8	5	13	7	1	8
Scotland.....				1		1
Sweden.....	4	11	15	7		7
Switzerland.....	1	1	2		1	1
Total foreign born.....	101	61	162	95	46	141
United States.....	201	127	328	154	132	286
Unknown.....	33	11	44	22	19	41
Total.....	335	199	534	271	197	468

TABLE VII—NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY

Occupation	For year ending June 30, 1919			For year ending June 30, 1920		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agent.....	1		1			
Bank clerk.....				1		1
Bartender.....	5		5			
Blacksmith.....	2		2	1		1
Boilermaker.....				1		1
Bookkeeper.....		2	2	1		1
Butcher.....	2		2	1		1
Buyer.....	1		1			
Cabinetmaker.....				2		2
Carpenter.....	11		11	2		2
Chambermaid.....		2	2			
Cheese maker.....	1		1			
Chiropodist.....					1	1
Clerk.....	2	1	3	1	2	3
Clothier.....	1		1			
Cook.....	1		1	2		2
Dairyman.....				1		1
Dentist.....	1		1			
Engineer.....	2		2			
Factory employe.....	3	3	6	2	3	5
Farmer.....	82		82	82		82
Fireman.....				1		1
Fisherman.....	1		1	1		1
Foreman.....	1		1			
Gardener.....				3		3
Grocer.....	2		2			
Harnessmaker.....				1		1
Hotel keeper.....		1	1			
Housewife.....		106	106		110	110
Housework.....		41	41		39	38
Janitor.....	1		1	1		1
Jeweler.....				1		1
Justice of Peace.....	1		1			
Laborer.....	103		103	69		69
Laundress.....		1	1			
Laundryman.....	1		1			
Librarian.....					1	1
Lineman.....				1		1
Logger.....	1		1			
Lumberman.....	1		1			
Machinist.....	3		3			
Manufacturer.....					1	1
Mason.....	2		2			
Mechanic.....	1		1	2		2
Merchant.....	1		1	1		1
Millhand.....	4		4	8	1	9
Miller.....	1		1			
Miner.....	2		2	2		2
Milk dealer.....	1		1			
Minister.....				1		1
Moulder.....	1		1	3		3
Musician.....	1		1			
Music teacher.....					1	1
None.....	12	16	28	8	7	15
Nurse.....		2	2		4	4
Office clerk.....				1	1	2
Office girl.....		1	1			
Office manager.....				1		1
Organist.....		2	2			
Painter.....	3		3	1		1
Photographer.....	1		1			
Porter.....				1		1
Postal clerk.....				1		1
Printer.....	1		1	1		1
Prospector.....				1		1
Railroad employe.....	5		5	8		8
Reporter.....	1		1			

TABLE VII—Continued—NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—SHOWING
OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD
ENDING JUNE 30, 1920—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY

Occupation	For year ending June 30, 1919			For year ending June 30, 1920		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Restaurant proprietor.....				1		1
Salesman.....	1		1	5		5
Saleswoman.....					1	1
Saloonkeeper.....	6		6	1		1
Saw filer.....	1		1			
Seamstress.....					3	3
Sheetmetal worker.....				2		2
Shoemaker.....	2		2	1		1
Soldier.....				1		1
Steel welder.....	1		1			
Stenographer.....					1	1
Student.....	6	3	9	3	2	5
Tacker.....	1		1			
Tailor.....		1	1	1		1
Tanner.....	1		1			
Teacher.....		2	2	2	2	4
Teamster.....	2		2	2		2
Telegrapher.....				2		2
Telephone Operator.....					2	2
Toolmaker.....	1		1	1		1
Theater manager.....				1		1
Unknown.....	36	14	50	25	15	40
Veterinary surgeon.....				1		1
Waitress.....		1	1		1	1
Watchman.....	2		2	1		1
Woodcarver.....	1		1			
Woodsmen.....	6		6	6		6
Total.....	335	199	534	271	197	468

TABLE VIII—SHOWING ASSIGNED CAUSE OF INSANITY IN PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920—BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

	For year ending June 30, 1919			For year ending June 30, 1920		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Abortion.....		1	1			
Alcoholism.....	45	4	49	11	1	12
Apoplexy.....	3		3			
Arteriosclerosis.....	3		3	1	1	2
Army life.....				5		5
Asthma.....				1		1
Brain pressure.....				1		1
Broken leg.....		1	1			
Cancer of the face.....		1	1			
Cerebral hemorrhage.....				1		1
Childbirth.....		3	3			
Congenital.....					1	1
Death of relative.....	3	8	11	1	2	3
Degenerate.....				4	1	5
Domestic troubles.....	3	6	9	2	5	7
Drugs.....	2	1	3	1	3	4
Epilepsy.....	7	2	9	5	1	6
Fall.....	1		1	1		1
Financial difficulties.....	5		5	2		2
Heredity.....	5	7	12	6	7	13
Heatstroke.....				1		1
Hemiplegia.....		1	1			
Hysteria.....		1	1			
Injury to head.....	1	2	3	3	1	4
Injury.....				1		1
Jealousy.....	2		2	1		1
Lack of nourishment.....				1	1	2
Lack of parental control.....	1		1			
Love affair.....	1		1			
Loss of sight.....	1		1			
Masturbation.....	7		7	2	1	3
Mental defective.....	5	2	7			
Menopause.....		2	2			
Melancholia.....		1	1	1	7	7
Nervousness.....	1	3	4			
Operation.....	1		1		1	1
Overwork.....	5	5	10	2	3	5
Overstudy.....	1		1			
Paralysis.....						
Pregnancy.....		4	4			
Puerperal.....		6	6		2	2
Puberty.....					1	1
Quarrel.....	1		1			
Religion.....	1	1	2	3	2	5
Rheumatism.....				1		1
Rundown condition.....		1	1		4	4
Senility.....	7	8	15	11	3	14
Shock.....		1	1		2	2
Sickness.....	25	18	43	14	12	26
Solitary life.....	1		1			
Sunstroke.....				1		1
Syphilis.....	16	3	19	7		7
Toxemia.....					1	1
War.....	7	1	8	1		1
Worry.....	16	13	29	10	12	22
Unknown.....	158	92	250	169	121	290
Totals.....	335	199	534	271	197	468

TABLE IX—SHOWING CAUSE OF DEATH OF THOSE WHO DIED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	For year ending June 30, 1919			For year ending June 30, 1920		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alcoholism, acute.....	2		2			
Alcoholism, chronic.....	1		1			
Arteriosclerosis.....	9	3	12	3	1	4
Abscess, pulmonary.....				1		1
Carcinoma of face.....		1	1			
Cerebral tumor.....				1		1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	4		4	1	3	4
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1		1			
Dementia praecox, exhaustion of.....					1	1
Diabetes.....	1		1	1		1
Exhaustion delirium.....	2		2	1		1
Erysipelas.....	1		1			
Empyema.....		1	1			
Enteritis catarrhal.....				1	1	2
Heart disease, organic.....		3	3	1	2	3
Influenza.....	3	3	6			
Manic depressive insanity.....	3	4	7	6	6	12
Myo-carditis.....		2	2			
Multiple sclerosis.....				1	3	4
Nephritis, chronic.....	1	1	2	3	1	4
Nephritis, acute.....		2	2		1	1
Pyæmia.....				1		1
Pneumonia, hypostatic.....	2	3	5	2	2	4
Pneumonia, lobar.....	2		2	1	1	2
Pneumonia, broncho.....					2	2
Pachymeningitis.....					1	1
Paratib, acute.....					1	1
Paratib, dementia.....	13	1	14	14	1	15
Poisoning (suicidal).....		1	1			
Peritonitis, general.....				1		1
Strangulation (suicidal).....				1	2	3
Suffocation (by food).....	1		1			
Status, epilepticus.....	3	2	5	1		1
Senile dementia.....	6	3	9	10	3	13
Tabes.....	2		2			
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	7	2	9	2	1	3
Tuberculosis, millary.....	1		1			
Vincent's angina.....					1	1
Totals.....	65	32	97	53	34	87

TABLE X.—NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—SHOWING DURATION OF INSANITY IN THOSE WHO DIED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	For year ending June 30, 1919			For year ending June 30, 1920		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Between 1 week and 2 weeks.....	4		4		1	1
Between 2 weeks and 1 month.....	5	2	7	1	2	3
Between 1 month and 3 months.....	10		10	6	5	11
Between 3 months and 6 months.....	6	5	11	5	2	7
Between 6 months and 1 year.....	6		6	10	1	11
Between 1 year and 2 years.....	7	3	15	11	3	19
Between 2 years and 3 years.....	6	4	10	4	2	6
Between 3 years and 4 years.....	6	2	8	4	1	5
Between 4 years and 5 years.....	2	2	4	2	1	3
Between 5 years and 10 years.....	3	7	15	2	2	4
Between 10 years and 15 years.....	3	1	4	2	4	6
Between 15 years and 20 years.....	1		1	1	1	2
Between 20 years and 30 years.....	1		1	1	1	2
Over 30 years.....		2	2		1	1
Unknown.....				4	1	5
Total.....	65	33	98	53	33	86

TABLE XI.—SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL ON JUNE 30, 1919, AND JUNE 30, 1920, CLASSIFIED BY COUNTIES OF RESIDENCE.

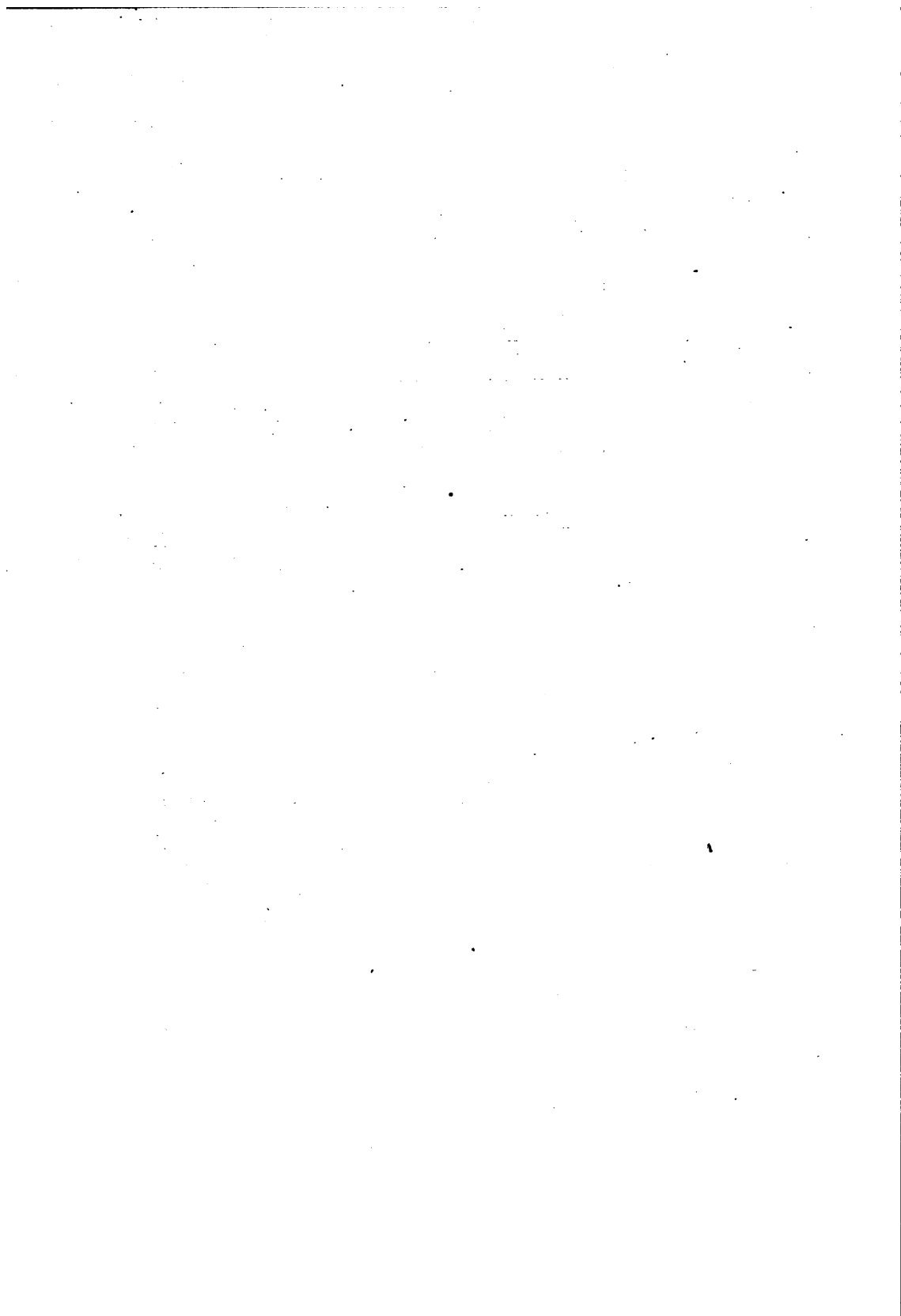
	Remaining in hospital on June 30, 1919			Remaining in hospital on June 30, 1920		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Adams.....						
Ashland.....	9	5	14	10	5	15
Barron.....						
Bayfield.....				1	1	2
Brown.....	10	15	25	11	12	23
Buffalo.....						
Burnett.....						
Calumet.....	1	2	3		1	1
Chippewa.....		1	1	1	1	2
Clark.....	1	1	2			
Columbia.....				1		1
Crawford.....						
Dane.....				1	1	2
Dodge.....	1	2	3	3	1	4
Door.....	4	1	5	6	2	8
Douglas.....	1		1	1		1
Dunn.....	1		1	1		1
Eau Claire.....						
Florence.....	2	1	3	2		2
Fond du Lac.....	19	18	37	16	10	26
Forest.....	1	4	5	4		4
Grant.....						
Green.....						
Green Lake.....					4	5
Iowa.....	6	1	7	1		
Iron.....	5	2	7	3		3
Jackson.....						
Jefferson.....						
Juneau.....						
Kenosha.....				2	1	3
Kewaunee.....	4	2	6	4	1	5
La Crosse.....						
Lafayette.....						
Langlade.....	11	1	12	5	2	7
Lincoln.....	6	3	9	3	6	9
Manitowoc.....	13	7	20	11	10	21
Marathon.....	14	11	25	11	11	22
Marquette.....	14	1	15	5	5	10
Marquette.....	2	2	4	1		1
Milwaukee.....	6	3	9	5	1	6
Monroe.....						
Oconto.....	12	5	17	4	6	10
Oneida.....	7	4	11	8	2	10
Outagamie.....	21	11	32	15	15	30
Ozaukee.....	3	3	6	4	5	9
Pepin.....						
Pierce.....		1	1			
Polk.....						
Portage.....	19	9	28	6	10	16
Price.....	6	7	13	10	6	16
Racine.....				2	5	7
Richland.....						
Rock.....	1		1		1	1
Rusk.....	1		1			
St. Croix.....						
Sauk.....						
Sawyer.....						
Shawano.....	9	6	15	6	6	12
Sheboygan.....	23	15	38	12	11	23
Taylor.....	4	2	6	3	3	6
Traverseau.....						
Vernon.....						
Vilas.....		3	3			
Walworth.....						

TABLE XI—Continued—SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL ON JUNE 30, 1919, AND JUNE 30, 1920, CLASSIFIED BY COUNTIES OF RESIDENCE

	Remaining in hospital on June 30, 1919			Remaining in hospital on June 30, 1920		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Washburn.....						
Washington.....	6	5	11	4	5	9
Waukesha.....				1		1
Waupaca.....	10	7	17	7	11	18
Waushara.....	3	3	6	7	4	11
Winnebago.....	24	26	50	32	26	58
Wood.....	9	6	15	7	1	8
State at large.....	47	4	51	31	6	37
Totals.....	336	200	536	273	198	471

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

	1918-19		1919-20	
Operation:				
1918				
July 1—Balance in hands of steward.....	\$ 453.01		\$ 453.01	
July 1—Appropriation balance	15,076.00		16,856.84	
July 1—Appropriation	158,650.00		172,068.98	
June 30—Emergency appropriation	11,000.00		16,282.05	
June 30—Refund credits	288.82		719.40	
June 30—Disbursements		\$169,158.83		\$204,041.27
June 30—Appropriation balance		16,856.84		1,909.95
June 30—Balance in hands of steward		453.01		453.01
Reverted to general fund				
Appropriation balance 1919-20.....				5.00
	\$185,467.83	\$185,467.83	\$206,409.23	\$206,409.23
Repairs and Maintenance:				
Appropriation balance	\$ 20,821.13		\$ 15,766.30	
Appropriation	8,650.00		12,000.00	
Refunds	56.40		53.05	
Disbursements		\$ 13,761.23		\$ 13,794.30
Appropriation balance		15,766.30		14,024.05
	\$ 29,527.53	\$ 29,527.53	\$ 27,818.35	\$ 27,818.35
	Balance	Appropriation and refunds	Disbursements	Balance
Capital—Year 1918-19:				
Permanent property and improvements	\$ 8,486.45	\$ 3,702.20	\$ 2,212.51	\$ 9,976.14
Power plant	7,850.00	9,350.00		17,200.00
Paint store	1,000.00			1,000.00
Hog house	1,500.00			1,500.00
Dry room	500.00			500.00
Live stock revolving.....	555.00	590.00	79.57	1,035.43
	\$ 19,891.45	\$ 13,642.20	\$ 2,292.08	\$ 31,241.57
	Balance	Appropriation and refunds	Disbursements	Balance
Capital—Year 1919-20:				
Permanent property and improvements	\$ 9,976.14	\$ 975.00	\$ 1,628.41	\$ 9,322.73
Power plant	17,200.00	4,300.00	10,766.44	10,743.56
Paint store	1,000.00			1,000.00
Hog house	1,500.00			1,500.00
Dry room	500.00			500.00
Barn		4,000.00		4,000.00
Creamery and equipment.....		1,800.00	257.43	1,542.57
Auto truck		1,500.00	1,500.00	
Live stock revolving.....	1,065.43	3,570.77	1,301.93	3,334.24
	\$ 31,241.57	\$ 16,145.77	\$ 15,444.24	\$ 31,943.10



FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL FOR
THE INSANE

LOCATED AT WAUPUN, WISCONSIN

FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1920

OFFICERS

J. F. BROWN, M. D.....Superintendent
JOHN VAN HENGEL.....Steward
CHARLES W. SCHOENIAN.....Supervisor
W. P. PEREGRINE.....Night Supervisor
ROBERT T. HADFIELD.....Chief Engineer

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Fourth Biennial report of the Central State Hospital for the Insane, covering the period from July 1st, 1918, to June 30th, 1920. The classes cared for are defined by the Wisconsin Statutes, Section 604—3, as follows:

(1) Persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense and who become insane while in the state prison, state reformatory, house of correction, or other correctional institution. (2) Persons accused of crime but found not guilty because insane. (3) Persons accused of crime but not tried because of insanity. (4) Persons who because of suicidal or homicidal tendencies are dangerous to themselves or others now in state or county hospitals or asylums for the insane. (5) Persons adjudged to be insane, who were previously convicted of a felony.

CONSTRUCTION

Since the last Biennial Report was written, we have erected a glazed tile silo at the barn, installed an air lift pump, reservoir and iron removal plant on the south side of our present pump house.

On account of the high cost of labor and building material, the appropriation for the dining room and kitchen and ward building was inadequate so we were compelled, under the circumstances, to abandon building operations for the present, in hopes that the next Legislature would increase our appropriation so the needed buildings might be constructed.

FUTURE NEEDS

In our crowded condition I would recommend the erection, during the coming biennial period, of one additional ward building, as well as the dining room and kitchen and ward building already referred to.

The appropriation for the addition to the barn was too small and I would recommend that the next legislature appropriate \$1,000.00 more for the completion of the barn.

Our boilers will have to be re-set and we need a larger balancer in the engine room and some of the buildings need repainting and I would recommend that there be appropriated the following sums:

Re-painting buildings	\$ 1,000.00
Re-setting boilers	1,500.00
Balancer set	500.00
Addition to barn (extra).....	1,000.00
Dining room and kitchen (extra).....	35,000.00
Ward building (extra).....	35,000.00
Furniture and furnishings—new buildings.,	2,000.00
New ward building	80,000.00

In conclusion, let me thank your Honorable Body for your help and guidance for caring for the inmates of this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. BROWN, *Superintendent*

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION DURING EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	For year ending June 30, 1919			For year ending June 30, 1920		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ADMISSIONS						
Number remaining in hospital at commencement of each fiscal year.....	102	0	102	105	0	105
Transferred from the Wisconsin State Prison.....	10	0	10	14	0	14
Transferred from Home for the Feeble-minded.....	0	0	0	1	0	1
Committed direct by courts.....	5	0	5	8	0	8
Total.....	117	0	117	128	0	128
DISCHARGES						
Returned to Wisconsin State Prison during year.....	6	0	6	8	0	8
Transferred to State Hospital during the year.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Transferred to County Asylums.....	0	0	0	4	0	4
Eloped and not returned during the year.....	0	0	0	1	0	1
Discharged as sane.....	2	0	2	3	0	3
Died during year.....	2	0	2	0	0	0
Suicide.....	0	0	0	1	0	1
Returned to court.....	1	0	1	2	0	2
Transferred to Northern Hospital.....	0	0	0	4	0	4
Total.....	12	0	12	23	0	23
Remaining in hospital at close of each year.....	105	0	105	105	0	105
Daily average in hospital.....	104	0	104	105	0	105

TABLE II.—SHOWING CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE VARIOUS PATIENTS REMAINING IN INSTITUTION AT END OF BIENNIAL PERIOD JUNE 30, 1920.

	Number
Abandonment.....	1
Adultery.....	1
Assault with intent to kill and murder.....	6
Assault with intent to kill and murder (not tried because of insanity).....	1
Assault with intent to do great bodily harm.....	4
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	3
Assault with intent to rob.....	3
Assault and robbery, being armed.....	2
Arson.....	4
Burglary.....	7
Cruelty to animals—previous conviction.....	1
Drunkenness.....	1
Forgery.....	3
Grand larceny.....	2
Incest.....	2
Indecent exposure.....	1
Juvenile delinquent.....	1
Larceny from person.....	3
Murder (not tried because of insanity).....	14
Murder (first degree).....	19
Murder (second degree).....	9
Murder (third degree).....	1
No crime committed.....	3
Obtaining food and lodging by means of fraudulent misrepresentation.....	1
Passing counterfeit money.....	1
Rape.....	3
Robbery.....	2
Sodomy.....	3
Taking indecent liberties.....	3
Total at end of period.....	105

TABLE III.—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL ON JUNE 30, 1920—CLASSIFIED BY COUNTIES OF COMMITMENT.

Counties	Remain- ing in hospital on June 30, 1919	Remain- ing in hospital on June 30, 1920	Counties	Remain- ing in hospital on June 30, 1919	Remain- ing in hospital on June 30, 1920
Adams	1	2	Manitowoc	2	2
Ashland	3	3	Marathon	2	3
Barron	2	2	Marinette	1	1
Brown	4	4	Milwaukee	31	30
Calumet	4	4	Oconto	2	1
Chippewa	3	2	Ozaukee	1	2
Clark	1	1	Portage	1	1
Crawford	0	1	Price	1	1
Dane	2	3	Racine	3	3
Dodge	1	1	Rock	4	4
Douglas	6	4	Rusk	0	1
Dunn	1	1	Sauk	1	1
Eau Claire	2	1	Sawyer	1	1
Florence	1	1	Taylor	1	1
Fond du Lac	2	4	Vilas	1	1
Forest	1	0	Walworth	1	0
Grant	2	0	Washington	1	1
Iron	2	2	Waukesha	3	3
Juneau	1	1	Waupaca	2	0
Kenosha	3	5	Wausara	0	1
La Crosse	1	1	Winnebago	1	2
Lafayette	1	0	Wood	3	2
Langlade	1	1			
Lincoln	1	2			
			Total	105	105

TABLE IV.—SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOSPITAL AT CLOSE OF BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	Total	Per cent
1. Persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense, who became insane while in the State Prison, State Reformatory, House of Correction or other correctional institution	64	61
2. Persons accused of crime, but found not guilty because of insanity	2	2
3. Persons accused of crime, but not tried because of insanity	32	31
4. Persons who, because of suicidal and homicidal tendencies, are dangerous to themselves or others now in state or county asylums for the insane	6	5
5. Persons adjudged to be insane, who were previously convicted of a felony	1	1
Total	105	100

TABLE V.—SHOWING OCCUPATION OF THOSE COMMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Trade or profession	During the biennial period	Since opening hospital
Agent	1	3
Bell boy	1	2
Barber	0	2
Butcher	0	1
Blacksmith	0	2
Bartender	0	2
Baker	2	3
Bookbinder	0	1
Clerk	0	2
Cook	0	2
Carpenter	2	6
Coachman	0	1
Contractor	0	1
Engineer	1	2
Farmer	3	13
Farm laborer	0	8
Fireman	0	5
Fisherman	1	1
Janitor	0	1
Laborer	21	80
Logger	0	1
Miner	1	2
Mason	0	2
Machinist	1	6
Moulder	0	3
Newsboy	0	2
Painter	1	4
Porter	0	3
Shoemaker	1	2
Switchman	0	2
Tailor	0	2
Teamster	0	1
Truck gardener	0	1
Toolmaker	0	1
Upholsterer	0	1
Waiter	2	6
Total	38	177

TABLE VI.—SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS AND THE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS, BASED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE HOSPITAL.

Year	Total number treated	Total number of deaths	Percentage of deaths
1914	43	0	0
1915	91	1	1.09
1916	102	3	2.94
1917	102	5	4.9
1918	100	2	2.00
1919	104	2	1.92
1920	105	1	0.95

TABLE VII.—SHOWING NUMBER OF DEATHS AND THE CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Causes of death	For year ending June 30, 1919	For year ending June 30, 1920
Apoplexy	0	0
Bronchial pneumonia	1	0
Senile dementia	1	0
Suicide	0	1
Total	2	1

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING NATIVITY OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE CLOSE OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	Number		Number
States:		Bohemia	1
California	1	Canada	1
Illinois	5	England	1
Indiana	2	Finland	4
Louisiana	1	France	1
Massachusetts	1	Germany	10
Michigan	2	Greece	2
Minnesota	2	Holland	1
Missouri	1	Hungary	3
Mississippi	1	Ireland	1
New York	2	Italy	3
Texas	1	Mexico	1
Virginia	1	Norway	2
Wisconsin	31	Poland	3
Foreign:		Russia	5
Armenia	1	Scotland	1
Alsace-Lorraine	1	Switzerland	2
Austria	9		
Bavaria	1	Total	105

TABLE IX.—SHOWING THE DURATION OF STAY AND THE AGE OF ADMISSION OF THOSE DISCHARGED AS RECOVERED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Duration of stay in hospital of those recovered	Number	Ages on admission of those recovered	Number
3 to 6 months	4	18 to 20 years	2
6 months to 1 year	5	20 to 25 years	5
1 to 2 years	4	25 to 30 years	4
3 to 4 years	4	30 to 35 years	3
4 to 5 years	4	35 to 40 years	4
5 to 6 years	1	40 to 45 years	3
		50 to 60 years	1
Total	23	Total	22

TABLE X.—SHOWING AGES OF ALL PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOSPITAL AT CLOSE OF BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	Number		Number
Between 20 and 25 years.....	9	Between 50 and 55 years.....	6
Between 25 and 30 years.....	5	Between 55 and 60 years.....	8
Between 30 and 35 years.....	19	Between 60 and 70 years.....	4
Between 35 and 40 years.....	23	Between 70 and 80 years.....	1
Between 40 and 45 years.....	16		
Between 45 and 50 years.....	14	Total.....	105

TABLE XI.—SHOWING CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE CLOSE OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	Number
Single.....	60
Married.....	28
Widowed.....	14
Divorced.....	3
Total.....	105

TABLE XII.—STATEMENT OF THE OPERATION FUND AT THE CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

1918			
July 1	Balance in state treasury as reported in last report.....	\$ 3,598.09	-----
July 1	Balance in hands of steward.....	300.00	-----
July 1	Appropriation (Section 20.17 (4)).....	34,686.00	-----
July 1	Special appropriation by Emergency Board.....	11,000.00	-----
July 1	Refunds to state treasurer since last report.....	15.96	-----
1919			
June 30	Disbursed since last report.....		\$ 47,106.39
June 30	Balance in state treasury.....		2,202.06
June 30	Balance in hands of steward.....		300.00
		\$ 49,608.45	\$ 49,608.45
1919			
July 1	Balance in state treasury as reported in last report.....	\$ 2,202.06	-----
July 1	Balance in hands of steward.....	300.00	-----
July 1	Appropriation (Section 20.17 (4)).....	41,121.98	-----
July 1	Special appropriation by Emergency Board.....	10,000.16	-----
July 1	Refunds to state treasurer since last report.....	153.08	-----
1920			
June 30	Disbursed since last report.....		\$ 51,266.38
June 30	Balance in state treasury.....		2,210.80
June 30	Balance in hands of steward.....		300.00
		\$ 53,776.68	\$ 53,776.68

TABLE XIII.—STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

1918		
July 1	Balance in state treasury.....	\$ 474.17
July 1	Appropriation (Section 20.17 (4)).....	950.00
1919		
June 30	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$ 1,152.05
June 30	Balance in state treasury.....	272.12
		\$ 1,424.17
1919		
July 1	Balance in state treasury.....	\$ 272.12
July 1	Appropriation (Section 20.17 (4)).....	1,200.00
1920		
June 30	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$ 115.86
June 30	Balance in state treasury.....	1,356.26
		\$ 1,472.12
		\$ 1,472.12

TABLE XIV.—STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL APPROPRIATION.

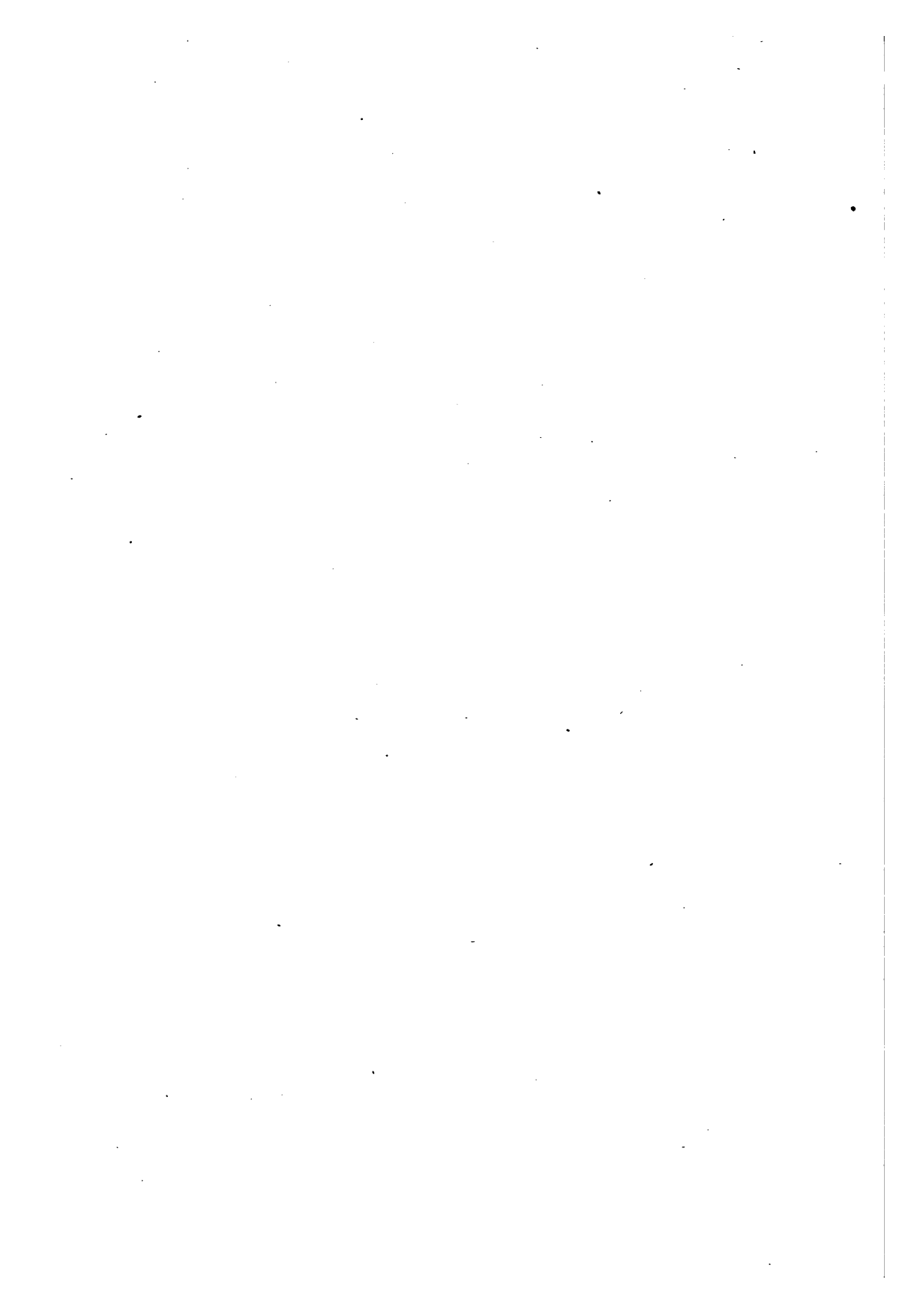
1918		
July 1	Balance in state treasury.....	\$ 3,947.37
July 1	Appropriation (Section 20.17 (4)).....	8,600.00
1919		
June 30	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$ 1,329.23
June 30	Balance in state treasury.....	6,218.14
		\$ 7,547.37
		\$ 7,547.37
1919		
July 1	Balance in state treasury.....	\$ 6,218.14
July 1	No appropriation.	
1920		
June 30	Disbursed during fiscal year.....	\$ 307.77
June 30	Balance in state treasury.....	5,910.37
		\$ 6,218.14
		\$ 6,218.14

TABLE XV.—NEW CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION.

1919		
July 1	Appropriation	\$ 53,900.00
1920		
June 30	Disbursed during fiscal year—Silo.....	\$ 400.00
June 30	Air lift and reservoir.....	1,002.91
June 30	Balance in state treasury.....	52,497.09
		\$ 53,900.00
		\$ 53,900.00

CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL.

	Balance	Appropriation and refunds	Disbursements	Balance
Capital—Year 1918-19:				
Permanent property and improvements..	\$ 5,673.26	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 3,015.27	\$ 6,257.99
Year 1919-20:				
Permanent property and improvements..	\$ 6,257.99	\$ 1.89	\$ 336.51	\$ 5,923.37
Silo		400.00	400.00	
Air lift and reservoir.....		3,500.00	887.34	2,612.66
Dining room and kitchen building.....		22,500.00		22,500.00
Ward building		27,500.00		27,500.00
Live stock revolving.....		508.40		508.40
	\$ 6,257.99	\$ 54,410.29	\$ 1,623.85	\$ 59,044.43



NINETEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920
INSTITUTION LOCATED AT DELAVAN, WISCONSIN

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS

OFFICERS

T. EMERY BRAY.....Superintendent and Steward
NELLIE M. PASSAGE.....Assistant Steward
MAYME HOSKINS.....Matron
THEODORE GILBERT.....Chief Engineer

INSTRUCTORS

MANUAL DEPARTMENT

W. A. COCHRANE, M. A. THOMAS HAGERTY, B. A.
PAUL LANGE, M. A. EDITH FITZGERALD, B. A.
WARREN ROBINSON, Litt. D. FRED J. NEESAM, B. S.

ORAL DEPARTMENT

MATIE WINSTON LAURA CROSBY
MARY WILLIAMS LOUISE SHARP
KATHERINE WILLIAMS ADELAIDE FLACK
ELSIE STEINKE RETTA WILLIAMSON
DORA LOWE EVELYN ELGER
W. F. GRAY ANNA HALLMAN
JULIA KRAINIK EVA RIGGS

LIBRARIAN

MRS. HELEN SHARP

ART DEPARTMENT

STELLA FISKE

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

C. W. DUNN, Vocational Training
FRED C. LARSEN, Printing
GEORGE WOOD, Woodworking
FRANK HOSKINS, Shoemaking
ALMA G. MONTGOMERY, Domestic Science
KATHERINE WILLIAMS, Millinery
FIELD WORKER
HARRIET WITHERS

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

For your information and as a matter of record, I herewith submit to you the Nineteenth Biennial Report, the first of my tenure, for the Wisconsin State School for the Deaf. This report covers the period from July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1920.

In order that this report may best serve its purpose, I have made it as brief as possible. When it is remembered that it takes several hours for a visitor on our campus to gain even a superficial knowledge of what the school plans in its curriculum, then it becomes evident that it is almost impossible in a report like this to convey any just conception of the work.

The course of study at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf is the same as for hearing children and covers the same ground as the public school system in this state. A great deal of stress is given to lip-reading, using speech and speech reading. The oral method is used in all classes, unless the case requires another method. All pupils are in addition taught some useful trade in our industrial department, so that they may be self-supporting through life. A boy may learn to be a carpenter, printer, linotype operator, shoemaker, baker or farmer, as he or his parents choose. Every girl must learn to cook, sew, darn, patch and complete a thorough course in millinery and domestic science and art besides her regular academic course.

Every boy when he graduates has a trade at which he can earn his living and every girl must learn to keep house. A great deal of attention is paid to the teaching of agriculture to the boys. The new farm offers splendid opportunity of expanding in this line of work.

IMPROVEMENTS

During the recent war very little was done to keep the various buildings in proper repair and it has made it necessary for an expenditure of many times the amount usually called for in order to put the physical plant in good order. During the past two years almost super-human energy has been needed to renovate, remodel and repair the plant from end to end and still much more must be done in the near future.

Late in the spring of 1920, we took over a new farm adjoining the school and we now have one hundred acres. The older boys fenced the farm and made all necessary repairs to buildings and fences. Although we secured possession very late in the season, crops have been

planted and a new garden laid out and we will be able to produce most of the material we were formerly forced to buy.

In October, 1919, we opened a new shoeshop. All the shoes at the institution are now repaired promptly and many of the boys are learning the shoemaking trade. Nearby cities are asking us for our boys to work in their shops and factories and our supply falls far short of the constant demand.

The administration building has been remodeled to some extent and many repairs made. The halls on all floors have been scraped, painted and re-decorated, the old museum has been made into bed rooms for teachers, new electrical fixtures provided in the main halls. The kitchen and dining rooms have been remodeled and painted.

The large bake oven was torn down, rebuilt, refaced with white tile and painted throughout and is now in first-class condition. The helps quarters have been renovated, painted and improved in many ways.

SCHOOLS

The high school building, although built several years ago, was never completed. The remaining rooms have been plastered and the domestic science department is now located in that building and pupils in that department have the advantage of a new up-to-date kitchen, dining room near their classrooms.

The books that have been for years scattered in several buildings have all been collected and a new library established with a librarian in charge. Probably no other class of schools need the use of a good library as much as the deaf. The splendid picture library has also been catalogued and moved into the school library.

DORMITORIES

The old boys' dormitory was in an extremely bad condition and the last legislature provided funds for remodeling it. The work is now in progress and when it is completed will be one of the best dormitories in the state. It will have forty rooms, two large recreation halls, modern shower baths and study rooms. The girls dormitory has been painted and re-decorated and a portion of the building used as temporary hospital quarters.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL

One of the great needs of the school is a cottage for the smaller pupils where the smaller boys and girls with one house mother and necessary teachers, may all live together. The plan is now used in a majority of the state institutions for the deaf in the United States and Canada and results have proven a wonderful advantage in the early development of defective boys and girls.

Our present school building is too small and an addition to this building will be necessary in the very near future.

Many of our pupils come from farm homes and return to the farm when their schooling here is completed and now that we have our

new farm I strongly advise a course in agriculture with a strong instructor in that department. A short summer course of eight weeks for former pupils of the school and others who wish to avail themselves of this work.

I also recommend a new silo for the farm as this would pay for itself in one year in feeding our dairy herd.

The coal bins were burnt about two years ago and have never been rebuilt. An appropriation sufficiently large to complete the work is needed.

The old laundry is in very poor condition and we have only temporary quarters for our hospital. Appropriations have been made by the legislature, plans and specifications drawn for both a new laundry and a much needed hospital but contracts have not been let to date. When these improvements are completed it will put us on a much better working basis. More baths and toilet facilities are needed in the administration building for both teachers and employees.

Many of the buildings were built over half a century ago and could not be expected to meet the demands of the present day. Many states have found it necessary to entirely discard their old buildings and erect new ones; we have tried to save that which was good in our old buildings and transform it into such buildings that it will reflect credit upon our State and be a comfort and pleasure to the children under our care.

THE SCHOOL PAPER

The students of this school have published a paper known as the Wisconsin Times. It furnishes a splendid method of instruction and keeps up the interest of the school work. During the past year the pupils in this department published in book form a new course of study for the grades and high school, also an announcement of fifty pages in book form. The work would do credit to any institution.

OUR GRADUATES

Many of our graduates enter Gallaudet College at Washington, D. C. A large number are now doing college work and a record for nearly three quarters of a century has proven that the school is turning out good, honest, capable homemakers of a very high type. Practically all are self-supporting, and many excel their hearing brothers and sisters in the business world and on the farm.

SALARIES

The salary question for all employes is always a great problem in the management of an institution under ordinary circumstances; but is more so at the present time when still higher prices prevail and a general wave of unrest is sweeping the country. Men and women of a very high order must be secured to provide the best possible environment for our boys and girls. People must be employed that are adapted for this kind of work and who are patient, sympathetic and alive to the responsibilities they are called upon to perform.

The fact that Delavan is a summer resort city makes the problem a still more serious one. Many of our employees engage with the summer hotels for the summer recess and many of our best employees generally are taken to the city when the season closes, and it is up to the management to secure new help. Good help is scarce and it is only by offering salaries adequate to the service required they can be obtained.

It has been hoped that cost of living would return to somewhere near normal before this but such is not the case. The cost of living to teachers has increased many times its former cost. Public schools have found it necessary to increase the salaries of their teachers over 100% in the last three years. Our institutions have not kept apace with the public schools in the salary question. It is to be remembered the education of the deaf is a highly specialized work and requires much training above that required in a public school. It is very necessary for our school that we be in a position to command the services of the best teachers and this we are not able to do unless we can offer attractive salaries.

The new era is one of high prices. If the Wisconsin School for the Deaf is to keep abreast with the times and keep in touch with other educational institutions the cost of maintaining this institution will increase proportionately.

DISCIPLINE

I might very well omit this heading but if I did I would not do justice to the pupils of our school. The behavior of the groups as a whole is excellent and it calls for comment. The greatest need of the deaf child is to be understood. I do not believe there is gathered anywhere in this state so large a number of boys and girls where more excellent behavior can be found. I am convinced that happiness, sustained by good health, regular habits and proper employment, is largely responsible for their good conduct. It is a pleasure to work with and for such children. This naturally indicates the moral atmosphere of the entire school is good.

FIELD WORK

One of the many steps forward that this school has made during the biennial period is that of securing a Field Worker who now gives her full time to this institution. Her work consists of securing new pupils for the school through information obtained from county superintendents' reports and reports from city and county nurses. Another feature of her work is the follow-up work of the boys and girls after they leave the school in securing suitable employment and in co-operating with shop and school and the business world in general. Every case is investigated fully at the time application is made and no lost motion is involved. Reports received and observations made of the very satisfactory work done are ample proof of the wisdom of securing a full time field worker.

CONCLUSION

The responsibility for the physical, mental and other needs of a large number of defective boys and girls is indeed great. But the weight of responsibility has been materially lessened by the faithfulness and efficiency of the teachers and officers. This was never more true than when we were in the midst of the influenza epidemic, with practically every one sick, when nurses were not to be had at any price and only one-half as many doctors as the situation required; yet with almost superhuman help from every quarter, the critical situation has passed without the loss of life to any of our pupils.

We would be lacking in gratitude if we did not express to the members of the State Board of Control our deep appreciation of their hearty support and sympathetic co-operation for the general uplift and welfare of the school for the Deaf. With the hope that our plans for the future will meet with the approval of the Board and those who have to do with providing funds necessary for its successful future.

Respectfully submitted,

T. EMERY BRAY, *Superintendent.*

GRADUATING CLASS FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL—1919

GORDON BRISTOL, Oakfield
ERNEST LANGENBURG, Whittlesey

ARTHUR HANSEN, Westby
CLARA MAGLI, Prairie du Sac

CERTIFICATING CLASS FROM THE ELEMENTARY COURSE—1919

MARY STEIN, Madison
ALFRED BAER, Baraboo
WILLIAM SCHRANK, Portage

MARIE FISSNESS, Stoughton
LESTER BONGBY, Monroe
FLORENCE STELLMACHER, Beaver Dam
ETHEL CALKINS, Chetek

GRADUATING CLASS FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL—1920

LUCILLE C. BODDEN, Milwaukee
LILLIAN SPEICH, Greenwood
ROSENE L. GEIGER, Withee

GEORGIA M. KARNEY, Brodhead
ANDREAS SCHRAMSKI, Turtle Lake
WILLIAM EAGAN, Avoca
ELMER J. STELLMACHER, Beaver Dam

CERTIFICATING CLASS FROM THE ELEMENTARY COURSE—1920

GRETCHEN DOWE, Johnson's Creek
ANDRINA OLSON, Marinette
HELEN PLATTE, Eau Claire
BERNADETTE LEITING, Silver Lake
VERA TINNEY, Delavan
VEDA BILLINGS, Delavan
HELEN RILEY, River Falls

EMILY ANDERSON, Superior
LILLIAN FRANKE, Milwaukee
FRANCES JACOBSON, Stoughton
HARRY JACOBS, Milwaukee
ELLA MAERTZ, New London
LEAH BERARD, Grand Rapids
HILDA HANNEMAN, Merrill

VOCATIONAL CERTIFICATES

JOE POLAKOWSKI, Ashland
MABEL ERDAHL, Stoughton

MINNIE THOMPSON, Eau Claire
BERT THOMPSON, Eau Claire
ELSIE BUCKINGHAM, Ridgeway

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	For fiscal year ending June 30, 1919	For fiscal year ending June 30, 1920
Number present at beginning of each fiscal year.....	149	137
New students admitted each year.....	15	30
Totals.....	164	167
Transferred to other institutions during each year....	1	--
Died.....	1	1
Graduated from the high school.....	4	7
Left school during each year.....	6	6
Certificated from elementary course each year.....	7	13
Out on a visit home June 30 of each year.....	143	133
Number remaining each year.....	2	2
Totals.....	164	167
Average daily number of students.....	156	159
Average daily number of officers and employes during year.....	28	36

TABLE II.—SHOWING CAUSES OF DEAFNESS IN NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	Number		Number
Abscess.....	1	Not deaf.....	4
Brain fever.....	2	Burn.....	1
Catarrh.....	2	Flue.....	1
Congenital.....	20	Otitis media.....	1
Infantile paralysis.....	2	Scarlet fever.....	3
Measles.....	2	Tonsils.....	1
Mumps.....	1	Unknown.....	9

TABLE III.—SHOWING THE NATIONALITY OF THE PARENTS OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	Number		Number
American.....	13	French-Irish.....	1
Dane.....	1	Hollanders.....	1
German.....	4	Irish-German.....	4
German-American.....	3	Norwegian.....	6
Irish-English.....	4	Polish.....	4
Italian.....	1	Russian-Jew.....	1
Swedes.....	2		

TABLE IV.—SHOWING AGE AT WHICH SENSE OF HEARING WAS LOST IN NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	Number		Number
At birth	20	At five years of age.....	1
At one year of age or under.....	5	At six years of age.....	2
At one and one-half years.....	1	At seven years of age.....	2
At two years of age.....	4	At ten years of age.....	0
At three years of age.....	2	Unknown.....	3
At four years of age.....	2	At eleven years of age.....	1

TABLE V.—SHOWING AGE OF NEW PUPILS ON DATE OF ADMISSION TO THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF FOR THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	Number		Number
Admitted at 4 years.....	2	Admitted at 13 years.....	5
Admitted at 5 years.....	5	Admitted at 14 years.....	3
Admitted at 6 years.....	4	Admitted at 15 years.....	2
Admitted at 7 years.....	4	Admitted at 16 years.....	4
Admitted at 8 years.....	3	Admitted at 18 years.....	1
Admitted at 9 years.....	4	Admitted at 19 years.....	1
Admitted at 11 years.....	2	Admitted at 21 years.....	1
Admitted at 12 years.....	4		

TABLE VI.—SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES OF RESIDENCE OF ALL THOSE WHO ATTENDED THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AT ANY TIME DURING THE SCHOOL YEARS FROM SEPTEMBER, 1918, TO JUNE, 1919, AND FROM SEPTEMBER, 1919, TO JUNE, 1920.

County	Number	County	Number
Adams	2	Marquette	2
Ashland	3	Milwaukee	25
Barron	1	Monroe	5
Chippewa	2	Oneida	1
Clark	4	Ozaukee	1
Columbia	4	Pierce	1
Dane	7	Polk	1
Dodge	3	Price	2
Douglas	5	Racine	13
Eau Claire	4	Richland	1
Fond du Lac.....	2	Rock	3
Grant	1	Sauk	3
Green	6	Shawano	1
Green Lake	1	Sheboygan	1
Iowa	3	Taylor	3
Jackson	1	Vernon	2
Jefferson	2	Vilas	2
Juneau	2	Walworth	15
Kenosha	3	Washburn	1
Lafayette	2	Waukesha	3
Lincoln	1	Waupaca	7
Manitowoc	3	Wood	2
Marathon	1	Out of State.....	2
Florence	1	Waushara	1
Door	1	Oconto	1
Marinette	1		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1918	Operation	1918-19		1919-20	
July 1..	Balance in hands of steward	\$ 236.62		\$ 236.62	
July 1..	Balance 1917-18 appropriation	837.45			
July 1..	Balance 1918-19 appropriation			2,380.33	
July 1..	Appropriation	64,195.00		73,438.85	
June 30..	Emergency appropriation	14,875.45		20,768.77	
June 30..	Refunds	469.81		347.99	
June 30..	Disbursements		\$77,497.11		\$96,620.83
June 30..	Balance in hands of steward		236.62		236.62
June 30..	Reverted to general fund		500.27		
June 30..	Balance 1918-19 appropriation		2,380.33		303.11
June 30..	Balance 1919-20 appropriation				
	Total	\$80,614.33	\$80,614.33	\$97,160.56	\$97,160.56
Repair and Maintenance					
July 1..	Balance	\$ 59.41		\$ 787.88	
July 1..	Appropriation	1,900.00		6,000.00	
June 30..	Emergency appropriation	1,400.00			
June 30..	Disbursements		\$ 2,021.58		\$ 6,724.30
June 30..	Balance 1918-19, bills only		737.88		
June 30..	Reverted to general fund				13.53
June 30..	Balance 1919-20 appropriation				
	Total	\$ 3,359.41	\$ 3,359.41	\$ 6,737.88	\$ 6,737.88
Capital, Year 1918-19					
		Balance	Appropriation Refunds	Disbursements	Balance
	Permanent property and improvements	\$ 202.29	\$ 1,150.00	\$ 910.68	\$ 441.66
	Porch	242.75		211.76	30.99
	Water supply	191.27			191.27
	Fire loss, coal shed		905.65	18.03	867.62
	Live stock revolving	340.00	882.18	135.00	1,187.18
	Total	\$ 976.81	\$ 2,987.83	\$ 1,275.42	\$ 2,738.72
Year 1919-20					
	Permanent property and improvements	\$ 441.66	\$ 768.50	\$ 1,028.83	\$ 171.33
	Porch	30.99			30.99
	Water supply	191.27			191.27
	Fire loss, coal shed		905.65	18.03	867.62
	Coal shed		2,100.00	8.99	2,091.01
	Land		17,100.00	16,900.00	300.00
	Fences		300.00	295.85	4.15
	Live stock, etc.		2,600.00	1,074.00	1,526.00
	Remodeling		19,000.00	15,069.36	3,930.64
	Live stock, revolving	1,187.18	650.83		1,838.01
	Total	\$ 2,788.72	\$42,509.33	\$34,370.96	\$10,877.09

NINETEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

LOCATED AT JANESVILLE, WIS.

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS

OFFICERS

JUNIUS T. HOOPER.....	Superintendent and Steward
KATHERINE ANDERSON.....	Assistant Steward
MARJORIE SEATON.....	Matron
MARGARET K. DAVIDSON.....	Boys' Supervisor
HARRIET PARISH.....	Girls' Supervisor
MINTA A. JONES.....	Kindergarten Supervisor
M. A. MCGALLOWAY.....	Field Worker
BARBARA FONTAINE.....	Usher
MINNIE WAHLERS.....	Asst. Usher
MARY O'BRIEN.....	Office Assistant

TEACHERS

E. G. BUCK.....	Principal
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LITERARY DEPARTMENT

E. G. BUCK.....	High School
HILDA LOVERUD.....	High School
SUSAN MURPHY.....	Grammar Grades
NINA JACOBSON.....	Intermediate Grades
HELEN L. TUTTLE.....	Primary Grades
TOMSYNA CARLYLE.....	Primary Grades
FLORENCE MCKINNON.....	Typewriting
MAY L. FERSON.....	Kindergartner
CLARA RAUSCH.....	Cadet

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

ANNA K. MEANS.....	Piano and Pipe Organ
LAURA ENGLESON.....	Piano
ENID MORGAN.....	Vocal
HERBERT ADAMS.....	Orchestra

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

H. G. ARNOLD.....	Weaving
T. A. BEADNELL.....	Tuning
FRED M. BARNETT.....	Caning, Basketry, and Hammocks
L. G. MCCULLOCH.....	Boys' Supervisor and Brooms

PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT

THERESA DUDA.....	Director
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SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

I herewith submit the Nineteenth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin School for the Blind for the two years ending June 30, 1920. These biennial reports of necessity cover much the same ground each biennial and I will therefore repeat in this report several things which I have said in the past.

In the first place, I find it again necessary to emphasize the fact that this is a *school*. I wish to emphasize this fact because there is still so much misconception generally throughout the state as to the purpose and the real work accomplished by the Wisconsin School for the Blind. Continually we find lawyers and judges attempt to have committed or to commit children and adults to the custodial care of this institution. Very often teachers and social workers write about the Home for the Blind, while the public in general is constantly making an effort to have their friends and relatives admitted to an institution where they can pass the rest of their days under pleasant surroundings properly provided for by the generosity of the state.

As long as this is the general conception of the purpose of this institution it will be necessary to use every proper form of propaganda to get before public officials, legislators, teachers and social workers the fact that the Wisconsin School for the Blind is an educational institution. I emphasize this fact because the proper conception of the institution simplifies the problem, clarifies the purposes and makes definite the aims of all connected with the work of the school.

The school is an educational institution and as such its purpose is to develop broadly and practically those whom it seeks to serve. Everything necessary to bring out the best there is in each pupil to train for patriotic, useful, productive citizenship should be provided. On the other hand, anything which does not tend towards these aims or in any way restricts or hinders them should be eliminated. In other words, things which tend towards educational development and are necessary for the best educational results and not things which would make a pleasant home for a good custodial institution should be the aim of the Wisconsin School for the Blind.

During the past biennial we have had reason to be proud of the accomplishments of this institution. We have been visited by a number of distinguished educators from all over the state, as well as the United States, and even from Europe. The universal judgment of these vis-

itors has been one of praise and commendation. I will mention but three of them. One, engaged in the national education of the blind, after visiting a number of other similar institutions, was so impressed with the general cheerful atmosphere, cleanliness and harmonious environment, together with the school spirit and genuine educational results obtained, that he exclaimed when leaving that the Wisconsin School for the Blind was the most refreshing institution of its kind which he had visited. He continued it was more like a first-class boarding school than anything else which he had seen, and that we were accomplishing more genuine educational work than he had met with anywhere on his trip. Another who from training and past experience was thoroughly conversant with all the best schools for the blind throughout the country, unqualifiedly placed the Wisconsin School for the Blind among the very best institutions of the kind.

An educator of Wisconsin of wide experience and who at present is connected with state industrial education, after visiting the Wisconsin School for the Blind for part of a day said that nowhere in the state did he know of a place where the same results were obtained in industrial education, or for that matter in musical or literary education, as he had found in this institution. He reported that he had heard that we were doing good work here, but that he was more than surprised at the real genuine educational standards which were maintained and at the results which were being secured.

I give these comments because I believe that your Honorable Board ought to feel a just pride in the work which you are able to get from an institution over which you have control and for which you are largely responsible. I feel too that such results should be passed on to the Governor and the legislature so that they may know to what ends the money appropriated for this institution is being expended. I give it too because I realize that the cost of maintaining this institution is continually increasing. But when such results can be obtained and when we bear in mind that this is a school and that the cost of education has been increased enormously in all schools during the past decade and especially during the past three or four years, it is not surprising that it has increased at the Wisconsin School for the Blind.

The increased cost in education is due in part, of course, to the increased cost of supplies and apparatus. Also to a change in the ideas of what constitutes a liberal education. Education of the hands and of the body, along with the education of the mind and the spirit, is a great deal more expensive than was the old idea of a mere textbook education.

Moreover, the public is awakening to the fact that teachers are engaged in the very highest kind of service, and as such are worthy of a remuneration similar to that paid for other kinds of work. Teachers' wages throughout the state have increased enormously during the past two years. If we are to keep up the standard of work which we have already established and maintain our position as a part of the public school system of the state the salaries of teachers in this institution must increase proportionately with the salaries of teachers

in other schools. It must be remembered also that the education of the blind is a highly specialized problem. In this institution we are dealing with people handicapped with a serious defect, with the partial or total loss of one of the most useful senses in educational development. What our pupils lack in vision must be compensated for by the training of the other senses, and to do this requires more teachers, more specialized work, more individual attention and much more costly apparatus. These things must be kept clearly in mind in considering the budget for this institution.

The fact that our pupils are handicapped makes more urgent the necessity for the very best kind of education. No necessary apparatus for accomplishing these aims should be lacking. The very best and most experienced teachers obtainable should be the ones provided for this institution. Our teachers also require a quality of sympathy and human interest much greater than is ordinarily needed with public school children. To obtain such teachers we must compete with the cities demanding the highest qualifications and must offer salaries which will obtain the kind of teachers desired. It is this thought which I had in mind when making the estimate for teachers' salaries during the next biennial.

The salary question for all employees is one of the great problems in the management of this institution. We must provide environment for our pupils, not only in school time proper, but during play time and the time which children ordinarily spend at home. Every employee necessarily comes in contact to a greater or less extent with the pupils. Our maids must be maids of high order. Our men must be the best that can be obtained for such position. Every piece of work done around the institution should be done in such a way as to be worthy of an example, and by its very character give inspiration to those who come in contact with it. People who are capable of filling such positions are few and the state should be willing to pay the proper person a compensation equal to that offered for like work elsewhere.

All that has been said in regard to our ordinary employees and all that has been said in regard to our teachers can be said with even greater force in regard to the supervisors and officers who direct the home life of our pupils. Such people must of necessity be especially adapted for this kind of work. They must be people of high ideals, sympathetic in nature, patient and painstaking, and thoroughly alive to the great responsibilities which they have to perform. People of this kind are scarce and can be obtained only by offering a salary adequate to the service required.

In considering the salary question a local situation must not be overlooked. An industrial development on a large scale makes conditions at Janesville particularly difficult along this line at present, and any consideration of the budget for the next biennial that does not recognize the local conditions of this city will not adequately provide for our needs for the coming biennial.

Next to the wage question and next to securing teachers and officers of broad gauge and alive to the needs of the pupils is the problem of keeping such people alive and progressive. Two years ago and again this biennial I have recommended a large increase in the appropriation for traveling expenses for the superintendent and I feel that I ought to add for some of the other officers and teachers of the institution. As I have said before, we are engaged in a specialized form of education. The tendency in all education work is to settle down in a rut and not keep in active touch with the world and world conditions. This is especially true in a school for handicapped people.

Superintendent, teachers and officers must get out in the world, meet other people, discuss problems with those engaged in a like work and keep themselves living streams in order that their pupils may not have to drink from stagnant water. The profit derived from conventions, conferences and similar meetings is of vast benefit to the school and to the state, and the expenses for such meetings should be met by general appropriation. In endowed institutions of this kind this is always done. The state ought to be able to do as much as privately endowed institutions can do.

Moreover, as far as the superintendent is concerned appropriations for visiting homes consulting with parents and becoming acquainted with the early environment and future prospects of the pupils ought to be adequate. We are dealing with a living product, we seek to prepare our pupils for independent active lives in their respective communities. To do this intelligently requires that we know definitely from whence they come and to where they expect to go. No one can do all of the investigation of this kind for a superintendent. First hand knowledge is almost necessary for effective results. This work necessarily overlaps somewhat that of the field worker, yet while it overlaps it, it also supplements it and adds to its efficiency by providing intelligent guidance.

Our field work for the past biennium has been somewhat broken into, caused by the resignation of Miss Turner, but we hope to have it reorganized on a permanent basis soon and have provided for its maintenance in the budget as estimated. Field work is one of the most important lines of activity of this institution. It should not only be continued but expanded so that we will be able to hunt up and bring to the school all those in need of the education which we are able to provide. We must also make some provision for aiding blind graduates, both of our regular and summer school, in securing positions and filling the niche in life for which they are especially adapted. All the blind need is a chance to show their capabilities, but to give this chance requires constant effort of some one who knows the blind and their capabilities, and also who has the tact and ability to induce employers to give those thus handicapped a fair chance at the work which they are fitted to do. A little assistance will make every product of the Wisconsin School for the Blind self-supporting and many of them will become respected and leading citizens in the community in which they reside.

One of the most successful lines of activity accomplished by this institution in recent years is the summer school. We have conducted three summer courses of eight weeks each. During the first year fourteen adult men were enrolled. The second year we had an enrollment of sixteen, and the third year thirty-one. At these summer terms we taught point reading and writing, typewriting, chair caning, carpet and rug weaving and broom making for the first two summers. The third summer we added to these courses basket making and a course in piano-player action repairing. The results obtained in all three summers were far greater than had been anticipated by even the most sanguine as to what could be done in a course of this kind. Almost every person who has attended the school has improved his condition and several have been able to obtain very lucrative positions as a result of their training here. One foreigner from Austria, blinded by a premature explosion in an iron mine in Minnesota, drifted to Milwaukee for treatment and there entered the Workshop for the Blind, but was unable to make his living at basket making. He spent eight weeks with us during the summer of 1919, learned to speak English and to read and write some in points got hand training in chair caning and at the end of the summer school was placed in the local Caloric factory in a position of finishing music boxes by rubbing down the varnish. He has been so proficient in this line of work that he is considered the best rubber in the factory and has been able in a little over a year to save and place in the bank over \$1,000.00 in addition to paying all his living and other expenses and sending some money to a dependent sister in Austria.

Another adult student somewhat advanced in years was admitted to our summer school with a good deal of misapprehension as to what results could be accomplished. After he had been with us one session I met his son-in-law whose comment was as follows: "Father is a changed man. Before he went to your summer school he was discouraged, morose, very dependent and very exacting. In fact, the whole family was depressed because we did not know what to do with or for him. Since his return he has been independent, has ceased demanding the care of others, does his part in the household—in fact, helps others. He is happy, has learned how to accept his affliction, uses his typewriter constantly and has written to friends whom he has not corresponded with in twenty years. He is a new man and if your summer school had done nothing more than what it did for Father it has more than paid the State of Wisconsin for all it cost."

Another adult came to the summer session suffering with paralysis of the muscles of the lids. His eyes seemed perfect, but on account of the paralysis the lids remained closed. We took him to an oculist, who advised an operation. The operation was performed, paid for by the student himself, and he left the summer session the happiest and most elated man I have ever seen, able to see. He went back to work, and is now, instead of one depending on his family, a self-supporting head of a house.

Another graduate tuner of our school returned last session, as one of many, to obtain a knowledge of the piano-player action. He reported to me recently that he had been able to earn from \$75.00 to \$100.00 extra within the three months from the time he finished his course because of his knowledge of the player action which he obtained at our summer school. Probably any one of the other ten could give similar testimony.

The summer school has proven its worth, but it provides instruction for men only. We feel that a course should be given for adult women and in our budget estimate we have asked for an increase of the appropriation for summer school work from \$1,500.00 to \$3,000.00 a year. We have asked this increase so we may do for women what we have been doing so successfully for men.

I mentioned above the splendid results which we have been obtaining in our school, but there are many things yet to be accomplished. Any school system which is not advancing is going in the opposite direction and unless we make progress we die of dry rot. Our gymnasium and playgrounds are still poorly equipped. The high price of necessary apparatus during the past two years has been almost prohibitive. But the time will soon come when considerable will have to be expended along these lines, or we will not be able to get results in the physical department. More and more educators are realizing the fact that one of the greatest factors in developing character and genuine efficiency is that of play. Great as this factor is in the education of seeing children its importance in the education of the blind is even more marked. The natural tendency of the blind at all times is sedentary. It is a great deal more difficult for the blind to move about and to express themselves freely in physical action than it is for the seeing. Yet freedom of movement and spontaneity of expression are two of the greatest assets which can be given to any human being. These come naturally through play. It is therefore almost necessary that every available apparatus should be provided for securing real natural play by our blind pupils. Just as soon as conditions become normal we ought to expand as much as possible along these lines.

Moreover, our home economics department, which is doing so much for the development and welfare of our girls, is poorly equipped and cramped for room. In order to do the best work we need an economics cottage wherein the older girls may live with the domestic science teachers, and have practical training in thorough housekeeping in which the order of a day's work as well as a week's work may be experienced. I have therefore recommended the building of a cottage of this kind and have included the same in the estimate.

We have during the past biennial had several epidemics of contagious diseases break out in the school. These epidemics have brought forcibly to our attention the fact that we lack the proper isolating hospital facilities. In building a home economics cottage we have thought that a few rooms could be added for hospital purposes and thus provide both needs in one building.

The health of our children is a very important factor. In health provisions the Wisconsin School for the Blind is very backward. Most schools of this kind have a regularly employed physician who examines the pupils upon their admission and puts in considerable time in keeping the children well. Most schools also employ regularly an oculist who looks after the proper treatment of those for whom treatment can be of any benefit, conserves the vision of those who have some sight and in every way helps to bring about a more normal eye condition.

Moreover, not only schools of this kind but the regular public schools are now providing dental clinics so that every child in school may have his teeth thoroughly examined and properly treated. It has become a universally conceded fact that good teeth is one of the most fundamental factors in good health, and good health is a necessary factor for any kind of proper education. When the teeth of our children are attended to, when the health is looked after and adenoids and tonsils taken care of, when the eyes are properly treated, our children will be in a condition to get from the school the advantages which it offers. I have therefore included in the budget estimate sums looking forward to the employment of proper parties for this work.

This report would not be complete without mention of our physical plant. It was a source of great gratification to the management of the Wisconsin School for the Blind to read the report of the Visiting Committee of the Last Legislature made to the Governor and to the Legislature. It is a matter of satisfaction to know that after the great efforts which we made to put our plant in condition we have really succeeded, and that the fine physical condition of this institution was noticeable and worthy of so fine a report. It has also been a matter of great satisfaction to realize that during these two years of very high prices it has not been necessary to make great expenditures on our plant. We have escaped the extra expense which would have been entailed had extensive repairs been necessary at this time.

However, there are repairs necessary and too much economy may be extravagance. The mere statement proves the case. Expenditures which bring results and expenditures which prevent waste and increase the value of the property are always economical. In private affairs, investments which promise large dividends are seldom rejected. Certainly the state is entitled to the same careful calculating sagacity in the management of its business as is ordinarily employed in successful private enterprises.

It is with these thoughts in mind that I have recommended appropriations for painting, general repairs, for permanent cement floors for several of our porches and for the widening and extension of the main front porch. I trust these recommendations will meet with the approval of the Board and with others who have to do with providing funds necessary for carrying them out.

Speaking of the physical plant, the farm must not be overlooked. The purchase of the additional land made by the Board two years ago was one of the best investments ever made by the state. Already

the land could be sold for four times what it cost. Moreover, the additional land rendered it possible to reduce the expenditure for feed and fodder the first year by practically \$2,000.00, and we can guarantee a continued reduction over the expenditure the year before the land was purchased, of \$1,500.00 each year. The crops during the past biennial have been unusually good and the growth of young fruit trees and the yield of garden products has been greater than in any other previous two years.

Our herd has been increased both in quantity and quality so that our milk product has been sanitary and ample for the needs of all our children. We have added a number of hundred dollars to our live stock revolving fund. In addition to this we have transferred to other institutions on a Journal Voucher credit from fifteen to twenty heifers and young bull calves, thus aiding the other institutions of the state in building up their herds. Our farmers, gardeners, matron, cooks, and all who have had to do with the care of the products, have caught the spirit of producing and saving in order to reduce the high cost of living. Our canned fruit and vegetable storeroom is the marvel of all our visitors, and is the pride of the institution.

In conclusion I wish to say that in spite of some drawbacks the Wisconsin School for the Blind has made considerable progress during the past biennial and I wish to thank the Board for the very cordial and hearty support which they have given to all the projects which we have undertaken.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. HOOPER, *Superintendent.*

GRADUATES DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS

1919

Joseph Blanding	Grantsburg
Lloyd Harmon	Belleville
Alpha Rector	Athelstane

1920

Genevieve M. Flack	Delavan
Alma M. Haavisto	Owen
Frederick C. Hill	Crivitz
Hazel B. Rogers	Augusta

THE ALUMNI

The first formal graduating exercises were held in 1835. The total number of graduates to date is 109. Those marked with an * are totally blind or so nearly blind as to be unable to read ink print.

The alumni have an organization known as the "Alumni Association of the Wisconsin School for the Blind," which usually holds a reunion every three years. Such a reunion was held in June, 1919. The officers of the alumni association are: W. U. Parks, President, Aurelia, Iowa; Tomsyna Carlyle, Secretary, Wisconsin School for the Blind, Janesville, Wisconsin; Dr. Chester Parish, Treasurer, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

Name	Residence	Occupation
1835		
1. Henry P. Klyver	Rochester, N. Y.	Clergyman.
2. M. A. McGalloway*	Fond du Lac	Field Agent for School for Blind.
1836		
1. Laura Engleson*	Janesville	Music teacher Wisconsin School for the Blind.
2. Anna Carter	New York City	Teacher.
3. Libble Wood	Fond du Lac	Deceased.
4. Mary Shanahan*	Manitowoc	Sister Mary, teacher in convent. Deceased.
5. May Lyon (Ferson)	Janesville	Kindergarten teacher at Wisconsin School for the Blind. Married.
6. Fritz Klomp*	Thorp	Merchant.
7. Willard Tubbs	River Falls	Patent Medicine Mfr.
8. Arthur Whitney	Milton	Retired.
1837-1838		
1. Ida Fieck (Klinder)*	Sparta	Married. Housekeeper.
2. Amelia Nix (Rickert)*	Mauston	Married. Housekeeper.
3. Jennie Connor*	Sun Prairie	Housekeeper and chambermaid.
4. Olof Olson	La Crosse	Tuner and music teacher.
1839-1890-1891		
1. Jessie Anderson (Barlow)	Chicago, Ill.	Married.
2. Mary Hedberg*	Minneapolis, Minn.	Deceased.
3. Bertha Squire*	Sheboygan	Masseuse.
1893		
1. Andrew Donhard*	Marshfield	Music store and teacher.
1894		
1. Edward Weller	Sparta	Printer (deceased).
2. Agnes Trainor	Topeka, Kans.	Housekeeper.
1895-1896		
1. George Wolf*	Prescott	Tuner and piano teacher.
2. Herbert Adams*	Janesville	Tuner and orchestra teacher. Wisconsin school for the Blind.
3. John Berger	Mattoon	Laborer.
4. Chester Hurlburt*	Oakfield	Clergyman.
5. Minnie OConnor	Grundy Center, Iowa	Housekeeper.
6. Lizzie Zimmerman*	Johnson Creek	Housekeeper.
7. Burdie Washburn (Slack)	Oklahoma	Housekeeper.
1897		
1. Joseph Langenkamp*	Manitowoc	Tuner.
2. Louisa Belongia*	Oconto	Seamstress.
3. Louise Pundt*	Beloit	Housekeeper.
4. Cassie Carr*	Eau Claire	Housekeeper.
5. Helen Tuttle	Janesville	Teacher in Wisconsin School for the Blind.
6. Margaret Gallagher*	Sauk City, Minn.	Housekeeper.
7. Edward Raabe*	Milwaukee	Clerk in general store.
8. Joseph Hell*	Stevens Point	Tuner.
9. Andrew Anderson*	Oshkosh	Masseur.
10. Fred Belongia*	Oconto	Clerk in store.

THE ALUMNI—Continued.

Name	Residence	Occupation
1898-1899		
1. Margaret Davies	Janesville	Point printer Wisconsin School for the Blind.
2. Anna Davies	Deonto	Masseuse.
3. Anna Zimmerman*	Johnson Creek	Housekeeper.
4. Leo Heck	Sheboygan	Deceased.
5. Orson Cochran	Grand Rapids	Tuner.
6. Arthur Nitschke*	Milwaukee	Canvasser.
7. John Schuster*	Milwaukee	Osteopathic physician.
8. Chas. Winkleman	Footville	Farmer.
9. Robert Barnes*	Hayward	Clergyman.
1900-1901-no class		
1902		
1. Jessie Foster*	Janesville	Music teacher.
2. Carrie Palmer*	Janesville	Needle craft.
3. Elizabeth Emerson	Beloit	Housekeeper.
4. Matilde Schmitke (Jugu)	Des Moines, Iowa	Married.
5. William Dobbins*	Marinette	Tuner.
6. Samuel Egtedt	Janesville	Tuner.
7. Alie Feistel	Sheboygan	Tuner. (Deceased.)
8. Daniel Roberts*	Baraboo	Tuner.
1903		
1. Arthur Cory*	Spokane, Washington	Tuner, post graduate student.
2. Oscar Simmons*	Portland, Oregon	Tuner.
3. Frank Lemere*	Kenosha	Tuner.
4. Winifred Gilbert (Robertson)	Milnor, N. D.	Married.
5. Anna Hull	Montello	Lawyer.
6. Emma Bentzine*	Kenosha	Factory worker.
1904		
1. Thea Lorentson*	Baldwin	Housekeeper.
2. Chester Parish*	Whitewater	Osteopathic physician.
3. Leo Lange*	Milwaukee	Music store.
4. Wm. Cochran*	Grand Rapids	
1905		
1. Sarah Davies	Racine	Housekeeper.
2. Julia Hawke (Genrich)	Eau Claire	Married.
1906		
1. Ludwig Ness*	San Francisco, Cal.	Tuner. (Deceased.)
2. Herbert Cooley*	Superior	Tuner and music store.
1907		
1. Mary Larson (Jacobson)	Dallas, Texas	Married.
2. John Baer*	Ashland	Tuner and music store.
3. William Quade*	Milwaukee	Tuner.
4. George Bergmann	Watertown	Tuner and music teacher.
1908		
1. Florence Gomm (Bauer)	Milwaukee	Music teacher. Married.
2. Charles Rauch*	Racine	Tuner.
1909		
1. Arndt Johnson	Burlington, Iowa	Tuner.
2. Edward Klingbell*	Oshkosh	Masseur.
3. Walter Smiley*	Caledonia	Tuner.
4. Tomsina Carlyle	Janesville	Primary teacher Wis. School for the Blind.
5. Margaret O'Shea*	Glenwood	Housekeeper.
6. Stella O'Shea	Glenwood	Housekeeper.
7. Tillie Raush*	Racine	Factory worker.
1910		
1. Joseph Kimball*	Dubuque, Iowa	
2. Sara Von Wald*	Kenosha	Masseuse.

THE ALUMNI—Continued.

Name	Residence	Occupation
1911		
1. Florence McKinnon	Janesville	Teacher.
2. Ethel Terrill (Preis)	River Rouge, Mich.	Married.
3. Oscar Tesser	Saratoga	Farmer.
4. James Prosser*	Menasha	Weaver.
1912		
1. Dora Quade	Milwaukee	Factory worker.
1913—No class		
1914		
1. Anna Berger*	Mattoon	Housekeeper.
2. Blanche Cornell*	Minot, N. Dakota	Music teacher.
3. Joseph Grebner	Marinette	Tuner.
4. Agnes Hartt*	Manitowoc	Married.
5. Mary O'Brien*	Hudson	Office assistant.
6. Carl Peterson*	Ashland	Deceased—July, 1914.
1915		
1. Elmer Meyer	Manitowoc	Masseur.
1916		
1. Agnes Burke	Kansas City	Teacher.
2. Donald McKinnon*	Menomonie	Tuner.
3. Clara Raush	Racine	Assistant Kindergartner Wis. School for Blind.
4. Harold Bentzine*	Beloit	Tuner.
1917		
1. William Hansen*	Union Grove	Tuner.
2. Elizabeth Van Gemert*	De Pere	Housekeeper.
3. Minnie Wahlers*	Janesville	Asst. Usher School for Blind.
1918		
1. Eleanor Bentzine	Milwaukee	Factory worker.
2. Mary Haun*	Cashton	Housekeeper.
3. John Kostuch	Stevens Point	Student.
4. Eesle Lorentzen	Baldwin	Married.
5. Daniel B. Willis	Milwaukee	Student.
1919		
1. Joseph Blanding*	Grantsburg	Tuner.
2. Lloyd Harmon*	Belleville	
3. Alpha Rector*	Amberg	Married.
1920		
1. Genevieve Flack*	Delavan	Basketry.
2. Alma Haavisto*	Chicago	Typist.
3. Fred Hill*	Madison	Student.
4. Hazel Rogers*	Groton, N. Y.	Housekeeper.

TABLE I—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	Year ending June 30, 1919	Year ending June 30, 1920
Number present at the beginning of each fiscal year.....		
Returned from homes and leave of absence.....	98	97
Original admissions during the year.....	18	16
Totals.....	116	113
Graduated.....	3	4
Left school during year.....	4	9
Dropped for various reasons.....	5	3
Out on visit home.....	104	97
Totals.....	116	113
Average daily number of pupils.....	106	100

TABLE II—SHOWING ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

For the school years	Males	Females	Total
1910-1911.....	45	46	91
1911-1912.....	44	41	85
1912-1913.....	64	47	111
1913-1914.....	68	56	124
1914-1915.....	78	56	134
1915-1916.....	75	65	140
1916-1917.....	86	64	150
1917-1918.....	74	63	137
1918-1919.....	70	46	116
1919-1920.....	64	49	113
1918-1919.....			15
1919-1920.....			31

TABLE III—SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES OF RESIDENCE OF ALL THOSE WHO ATTENDED THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AT ANY TIME DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

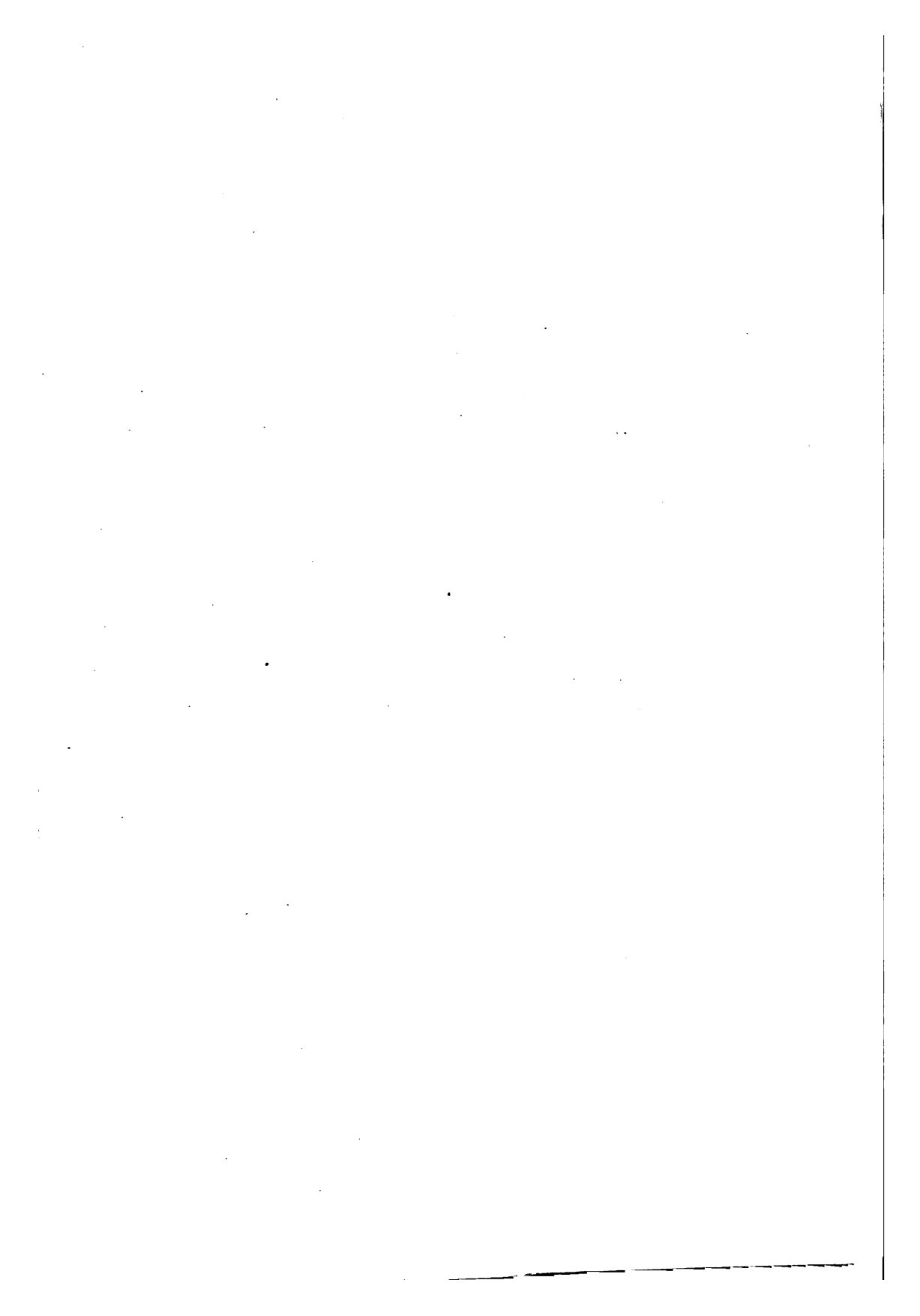
Parron.....	2	Manitowoc.....	2
Bayfield.....	2	Marathon.....	1
Brown.....	7	Marinette.....	9
Burnett.....	1	Milwaukee.....	10
Chippewa.....	4	Monroe.....	5
Clark.....	2	Oconto.....	2
Crawford.....	1	Oneida.....	1
Dane.....	5	Outagamie.....	3
Dodge.....	2	Pepin.....	1
Door.....	2	Portage.....	1
Douglas.....	1	Racine.....	2
Dunn.....	1	Rock.....	10
Eau Claire.....	4	Rusk.....	2
Fond du Lac.....	4	Sauk.....	3
Grant.....	3	Shawano.....	1
Green.....	1	Sheboygan.....	5
Green Lake.....	1	Vernon.....	1
Iowa.....	1	Vilas.....	2
Jefferson.....	3	Walworth.....	6
Kenosha.....	2	Washington.....	1
Kewaunee.....	1	Waupaca.....	1
Lafayette.....	2	Waushara.....	1
La Crosse.....	1	Winnebago.....	4
Langlade.....	3	Wood.....	2
Lincoln.....	1		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1918	Operation	1918-19	1919-20
July 1..	Balance in hands of steward	\$ 392.35	\$ 392.35
July 1..	Balance 1917-18 appropriation	1,039.96	252.52
July 1..	Balance 1918-19 appropriation		6,786.96
July 1..	Appropriation	57,450.00	66,449.26
June 30..	Emergency appropriations	13,174.07	4,476.14
June 30..	Refund credits	249.11	53.95
June 30..	Disbursements	\$64,873.65	\$76,065.68
June 30..	Balance in hands of steward	392.35	392.35
June 30..	Balance, 1917-18, bills only	252.52	
June 30..	Balance 1918-19, bills only	6,786.96	1,680.63
June 30..	Reverted to general fund		252.52
June 30..	Balance 1919-20 appropriation		
	Totals	\$72,305.48	\$78,411.18

1918	Repairs and Maintenance			
July 1..	Balance	\$ 1,238.91		\$ 871.75
July 1..	Appropriations	5,385.00		7,500.00
July 1..	Refund credits			.34
July 1..	Disbursements		\$ 6,143.44	\$ 6,348.62
July 1..	Reverted to general fund		155.72	
July 1..	Balance 1918-19 appropriation		871.75	
July 1..	Balance 1919-20 appropriation			1,523.47
	Totals	\$ 6,668.91	\$ 6,668.91	\$ 7,872.09

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	Balance	Appropriation and Refunds	Disbursements	Balance
CAPITAL—YEAR 1918-19:				
Capital—Year 1918-19:				
Permanent property and improvement	\$ 2,615.19	\$ 1,858.16	\$ 1,402.89	\$ 3,070.46
Laundry	7,000.00	22.96	7,022.96	
Summer school	1,371.42	1,500.00	1,316.17	1,555.25
New laundry	2,797.91		2,797.91	
Root cellar		2,000.00		2,000.00
Land		10,000.00	10,000.00	
Aid to blind students	384.20		115.62	268.58
Aid to blind students		1,500.00	1,285.80	204.20
Live stock revolving	929.53	668.60	224.59	1,373.54
	\$15,098.25	\$17,549.72	\$24,175.94	\$ 8,472.08
YEAR 1919-20:				
Permanent property and improvement	\$ 3,070.46	\$ 1,150.00	\$ 1,100.45	\$ 3,120.01
Summer school	1,555.25	1,500.00	867.92	2,197.33
Root cellar	2,000.00			2,000.00
Aid to blind students	204.20		204.20	
Aid to blind students		2,000.00	1,285.88	714.12
Fire escapes		750.00	750.00	
Telephone system		200.00	198.05	1.95
Automobile		1,000.00	1,000.00	
Live stock revolving	1,373.54	840.00	293.00	1,920.54
	\$ 8,203.45	\$ 7,440.00	\$ 5,689.50	\$ 9,963.95



EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE
BLIND

LOCATED AT 1314 FOND DU LAC AVENUE, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

OFFICERS

OSCAR KUSTERMANN.....Superintendent

INSTRUCTORS

WILLIAM SCHROEDER.....Instructor

RICHARD KRANTZ.....Assistant Instructor

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

I beg leave to submit the report showing the conditions of the Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind for the biennial period ending June 30, 1920.

Our business has increased every year and we sold last year merchandise amounting to \$29,674.42 and for the last two years \$58,898.27.

In order to buy our material in quantity at a certain season and at the right price I wish to ask for an appropriation of \$10,000.00 for the revolving fund that we may be able to take advantage of the market.

The expense of running the shop is shown in "Table 1 and 2" Operation and Instruction:

1918 to 1919.

Operation and instruction, including rent.....	\$7,397.23
Allowance for board to blind men while learning the trade..	424.38
	7,821.61
Investment in machinery, tools and equipment.....	64.15
	7,885.76

1919 to 1920.

Operation and instruction, including rent.....	\$7,323.43
Allowance for board to blind men while learning the trade..	10.75
	7,334.18
Investment in machinery, tools and equipment.....	53.20
	7,387.38

The workshop is run with a "Revolving Fund" shown in Table 9 to 12 under Workshop Account.

This account balances and is no expense to the State. So far we have always shown a surplus.

Merchandise sold:

1918 to 1919.....	\$29,223.85
1919 to 1920.....	29,674.42
	58,898.27

Wages paid to blind men:

1918 to 1919.....	\$11,065.58
1919 to 1920.....	10,319.29
	21,384.87

The "profit and loss account" represents the difference between the selling price of our goods and the cost of the material to which is added the freight, cartage, packing material, discount and commission on sales.

STAFF, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT OF WORKSHOP

1. Size of Shop.

We occupy 16,769 square feet of floor space. Rented building. Annual rent, including heat, \$2,400.00.

2. Character of work undertaken.

Willow and Rattan work. Manufacturing baskets and basket specialties.

3. Machines in operation.

Two boring machines, circular saw, cutoff saw, band saw, jointer.

All machines are used for manufacturing bottoms for baskets and are run by seeing help.

4. Cost of maintenance.

Operation and Instruction.

	1918-1919	1919-1920
Operation	\$7,397.23	\$7,323.43
Allowance for board to blind men while learning the trade.....	424.38	10.75
Machinery, equipment and tools.....	64.15	53.20
Total	\$7,885.76	\$7,387.38

The workshop is run with a "Revolving Fund" as shown under workshop account. You will find that this account balances and is no expense to the state. So far we have always shown a surplus.

We are asking for an appropriation of \$10,000.00 for our revolving fund which will enable us to buy material in larger quantities at the season of the year when willow can be bought to advantage. It will give us a chance to keep the proper amount of stock to do the increased business.

5. Source of Income.

The State of Wisconsin pays for operation. The State of Wisconsin has allowed the money for the Revolving Fund.

6. Income of shop from operation of plant.

Merchandise sold from 1918-1919.....	\$29,223.85
Merchandise sold from 1919-1920.....	29,674.42
Total	\$58,898.27

7. Officer and Instructors.

Superintendent and two instructors. We do not employ blind men as instructors. It requires instructors with sight to oversee the work done by the blind men.

8. Wages paid to blind men.

We paid to the blind workmen 1918-1919.....	\$11,065.18
We paid to the blind workmen 1919-1920.....	10,319.29
Total	<u>\$21,384.87</u>

This you will find represents the difference between the selling price of our goods and the cost of material, to which is added the freight, cartage, packing material, discount and commission on sales.

9. Boarding of blind men.

We have no home. All our men board outside.

My opinion is: Whenever possible, family ties should be retained and independence encouraged.

Whenever a Home is connected with an industrial institution, the attendance is much larger, as all the lazy blind will flock to these places, where they get their board in an easy way, they do not care to work to earn their living and the result is the willing worker does not receive the benefit of his labor.

If you employ the blind men at piece work and give them to understand that they have to work to make their living you will soon find that you do not run an "Almshouse for the Blind," but a "Workshop for the Blind," where they receive remuneration for their work and not a premium on laziness.

Our system of allowing a blind man the difference between his earnings and his board and lodging, while learning the trade has proved very successful.

The total amount of any allowance while learning the trade has to be limited. From the beginning, the blind man must be given to understand that, unless he makes an effort of his own to learn the trade, in order to become self-supporting, he cannot receive the advantage of this allowance.

To facilitate the boarding of the blind men it seems advisable to run a boarding house entirely separate from the shop where the blind men would have to pay their board and lodging the same as any other man, and if not satisfied can board wherever he pleases, the State to pay part of the upkeep of this boarding house. We are asking an appropriation of \$2,000 for this purpose.

10. Is our shop complete?

Our plant is complete for the number of blind men we employ. Employing enough seeing help to oversee the work done by the blind and assist them in their work will add to the efficiency of a workshop.

The idea of placing blind men in a shop or factory where men with sight are employed is not practical, as the blind need too much help and oversight in order to turn out perfect work. A seeing man who works in a factory and gets pay by the day or does piece work cannot be expected to help his blind coworker, as he has to look out for himself and do all he can in order to receive the highest wages possible for his own work.

It has been tried to place blind men in factories with the seeing. Common labor was scarce and the blind were given a chance. But we find that as soon as seeing labor was to be had, the blind lost their jobs.

But if you run a "Workshop for the Blind" and employ seeing help to assist the blind in their work, you can gain enough profit from the work of the seeing to pay their wages and at the same time enable the blind through the seeing help to turn out perfect and better work.

Therefore, employ as much seeing help as possible and make a success of the work done by the blind.

11. Considering the addition of any other line of work for the employment of the blind.

In order to run a business successfully you have to specialize in a certain line of work. We have chosen willow work as it is work which has to be done by hand and cannot be done by machine and a blind man is able to learn this trade well. We have worked up a large trade in this line and sell our goods all over the country and have more orders than we can fill. A blind man is not any more able to learn a half a dozen trades than a seeing man. Therefore he must learn some trade and learn it well. Many theories and employments have been suggested, such as winding armatures, which can be done by common seeing labor and cannot be done to a financial advantage by the blind, except in a special shop for that purpose with seeing oversight.

Tire vulcanizing and automobile repairing have also been tried. Piano tuning is done by the blind but the success of these people is very small. The blind man who can follow a profession will do so on his own account and we even have blind congressmen and senators who have achieved success.

12. Average intelligence of the blind we employ and do they report regularly and on time for work?

Our blind workers come from all walks of life. Farm laborers, miners, woodmen, plumbers, telegraph operators, ministers, court reporter, molders, clerks, carpet layers, stone quarry man, painter, etc.

The majority of our men work regularly full time, others seem to be afflicted with laziness the same as some of their seeing brethren.

13. Selling of the product of our Shop.

Shortly after opening the workshop I issued a catalogue and began a mail order business, which developed to such an extent that 70% of our goods are sold through mail orders to wholesale houses, department stores and hardware stores all over the country. At present we have orders for over 25,000 baskets on file for immediate delivery.

All our goods are sold on their merit, which proves that, if the work is properly supervised and the men learn their trade well, they can manufacture goods of good quality which are equal to those manufactured by seeing people. Goods cannot be sold on a charity basis as the buyers look for quality and price.

I feel confident that all will recognize the duty of enabling those who are handicapped by blindness to support themselves. It rises above the thought of charity and is properly imposed as an obligation and should not be ignored. Unwise sympathy is too often shown as in the case of the blind beggars in the streets. Passersby are so generous to this class when in contact with it that it is difficult to prevent the blind, who are wanting in self-respect, from seeking support in this way rather than by their own efforts. Though the law as to vagrants applies to them, its enforcement is very unpleasant and the police realize that they would not have the public support if seen arresting a blind man or woman on the street. Through this unwise generosity the injury to the industrious and self-respecting blind is very great, as with every effort they usually cannot secure an equal return.

The problem of dealing with soldiers blinded in the War appeals not only to the military organization of the country but to all who realize the terrible nature of blindness caused from explosion of bombs, shrapnel, hand grenades, etc. It was feared that the number of such sufferers would be very great and lavish provisions were made by the government to provide relief for those injured. Any soldier losing both arms, or both legs and both eyes, receives \$100.00 a month compensation for the remainder of his life and, under the compulsory insurance law, \$5.75 monthly for every \$1,000 of insurance. As the usual amount taken was \$10,000 this adds \$57.50 to the \$100.00 a month allowed, making \$1890 a year.

While this is very bountiful, the general sympathy for such afflictions justifying almost any provision, it renders the problem of dealing with those similarly injured in civil life or blind from any cause much more difficult.

There is a much smaller number of blind soldiers than was anticipated. So far as the records show, there are five blinded soldiers from the State of Wisconsin.

It appears that the total expenditures to date have reached at least \$900,000. Probably more than this amount has actually been expended. About 200 men have been reached and a more or less complete training has been provided for about 100 men. Two-thirds of this great expenditure could no doubt have been avoided if the advice of those connected with the blind had been taken.

The whole subject is treated very fully in the special report of "Provisions Made by the Government for Blinded Soldiers."

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Allowance for blind apprentices while learning the trade. The State allows at present \$75 to every blind person willing to learn a trade. We pay the blind the difference between their earnings and their board and lodging. The board having advanced from \$3.50 to \$10.00 a week it is advisable to raise the amount of the allowance.

2. We need a larger capital for our "Revolving Fund" and ask \$10,000 for this purpose to enable us to buy material in season at the right price.

3. Establishment of a boarding house, separate from the shop, for blind workers, the state to set aside a certain amount towards the upkeep of such a place. This would enable the blind worker to get board at a more reasonable price.

4. Instruction in different trades. As there is no profit received from such work, as piano tuning, etc., the State would have to provide for the maintenance of such scholars, as most of the blind are without means to support themselves, such allowance to be made only to the blind who are willing to work and worthy of the same. This allowance would have to be made at least six months to one year, if the blind should profit from such instruction. There also would have to be made an allowance for salaries for special instructors.

Appended hereto will be found our financial statements together with the statistical tables for the years 1919 and 1920.

In conclusion permit me to thank the members of the Board for their hearty support and assistance in the improvement of the Workshop.

Yours very truly,

OSCAR KUSTERMANN, *Superintendent.*

PROVISION MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE MEN WHO
LOST THEIR SIGHT IN THE MILITARY OR NAVAL
SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES DUR-
ING THE WORLD WAR.

Unquestionably the attention of all those interested in any of the numerous and perplexing problems, be they educational, social or economic, concerned with blind people and more particularly with blind adults, has been concentrated during the past year—indeed for the past two years—upon the men who lost their sight in the military or naval service of the United States during the World War.

THE PROBLEM OF THE WAR-BLINDED

It is altogether natural that this should be so. An army of nearly 4,000,000 of the flower of the young manhood of the country was rapidly inducted into military service; concentrated in camps; hurriedly trained for the military tasks; rushed across the seas bridged by ships; from the moment they entered the service continually exposed to all the dangers connected with it, among which is the loss of sight from disease or accident during the period of initial training; and from shrapnel, hand grenades, high explosives of every conceivable form and the rapid fire of the modern machine gun, from the moment they got in action. Base, indeed, would be the nation and the individual whose sympathy would not reach out a helping hand to lead back to the road of independence those young men who offered their lives and gave their sight for their country! Whether the provisions by the Government and by private agencies for their training during and after convalescence, their placement and follow-up, have been wise, only the acid test of time and experience will show.

That the efforts have not been well co-ordinated, the provisions costly and the expenditures wasteful, are indisputable. In time of war, this may be unavoidable; with the coming of peace it is inexcusable.

The provisions made by the Government for these men are liberal indeed; in comparison with those of our allies and of our enemies, they are most generous; compared with the provisions for the civilian blind, they are lavish.

COMPENSATION

By "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved by the President October 6, 1917, it was provided that any man who incurred total disability in the military or naval service of the United States—i. e., any man who lost both arms, both legs or both eyes—should receive \$100.00 per month compensation for the remainder of his life.

Under the compulsory insurance clause of the law it was further provided that such a man should receive, as long as he should live, insurance at the monthly rate of \$5.75 for each thousand dollars of

insurance he had provided from his monthly earnings while in the military service. As most men elected to provide insurance to the amount of \$10,000, practically every man who lost his sight as the result of service in the Army or Navy receives \$57.50 insurance monthly. From this compensation and insurance he thus receives from the Government each month \$157.50—an annual income of \$1890—which amount he will receive so long as he lives, provided his disability continues.

TRAINING

As the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has ruled that "the possession of less than one-tenth normal vision in the better eye constitutes total visual disability, "every man who is blind according to this definition will receive for the remainder of his life an annual income of \$1,890 without any effort whatsoever on his part.

But the Government realized that, even with these liberal provisions for compensating the totally disabled man, it had not done its whole duty by him; for those who had most to do with getting our young men into military service understood best that the majority of them would never be satisfied to accept an income entirely adequate for their actual needs and spend their days in utter idleness. In the words of Helen Keller, "The heaviest burden on the blind is not blindness, but idleness"; and nothing truer concerning blind people has ever been uttered.

Accordingly, the Sixty-Fifth Congress enacted and the President approved, June 27, 1918, the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, known also as the "Smith-Sears" Act from its sponsors in the Senate and House respectively, by which it is provided that "every person enlisted, enrolled, drafted, inducted, or appointed in the military or naval forces of the United States, including members of training camps authorized by law, who, since April 7, 1917, has resigned or has been discharged or furloughed therefrom under honorable conditions, having a disability incurred, increased, or aggravated while a member of such forces, or later developing a disability traceable in the opinion of the board to service with such forces, and who, in the opinion of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, is in need of vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap of such disability, shall be furnished by the said board, where vocational rehabilitation is feasible, such course of vocational rehabilitation as the board shall prescribe and provide."

MAINTENANCE DURING TRAINING

The Act further provides that each person who elects to follow "suitable courses of vocational rehabilitation, to be prescribed or provided by the board," shall continue to receive "while pursuing such course . . . the several sums prescribed as family allowances . . . under the War Risk Insurance Act."

Under the provision a man disabled by blindness receives while in training, in addition to his compensation of \$100.00 per month and his insurance of \$5.75 per thousand, amounts varying between \$15.00

and \$50.00 a month, depending upon the number and relationship of his dependents. Thus the man in training who has four or more dependents, if he had provided \$10,000 insurance, receives an annual income of \$2,490.

TUITION

Now compensation and insurance are payable to every totally disabled man whether or not he avails himself of the opportunities for training to which he is entitled under the law; and if he elects training, he is entitled while in training to the additional allowances for dependents provided by the law. But he is entitled also under the law to all his school expenses—tuition, laboratory fees and books—and, in addition to these, the man totally disabled by reason of blindness is entitled to a guide, reader or tutor, and to such special appliances, equipment and services as are deemed necessary to enable him to overcome his special handicap.

For the men who are not particularly intellectual, there are liberal provisions for training "on the job," be it in the factory, in industry or on the farm.

NUMBER OF WAR-BLINDED

If all statements as to the number of men who have received other specific injuries due to military service are as wide of the mark as the popular statements that have been made concerning the number who have been blinded, little reliance can be placed upon anything but official figures. The number known on December 1, 1919, to the Federal Board for Vocational Education, which is responsible for the training, placement and follow-up of these men, was 212.

Of 165 cases investigated prior to November 4, 1919, 102 are actual casualties in action; while 63 are blind as the result of disease contracted in concentration camps or of existing visual defects which were apparently increased or aggravated by military service. The totally blind number 77; the remaining 88 includes those with merely light perception and those with slight vision, in some cases in one eye only, but all of them coming within the now generally accepted definition of blindness, i. e., possessing less than one-tenth normal vision in the better eye.

There is a much smaller number of blinded soldiers than was anticipated. The record shows that five soldiers of the State of Wisconsin were blinded.

PROVISIONS FOR TRAINING

1. By the Government under the Army. We are so accustomed to think only of some kind of an Institution when considering provisions for training those with special sensory defects, that the mind naturally turns first to this form of provision. And as such a provision seemed necessary for the initial care and training during convalescence of the American soldiers who lost their sight in the fighting, the Surgeon-General with the approval of the Secretary of War made special arrangements for these men, setting aside for their use General Hospital No. 7, which had been provided on the estate of Mrs. T. Har-

arrison Garrett in Roland Park, Baltimore. The first patient was received in April, 1918. As the fighting proceeded, the number of blinded men increased; and, as they were able to be brought home from the convalescent hospitals in France, they were sent to Baltimore for further treatment and for initial training during convalescence.

Meanwhile a small but efficient teaching staff was assembled, which was the nucleus of the educational department under the general direction of the Commanding Office of the Hospital. The Army maintained this hospital until the men were believed to be sufficiently recovered, physically and mentally, to be discharged from the Army. Accordingly, from May 20 to 22, 1919, the 66 men not in need of further treatment were discharged; and the few men still needing medical attention were transferred to General Hospital No. 2 at Fort McHenry, Baltimore.

The largest number of men at General Hospital No. 7, Evergreen, at any one time was approximately 160. Not all these were blind, however; probably not more than half came within the definition of blindness accepted by the Surgeon-General of the Army, the other half being men with slight eye injuries incurred in the service or with visual defects which in many instances existed prior to induction into service. At no time during the direction of the training by the Army, from April, 1918, to May, 1919, did the number of men, blind according to the standards of the Army, exceed 100.

2. **By the American Red Cross.** Meanwhile, early in the summer of 1918, the Red Cross had leased a beautiful private residence adjacent to Hospital No. 7 and had begun to supplement the work of the Army. The work was conceived on broad lines and some excellent constructive work was done. When the men were discharged from the Army, the logical thing seemed to be for the Red Cross to assume the entire responsibility for maintaining the plant in whose direction they had already assumed much. Accordingly, on May 26, 1919, the Red Cross Institute for the Blind took over the plant from the Army and became responsible for the maintenance and education of the men who elected to continue their training there, subject, however, to the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education—the body responsible to the Government under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act for the re-education of all disabled men. About 50 men remained after discharge or returned after brief vacations at their homes or elsewhere. By December 1, 1919, the number had increased to 85, some of the men who had been there from the beginning leaving and new men coming for preliminary training and observation.

3. **By the Federal Board for Vocational Education.** But under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act the Federal Board for Vocational Education is responsible for the training, placement and follow-up of all men with a disability which entitles them to receive the benefits of the Act. As the Army had provided General Hospital No. 7 at considerable expense the Federal Board accepted the offer of the Red Cross to take over the work from the Army and continue it under the Red Cross In-

stitute for the Blind, the Federal Board to pay to the Red Cross a tuition fee agreed upon and to furnish certain special appliances and supplies necessary as adjuncts of instruction. This arrangement now obtains (December, 1919).

The policy of the Federal Board is to utilize the Red Cross Institute for a short period of preliminary instruction while the man is "finding himself" in his blindness, and until he has been under observation for a period sufficiently long to determine accurately his capabilities and capacities for training and the precise nature, place and extent of his subsequent training. This period will vary from six to twelve months, depending upon the type of man. As soon as the man has acquired sufficient self-reliance to enable him to get about somewhat independently and the necessary confidence in his ability to achieve as a blind man, arrangements are made, in accordance with the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, to continue his training wherever his particular needs can be met best. In accordance with this principle, plans are being formulated and initiated as rapidly as possible for as many of the men as will accept such training as is deemed feasible. Men are being trained, not only at the Red Cross Institute, but under the direction of local schools, institutions and organizations for the blind; in technical schools and colleges for those who see, selected to meet each man's particular need; and "on the job" either that at which he was employed when he entered military service or one closely allied to it in which he can utilize his previous knowledge and experience.

Cost of the Provisions. No exact statement is available of the expenditure involved in the elaborate preparations for the medical treatment, occupation and entertainment during convalescence, and the more serious and systematic subsequent training of these men so far as it has proceeded; but the following estimate of the amount expended to December 1, 1919, is believed to be conservative and well within the facts:

1. By the Government under the direction of the Surgeon-General from September 1, 1917, to December 1, 1919.....	\$500,000
2. By the American Red Cross from July 1, 1917, to December 1, 1919.....	350,000
3. By the Government through the Federal Board for Vocational Education.....	50,000

*Total estimated expenditures to December 1, 1919..... \$900,000

Indeed it is probable that a careful compilation of all the expenditures would show that they had equalled, if not exceeded, \$1,000,000. Whatever the exact amount, it is extremely large. And by this expenditure contact has been established with approximately 200 men;

*Note.—This estimate does not include the amount received by the men as compensation and insurance which for the period covered—eighteen months from June 1, 1918, to December 1, 1919—assuming that each of the 212 men received full compensation of \$100 and insurance of \$57.50 a month, amounts to \$601,020.

a longer or shorter period of training has been provided for approximately 100 men; and the task is far from completed.

Experienced workers with the blind are awaiting with great interest the results of all the activities and the several experiments that are being tried, with the hope that some new occupations can be found for our people and that the lot of the civilian blind may be vastly improved as the result of these extremely liberal provisions for our war-blinded men.

TABLE I.—WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—STATE ACCOUNT.

July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919:			
61	General administration—		
611	Salary of superintendent	\$ 1,999.92	
614	Traveling expenses	105.43	
615	Stationery and office supplies	26.64	
616	Postage	70.00	
617	Telephone	50.07	
618	Printing and binding	8.40	
619	Miscellaneous expense—		
6191	Board allowance to blind men	424.38	
6192	Rent	2,400.00	
6193	Insurance	194.08	
6194	Laundry	18.00	
6194	Express .....	.30	
6194	Premium on bond for superintendent	25.00	
6194	Sundries	25.77	
68	Instruction:		
6861	Salaries	2,340.00	
6862	Hand tools and miscellaneous materials	22.84	
6863	Light and power	130.78	\$ 7,821.61
13	Equipment and forms	64.15	64.15
			\$ 7,885.76

TABLE II.—WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—STATE ACCOUNT.

July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920:			
61	General administration—		
611	Salary of superintendent	\$ 2,199.96	
615	Stationery and office supplies	49.41	
616	Postage	30.00	
617	Telephone	48.26	
618	Printing	7.25	
619	Miscellaneous administrative expense:		
6191	Board allowance to blind men	10.75	
6192	Rent	2,400.00	
6193	Insurance	142.75	
6194	Premium on bond of superintendent	25.00	
6194	Laundry	15.00	
6194	Motor repair	10.63	
68	Trade school and institutional industries:		
6861	Salaries and wages, instructional	2,272.80	
6863	Light and power	122.23	\$ 7,332.04
1	Capital—		
13	Machinery and tools	8.20	
14	Fixtures	45.00	53.20
			\$ 7,385.24

TABLE III.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

1918 July 1	Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. Chapter 324, laws of 1917. Sec. 20. 17-(7)-(a)-----		\$ 9,360.00
1919 June 30	Disbursed from this fund during fiscal year-----	\$ 7,821.55	
1919 June 30	Balance of fund in state treasury-----	1,538.45	
		\$ 9,360.00	\$ 9,360.00

TABLE IV.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF CAPITAL FUND AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND, MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, ETC., FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

1918 June 30	Balance of fund in state treasury-----		\$ 1,964.25
	Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. Chapter 324, laws of 1917. Sec. 20. 17-(7)-(b)-----		500.00
1919 June 30	Disbursed from this fund during the fiscal year-----	\$ 64.15	
1919 June 30	Balance of fund in state treasury-----	2,400.10	
	Total-----	\$ 2,464.25	\$ 2,464.25
	Available balance July 1, 1919-----		\$ 2,400.10

TABLE V.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

1919 July 1	Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. Chapter 20, laws of 1919. Sec. 20. 17-(7)-(a)-----		\$ 9,360.00
1920 June 30	Disbursed from this fund during the fiscal year-----	\$ 7,342.38	
1920 June 30	Balance of fund in state treasury-----	2,017.62	
		\$ 9,360.00	\$ 9,360.00

TABLE VI.—SHOWING STATEMENT OF CAPITAL FUND AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND, MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, ETC., FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

1919 June 30	Balance of fund in state treasury-----		\$ 2,400.10
1920 June 30	Disbursed from this fund during the fiscal year-----	\$ 45.00	
1920 June 30	Balance of fund in state treasury-----	2,355.10	
	Total-----	\$ 2,400.10	\$ 2,400.10
	Available balance July 1, 1920-----		\$ 2,355.10

TABLE VII.—SHOWING INVENTORY OF STATE PROPERTY JUNE 30, 1919.

Classifications	Inventory June 30, 1919	Paid on this account during year	Inventory June 30, 1919
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 417.07	-----	\$ 417.07
Machinery and tools	812.75	\$17.19	829.94
Forms and frames	578.89	64.15	643.04
Cuts for catalog	242.66	-----	242.66
	\$2,043.06	\$81.34	\$2,132.71

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING INVENTORY OF STATE PROPERTY JUNE 30, 1920.

Classifications	Inventory June 30, 1919	Paid on this account during year	Inventory June 30, 1920
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 417.07	\$45.00	\$ 462.07
Machinery and tools	829.94	8.20	838.14
Forms and frames	643.04	-----	643.04
Cuts for catalog	242.66	-----	242.66
	\$2,132.71	\$53.20	\$2,185.91

TABLE IX.—WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—JUNE 30, 1919.

1919 June 30	Material on hand June 30, 1918		\$ 10,992.90	
	Material bought July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919		14,107.48	
	Merchandise on hand June 30, 1918		10,830.11	
	Labor paid to blind men		11,065.58	
	Expense:			
	Freight	\$ 411.32		
	Cartage	198.73		
	Packing material	172.99		
	Sundries	23.90		
	Commission on sales		306.94	
	Discount		739.32	
	Merchandise sold July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919		500.25	
	Merchandise, stock inventory, June 30, 1919			\$ 29,223.85
	Material inventory, June 30, 1919			9,410.97
	Surplus—deficit			8,515.98
				1,891.78
			\$ 49,042.58	\$ 49,042.58

TABLE X.—BALANCE ACCOUNT—JUNE 30, 1919.

1919 June 30	State allowance for material to December, 1919		\$ 11,968.87	
	Contingent fund		500.00	
	Revolving fund		7,007.51	
	Bank	\$ 10.04		
	Cash	489.96		
	Merchandise, stock inventory, June 30, 1919	9,410.97		
	Material inventory June 30, 1919	8,515.98		
	Accounts receivable	2,533.06		
	Surplus			\$ 1,583.63
			\$ 20,960.01	\$ 20,960.01

TABLE XI.—WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND—PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—JUNE 30, 1920.

1920 June 30	Material on hand June 30, 1919.....	\$ 8,515.96	
	Material bought July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.....	21,040.87	
	Merchandise on hand June 30, 1919.....	9,410.97	
	Merchandise returned.....	26.02	
	Labor paid to blind men.....	10,319.29	
	Expense:		
	Freight (in).....	\$ 717.41	
	Cartage (out).....	169.00	
	Packing material.....	112.81	
	Sundries.....	22.06	
	Commission on sales.....	296.29	
	Discount.....	485.24	
	Merchandise sold July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.....		\$ 29,674.42
	Merchandise, stock inventory, June 30, 1920.....		12,732.64
	Material inventory June 30, 1920.....		9,304.84
	Surplus—profit.....	595.96	
		\$ 51,711.90	\$ 51,711.90

TABLE XII.—BALANCE ACCOUNT—JUNE 30, 1920.

1920 June 30	State allowance for material to December, 1920.....	\$ 11,869.87	
	Contingent fund.....	500.00	
	Revolving fund.....	11,335.02	
	Contingent fund.....	500.00	
	Bank.....	\$ 157.24	
	Cash.....	842.76	
	Merchandise, stock inventory, June 30, 1920.....	12,732.64	
	Material inventory June 30, 1920.....	9,304.84	
	Accounts receivable.....	3,346.00	
	Surplus.....		2,179.59
		\$ 26,383.48	\$ 26,383.48

TABLE XIII.—SHOWING SUMMARY OF MERCHANDISE SOLD AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND.

Dec. 16, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	\$ 850.16
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.....	8,042.21
July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....	6,110.29
July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.....	11,157.10
July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.....	14,808.96
July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.....	16,540.00
July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910.....	16,497.86
July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.....	15,884.49
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	16,723.87
July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.....	20,414.16
July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....	24,127.19
July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.....	19,975.79
July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.....	20,569.36
July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.....	21,874.93
July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.....	21,868.81
July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.....	29,223.85
July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.....	29,674.42
Total sales to June 30, 1920.....	\$ 289,373.47

TABLE XIV.—SHOWING SUMMARY OF WORK DONE AT THE WISCONSIN WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND.

	Doll buggies	Baskets	Chairs caned
Dec. 16, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	2,870	1,020	10
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.....	4,497	4,903	77
July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....	1,532	8,676	111
July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.....	923	13,113	
July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.....		17,896	
July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.....		20,130	
July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910.....		18,067	
July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.....		16,097	
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....		19,907	
July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.....		20,964	
July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....		27,075	
July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.....		25,765	
July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.....		7,448	
July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.....		23,763	
July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.....		21,570	
July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.....		26,355	
July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.....		18,379	
Total.....	9,821	291,668	198

TABLE XV.—SHOWING ALLOWANCE FOR LABOR TO BLIND WORKMEN, REPRESENTING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE COST OF THE MATERIAL AND THE SELLING PRICE OF THE PRODUCT.

	Hours of work	Weeks worked	Allowance for labor	Weekly Average Wage paid to Workmen
Dec. 16, 1903, to June 30, 1904.....	9,254	174	\$ 408.61	\$ 2.31
July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.....	22,809	619	2,262.66	3.65
July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....	52,446	889	4,328.29	4.86
July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.....	58,460	1,008	5,430.54	5.33
July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908.....	70,618	1,218	7,852.80	6.44
July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.....	72,872	1,256	8,893.13	6.69
July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910.....	70,220	1,211	8,138.80	6.72
July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911.....	57,770	996	7,123.27	7.15
July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.....	64,758	1,116	8,067.19	7.16
July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.....	69,613	1,221	9,755.41	7.96
July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.....	89,741	1,547	12,650.98	8.17
July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.....	82,433	1,447	11,703.51	8.06
July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.....	33,857	594	4,904.40	8.25
July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.....	70,866	1,243	9,595.24	7.69
July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.....	65,139	1,185	9,495.08	8.01
July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.....	67,342	1,224	11,065.68	9.04
July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920.....	56,909	1,036	10,319.29	9.96
Total amount of wages paid to blind workmen to June 30, 1920			\$132,452.48	

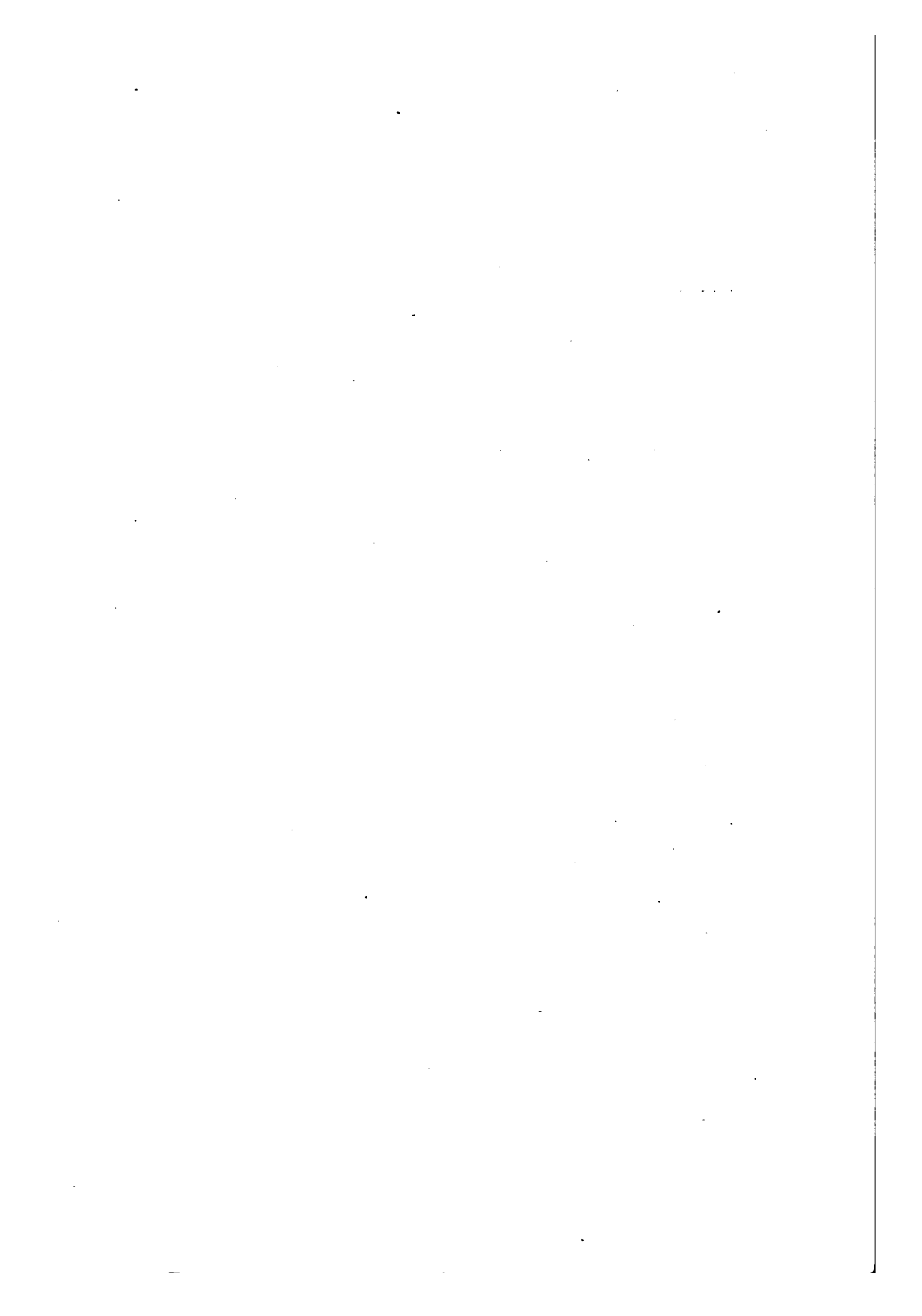
TABLE XVI — STATISTICS OF THE BLIND OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN. THESE STATISTICS WERE FURNISHED BY THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, AND ARE BASED ON THE UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1910.

	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year		1	1
1 to 4 years.....	6	5	11
5 to 9 years.....	15	8	23
10 to 14 years.....	32	19	51
15 to 19 years.....	24	24	48
20 to 24 years.....	24	26	50
25 to 29 years.....	31	21	52
30 to 34 years.....	38	20	58
35 to 39 years.....	38	22	55
40 to 44 years.....	39	26	65
45 to 49 years.....	42	25	67
50 to 54 years.....	50	26	76
55 to 59 years.....	46	26	72
60 to 64 years.....	46	38	84
65 to 69 years.....	61	48	109
70 to 74 years.....	66	49	115
75 to 79 years.....	70	61	131
80 to 84 years.....	69	69	138
85 or over	58	61	119
Age not reported		1	1
Totals	750	571	1,321

INVENTORY JUNE 30, 1920.

WORKSHOP ACCOUNT.

Classification	Articles	Amount	Totals
Manufactured Merchandise	Basket and willow specialties.....	\$12,723.64	\$12,723.64
Material	Willows	\$7,665.88	
	Reed and rattan	233.25	
	Basket bottoms	449.09	
	Boards for basket bottoms.....	534.25	
	Dowels and slats	422.37	9,304.84
	Total.....		\$22,028.48
	Furniture and fixtures	\$472.07	
	Machinery and tools	839.14	
	Forms, frames and tank	643.04	
	Cuts for catalog	242.66	2,196.91
	Total.....		\$24,224.39



NINETEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS

LOCATED AT WAUKESHA, WIS.

FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1920

OFFICERS

OSCAR LEE.....Superintendent and Steward
H. E. PHILIP.....Assistant Superintendent and Steward
MRS. HATTIE L. PECK.....Matron
E. T. EATON.....Field Agent
C. H. FROEMMING.....School Principal
J. B. NOBLE, M. D.....Physician

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

I submit herewith the nineteenth Biennial Report of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, for the period ending June 30, 1920.

INMATE POPULATION

The population of the institution has been greater during the past two years than ever before. We have had as many as four hundred and seventy boys at one time, while our normal inmate capacity is but four hundred and twenty. The average population at the present time is nearly four hundred and fifty. We have found it necessary under these conditions to release boys who for their best interests should be kept for a longer period of time. Should the commitments continue to increase, it will be necessary to provide more room, both as to cottages and dining room space. The present cottages should not be made to accommodate more than forty boys each, and thirty would be far better. No officer can do satisfactory work with the cottage in a crowded condition. Neither is the dormitory space sufficient for more than thirty-five boys.

GENERAL HEALTH OF INMATES

During the winter of 1918-19 we suffered an epidemic of Influenza. Fifty-six boys in all contracted the disease. We were fortunate, however, in confining the sickness to Hutton and Lyon Cottages and suffered no loss of life. During the winter of 1919-20, we were quarantined for several weeks with scarlet fever. Only twelve boys were afflicted. Of these, one, Charles Olson, contracted Brights Disease following the fever and died May 1, 1920. The body was embalmed according to law in such cases and delivered to the parents at Hawkins, Wis.

During this epidemic it was necessary to use the general hospital for contagious cases. This left us with no accommodations for general cases. The plan to remodel the old carpenter shop into an isolation hospital having been abandoned, it is therefore urgent that an isolation hospital be built at the earliest possible date.

Special medical and surgical attention is necessary in many cases and should not be neglected. Many of our boys are below grade in school because of defective eyes or ears. There are many others whose tonsils and adenoids should be removed. During the year 1919 we removed tonsils and adenoids from thirty boys and a marked improvement in each case was noticeable.

The teeth of practically every boy need attention. Many are in bad condition when the boys are received. Others, of course, develop here. All should be given necessary dental treatments.

Several operations have been necessary during the past two years. Some of the boys have been released to their homes temporarily to have operations performed. Other operations have been performed here. I believe every necessary operation should be performed here and paid for by the institution.

Taking all these things into consideration I suggest that a special appropriation of at least \$1,500.00 annually be granted for necessary surgical and dental cases.

DISCIPLINE

The discipline has improved very much during the past two years. Our system of debits and credits has resulted in the elimination of most corporal punishments, and the number of attempted escapes has been reduced to a minimum. The general feeling among the boys is very good indeed. There apparently exists, between boys and officers, a feeling of comradeship which goes far toward simplifying the problem of discipline.

EDUCATIONAL

The report of the Principal of the School will be found elsewhere. Supplementing the report, I call your attention to the fact that we have in the institution at all times, from forty to sixty boys who receive no schooling whatever, having finished the eighth grade, which is as far as our course of study extends.

I recommend that an additional course, including English, Business Arithmetic and Bookkeeping be added to our curriculum for the benefit of these boys.

THE BAND

Under the able leadership of R. D. Booth, the band has developed into one of the most valuable features of our educational department. Probably more boys have earned a living after leaving the institution by their musical ability than by any other trade learned while here. The boys are called upon to furnish music many times during the year and the "Industrial School Band" is a familiar sight on the streets of Waukesha on every public occasion. We have purchased practically no new instruments during the past eight years. Our old instruments are getting almost beyond repair. I therefore recommend an appropriation of \$1000.00 for new band instruments.

THE HELP PROBLEM

As you know, the question of securing and keeping competent help is a serious problem. The advance in wages at the institution has not kept pace with that granted by private concerns. As a consequence, we have lost to local manufacturing plants several competent men. The vacancies in some cases have been filled. In other cases we have been unable to get applicants and the vacancies still exist.

I assure you that more damage can be done in a short time by incompetent help, than would be paid for by a substantial increase in wages to competent men and women. I fully appreciate the problem confronting your Board in this matter and I feel sure that you will urge the Legislature to grant more liberal appropriations for this purpose.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE BUILDINGS

Most of our buildings are in a good state of repair. A few of the cottages need new floors. These can be attended to through the regular Repair and Maintenance Fund. The building occupied by families eight and nine needs special attention. The water table along the north side of the building has become cracked and broken. The Engineering Department should take immediate action to save this building from further damage.

The horse barn on the Winchel farm is beyond repair. It should be wrecked and a new barn built in its place. If the plan to supply milk, cream and butter to the State Sanatorium at Wales and the Industrial School for Girls matures, it will be necessary to build a new barn at this place large enough to accommodate one hundred milk cows. This barn should be built on the site of the present straw barn. The straw barn would be moved to a new site. This would necessitate the building of a new root cellar which is needed owing to the fact that vegetables do not keep well in the present cellar.

Summarizing the needs of the institution we have the following:

1. A new isolation hospital.
2. A new barn on the Winchel farm.
3. A new cow barn on this farm.
4. A new root cellar.
5. An appropriation for the care of Cottages eight and nine.
6. A special appropriation for surgical and dental cases.
7. A special appropriation for band instruments.

Before closing this report, I most sincerely thank your Board for the many kindnesses and courtesies shown me during my three years as Superintendent at this institution, together with your helpful advice and suggestions at all times. I hope that our relations have been as pleasant to you as they have been to me. I also thank the officers and employees of the institution for their support and co-operation and especially my assistant Mr. H. E. Philip and the other members of the office force. One could not wish for more pleasant and efficient co-workers.

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR LEE, *Superintendent.*

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT

TO SUPERINTENDENT OSCAR LEE, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS:

I herewith present to you the biennial report of the department of instruction for the two years ending June 30, 1920.

The general arrangements of the schools have been the same this period as heretofore. About half of the boys attend school in the forenoon and the other half in the afternoon, thus giving each boy a chance to work and go to school. Our school attendance has not been as regular as usual, owing to sickness and an epidemic of scarlet fever. Another drawback to the obtaining of best results in a school was the difficulty of getting competent teachers.

Our manual training department was inoperative more than half of the time, due to the fact that no teacher could be secured.

The singing in the grades also suffered, as we had to put the singing teacher into the regular teaching service. Seventy-five boys completed the eighth grade work during the two years' period, many of them under the age of sixteen. These boys should have a chance to continue their studies. Many of the boys come to us for truancy and we should see to it that they go to school. I therefore suggest that another year's work be added to our course of study, including perhaps the following subjects: American history, business forms and letter writing, composition, American literature and business arithmetic.

We desire to give these boys an education that, when they are sent away from us, will qualify them to become useful and respected members of society. Knowledge and work are no doubt the most important agencies to help overcome wrongdoing. In the schoolroom many of our boys are ignorant of books; in the workshop they are indolent of habit. The absence of the one is bad, but the presence of the other is worse. To help overcome this double handicap requires patience, effort and perseverance on the parts of the teachers.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to you for the confidence bestowed upon me, and to my associate teachers and others who are assisting in the work we strive to do.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. FROEMMING, *Principal.*

FAMILY OFFICERS

Cottage No. 1

John L. Mason.....Officer
 Mrs. John L. Mason.....Matron

Cottage No. 2

A. C. Berard.....Officer
 Mrs. A. C. Berard.....Matron

Cottage No. 3

A. O. Sanborn.....Officer
 Mrs. A. O. Sanborn.....Matron

Cottage No. 4

A. T. Ryall.....Officer
 Mrs. K. Koll.....Matron

Cottage No. 5

J. R. Kahoun.....Officer
 Mrs. J. R. Kahoun.....Matron

Cottage No. 6

George A. Schultz.....Officer
 Mrs. Bell Philip.....Matron

Cottage No. 8

L. A. Peters.....Officer
 Mrs. L. A. Peters.....Matron

Cottage No. 9

William T. Bartz.....Officer
 Mrs. William T. Bartz.....Matron

Cottage No. 10

E. R. Morris.....Officer
 Mrs. E. R. Morris.....Matron

Lyon Cottage

H. J. Kranzush.....Officer
 Mrs. H. J. Kranzush.....Matron

Hutton Cottage

R. D. Booth.....Officer
 Mrs. R. D. Booth.....Matron

TABLE I—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	For year ending 6-30-19	For year ending 6-30-20
Admissions:		
Number remaining in school at commencement of each year.	425	462
Escaped boys returned	3	4
Paroled boys returned	86	94
Transferred from State Public school.....	10	20
Original admissions (committed by courts).....	271	201
Totals.....	795	781
Discharges:		
Released on parole by State Board of Control of Wisconsin	311	313
Transferred to the Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded.....	2	0
Transferred to the Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	0	3
Pardoned by governor	0	0
Escaped	5	3
Discharged, expiration of sentence.....	24	18
Released by order of court.....	0	1
Died	0	1
Returned to court that committed them.....	1	3
Remaining at close of year	462	439
Totals.....	795	781
Average daily number of inmates for year.....	442	451

NOTE: The statistics given in the following tables are based on the "original admissions" and those "transferred from other institutions:"

"Original admissions" during year ending 6-30-19.....	271
"Original admissions" during year ending 6-30-20.....	201
Transferred from other institutions during year ending 6-30-19.....	10
Transferred from other institutions during year ending 6-30-20.....	20
Total.....	502

TABLE II—SHOWING NATIONALITY OF INMATES ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" AND THOSE "TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS" ONLY.

Nationality	No.	Nationality	No.
American	93	Hungarian	2
American-Irish	2	Indian	1
Austrian	15	Indian-English	1
Belgian	1	Indian-Negro	1
Bohemian	8	Irish	21
Danish	2	Irish-Dane-Dutch	1
Dutch	2	Italian	15
Dutch-American	1	Jewish	4
English	24	Lithuanian	9
English-Irish	5	Negro	7
English-Scotch	1	Norwegian	14
Finnish	4	Norwegian-German	4
French	18	Polish	95
French-Belgian	1	Polish-Bohemian	1
French-Dutch	3	Polish-English	1
French-English	2	Polish-German	2
French-German	3	Russian	2
French-Irish	2	Scotch	2
French-Spanish	1	Scotch-Irish	5
German	72	Slav	6
German-American	8	Syrian	2
German-English	7	Swede	6
German-Irish	4	Unknown	11
German-Polish	4	Welsh-French	1
German-Scotch	1		
Greek	2	Total.....	502
Hollander	2		

TABLE III—SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" AND "THOSE TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS."

Birthplace	No.	Birthplace	No.
Foreign born:		Born in United States:	
Austria Hungary	23	Colorado	1
Finland	1	Illinois	26
Germany	6	Indiana	3
Greece	2	Iowa	7
Italy	4	Massachusetts	1
Norway	2	Michigan	16
Poland	17	Minnesota	23
Russia	7	Missouri	3
Switzerland	1	Montana	1
		New York	2
		North Carolina	2
		North Dakota	3
		Ohio	2
		Pennsylvania	5
		South Carolina	1
		Utah	1
		South Dakota	1
		Wisconsin	316
Total foreign born.....	63	Total born in United States....	416
		Foreign	63
		Born in United States.....	416
		Unknown	23
		Total	502

TABLE IV—SHOWING SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS OF INMATES ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" AND THOSE "TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS."

Both parents living	305	Parents separated	33
Father only parent living	44	Both parents unknown	5
Mother only parent living	54	Father unknown	4
Father and stepmother.....	10	Mother unknown	7
Foster parents	4		
Mother and stepfather.....	25	Total.....	502
Both parents deceased.....	11		

TABLE V—SHOWING THE DEPARTMENT IN WHICH THE INMATES WERE EMPLOYED, BASED ON THE NUMBER PRESENT JUNE 30, 1920.

Employment	No.	Employment	No.
Bakery	21	Reception room	4
Blacksmith shop	4	Superintendent's housework	2
Boys' diningroom	18	Sewing room	15
Carpenter shop	5	Sloyd	51
Cottage chore boys	89	Shoe shop	14
Engine room	7	Squad, general	12
Garden	44	Stock barn	38
Laundry	14	Store barn	2
Main diningroom	5	Teams	14
Main kitchen	12	Tailor shop	36
Office boys	2	Yard	14
Paint shop	6		
Print shop	10	Total.....	439

Marinette.....	1	28	120	6	2	13	2	2	2	172	4	1	36	1	172
Milwaukee.....	9	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	2	9	2	2	1	1	9
Monroe.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Oconto.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Outagamie.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
Ozaukee.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Peplin.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pierce.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Folk.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Portage.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Prie.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Racine.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Richland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rock.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rusk.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sauk.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sawyer.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shawano.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheboygan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Croix.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Taylor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vernon.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Walworth.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Waushara.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Winnebago.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wood.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	6	55	192	2	15	3	1	178	42	5	2	1	502	3	502

TABLE VII—SHOWING SUMMARY OF THE INMATE POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION TO JUNE 30, 1920.

For the year ending—	No. committed		Total from beginning	No. returned		Total received during year	No. present at close of year			Whole number for year
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Total	
Dec. 31, 1860	33	7	40			40	33	7	40	40
Sept. 30, 1861	34	7	81			41	35	5	40	81
Sept. 30, 1862	37	8	121			40	51	4	55	80
Sept. 30, 1863	32	10	163		1	42	59	13	72	98
Sept. 30, 1864	74	9	246			88	117	20	137	155
Sept. 30, 1865	85	22	353	1		109	134	21	155	245
Sept. 30, 1866	45	2	400	4	3	54	118	16	134	209
Sept. 30, 1867	68		468	4	11	83	143	12	155	217
Sept. 30, 1868	50	8	521	14	5	72	149	14	163	227
Sept. 30, 1869	59	4	584	5	2	70	163	13	176	238
Sept. 30, 1870	114		698	8		117	204	2	206	294
Sept. 30, 1871	75		773	6	1	82	237	2	239	298
Sept. 30, 1872	107		880	1		199	278			347
Sept. 30, 1873	80		960	4		84	291			362
Sept. 30, 1874	115		1,075	6		121	301			408
Sept. 30, 1875	103		1,178	8		111	300			412
Sept. 30, 1876	107		1,285	9		115	319			415
Sept. 30, 1877	140		1,425	13		153	364			471
Sept. 30, 1878	151		1,576	12		163	419			527
Sept. 30, 1879	117		1,698	8		125	431			543
Sept. 30, 1880	108		1,801	10		119	430			549
Sept. 30, 1881	90		1,891	5		95	372			525
Sept. 30, 1882	88		1,979	7		95	290			467
Sept. 30, 1883	95		2,074	9		103	278			402
Sept. 30, 1884	113		2,187	7		120	297			398
Sept. 30, 1885	89		2,276	8		97	293			394
Sept. 30, 1886	121		2,397	6		127	325			420
Sept. 30, 1887	127		2,524	6		133	340			461
Sept. 30, 1888	135		2,659	7		142	376			483
Sept. 30, 1889	157		2,816	7		164	406			540
Sept. 30, 1890	162		2,978	13		175	423			561
Sept. 30, 1891	151		3,159	17		189	342			621
Sept. 30, 1892	173		3,332	15		188	303			530
Sept. 30, 1893	184		3,516	13		197	313			500
Sept. 30, 1894	198		3,714	26		224	351			537
Sept. 30, 1895	209		3,923	30		239	345			560
Sept. 30, 1896	178		4,101	53		231	323			576
Sept. 30, 1897	169		4,270	43		212	344			540
Sept. 30, 1898	137		4,407	34		171	305			515
Sept. 30, 1899	134		4,541	26		160	304			474
Sept. 30, 1900	160		4,701	30		190	328			488
Sept. 30, 1901	150		4,851	23		178	350			506
June 30, 1902	122		4,973	21		143	325			473
June 30, 1903	155		5,128	22		177	296			502
June 30, 1904	178		5,306	43		221	327			507
June 30, 1905	176		5,482	48		224	313			551
June 30, 1906	141		5,623	45		185	305			499
June 30, 1907	151		5,774	41		192	310			497
June 30, 1908	216		5,990	44		260	356			570
June 30, 1909	175		6,165	62		237	362			593
June 30, 1910	155		6,320	72		227	365			599
June 30, 1911	153		6,478	37		195	368			560
June 30, 1912	167		6,645	56		223	369			591
June 30, 1913	155		6,800	76		231	374			600
June 30, 1914	194		6,994	109		303	398			677
June 30, 1915	175		7,169	118		293	419			691
June 30, 1916	201		7,370	96		297	393			715
June 30, 1917	183		7,553	116		299	417			692
June 30, 1918	219		7,772	82		301	425			718
June 30, 1919	281		8,053	86		367	462			792
June 30, 1920	221		8,274	94		315	439			777

TABLE VIII—SHOWING STATISTICS OF BOYS PLACED ON PAROLE FROM THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	For year ending 6-30-19	For year ending 6-30-20
Number of boys on parole at beginning of fiscal year.....	377	429
Number of boys paroled during fiscal year.....	303	324
Number of paroled boys released from other institutions who again came under our charge	4	6
Number of boys discharged on parole.....	684	759
Number of boys returned to the Industrial School for violation of parole.....	155	160
Number of boys returned voluntarily, for transfer or sickness..	61	69
Number of boys sentenced to other institutions.....	25	25
Number of boys who died while on parole.....	13	14
Number of boys who died while on parole.....	1	1
Number of boys on parole at end of fiscal year.....	429	490
	684	759

TABLE IX—SHOWING THE NUMBER WHO VIOLATED THEIR PAROLE FROM THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND WERE RETURNED TO THE INSTITUTION DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920, AND THE CAUSE FOR THEIR RETURN.

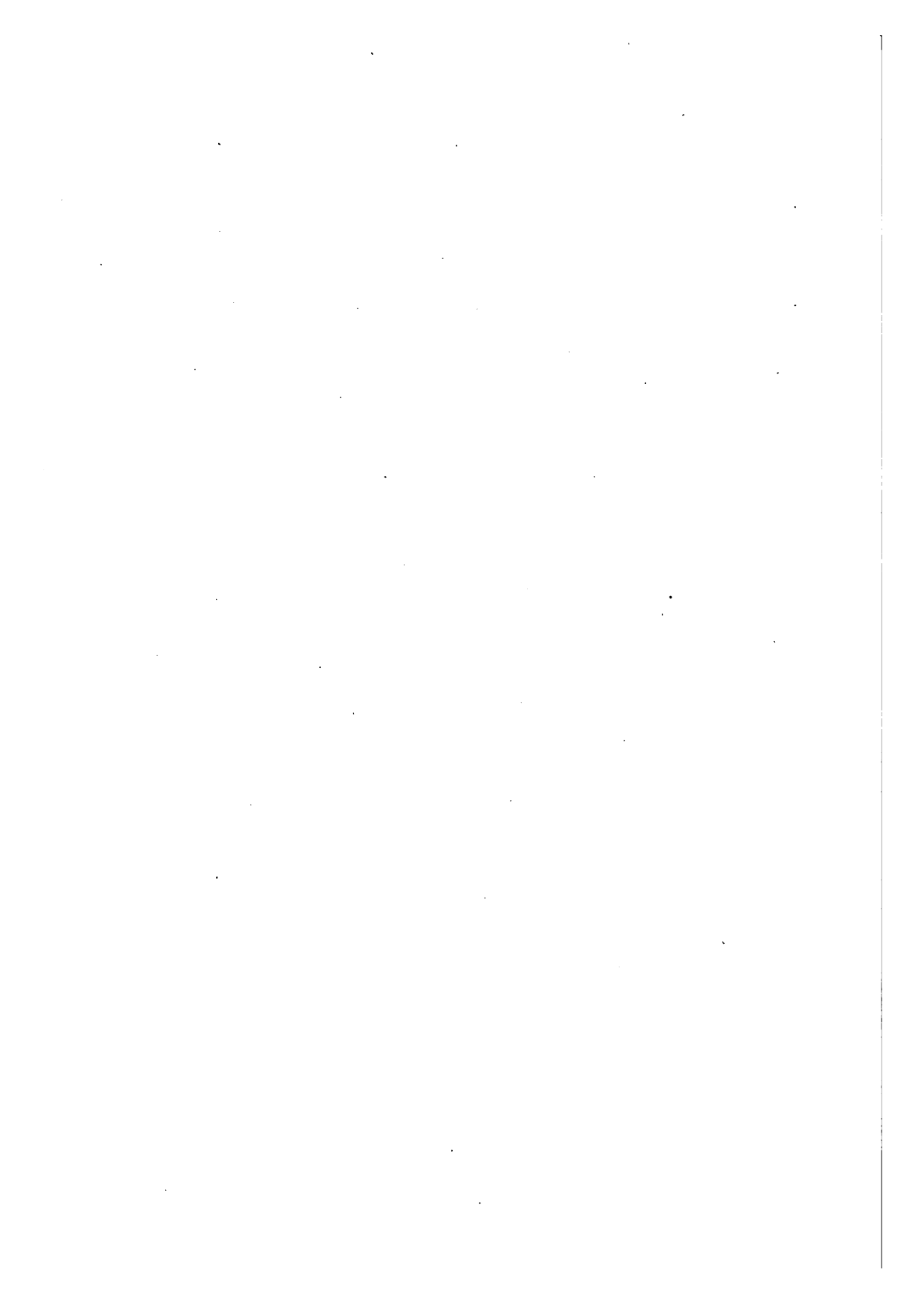
	For year ending 6-30-19	For year ending 6-30-20
Auto stealing	1	4
Burglary	8	9
Carrying concealed weapons	0	1
Forgery	2	1
General unreliability	2	2
Horse stealing	14	19
Incorrigibility	2	2
Larceny	2	2
Leaving home or places assigned.....	23	14
Loafing and bumming	3	2
Laziness	0	4
Stealing	4	9
Sodomy	1	1
Total.....	61	69
Sickness	2	1
Transfer of farms	21	23
Voluntary return	2	1
Total.....	86	94

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1918	Operation.	1918-19		1919-20	
July 1	Balance in hands of steward..	\$ 253.85		\$ 253.85	
	Balance 1917-18 appropriation..	1,543.05		839.41	
	Balance 1918-19 appropriation..			16,981.47	
	Appropriation	92,950.00		101,255.00	
June 30	Emergency appropriations.....	41,375.70		25,612.31	
	Refund credits	389.40		441.39	
	Disbursements		\$117,049.63		\$136,069.02
	Balance 1917-18 appropriation..		839.41		
	Balance 1918-19 appropriation..		16,981.47		8,481.63
	Balance in hands of steward.....		253.85		253.85
	Reverted to general fund.....		1,387.64		561.08
	Balance 1919-20 appropriation..				
	Totals.....	\$136,512.00	\$136,512.00	\$145,398.43	\$145,383.43
1918	Repairs and maintenance				
July 1	Balance in state treasury.....	\$ 631.03		\$ 545.19	
	Appropriation	6,200.00		7,500.00	
June 30	Emergency appropriation	750.00			
	Refund credits	17.69		15.75	
	Disbursements		\$ 7,058.53		\$ 7,917.69
	Balance in state treasury.....		545.19		
	Balance 1918-19 bills only.....				143.25
	Totals.....	\$ 7,598.72	\$ 7,598.72	\$ 8,060.94	\$ 8,060.94

Capital, year 1918-19	Balance	Appropriations and refunds	Disbursements	Balance
Permanent property and Imp.....	\$ 653.49	\$ 2,100.00	\$ 1,234.61	\$ 1,518.88
Paving.....		7,500.00		7,500.00
Live stock revolving		669.74	67.13	602.61
	\$ 653.49	\$ 10,269.74	\$ 1,301.74	\$ 9,621.49
Year 1919-20.				
Permanent property and improvements	\$ 1,518.88	\$ 2,950.00	\$ 560.45	\$ 3,908.43
Paving.....	7,500.00		7,500.00	
Fire escapes		4,000.00	3.41	3,996.59
Runways		1,000.00	937.81	62.19
Machine shed		500.00		500.00
Hospital		5,000.00	4.87	4,995.13
Auto		1,000.00	1,000.00	
Live stock revolving	602.61	750.40	199.58	1,153.43
Totals.....	\$ 9,621.49	\$ 15,200.40	\$ 10,206.12	\$ 14,615.77

FIFTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS
LOCATED AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920



LOCATION

This school is located in the city of Milwaukee, at 465 Lake Drive. The site is high and healthful, commanding a fine view of the beautiful bay of Milwaukee.

PROPER SUBJECTS

1. Girls under 18 years of age, who are beggars, vagrants, ragpickers or wanderers, or are destitute because of orphanage, or abandonment, or having a parent undergoing imprisonment, or otherwise without means of support.

2. Girls under the above age who are found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice, or who have fallen.

3. The form of commitment should be considered a civil rather than a criminal process. Parents, guardians, supervisors or grand jurors may present a formal complaint to a judge of probate, or of the criminal or municipal court of any city or county, or to any justice of the peace of the town where the child is found, who must thereupon take cognizance of and determine the case.

(See Section 1546 and 1547, Revised Statutes.)

4. In addition to the girls sent by legal process, the school receives, boards and teaches girls for parents or guardians, on their paying the same sum as is paid by the counties for those committed by the courts.

PECULIAR FEATURES

1. The institution is incorporated and employed by the state for the custody, guardianship, discipline and instruction of the above named classes of girls, and in default of responsible and efficient guardianship, treats them as its wards.

2. The restraints of the school are parental, not punitive. Its purposes are: The prevention of crime and pauperism by the preservation of unfortunate girls; and the restoration of those who have fallen into bad habits, or inherited vicious tendencies.

3. The system of discipline and education is specially adapted to the condition and needs of the pupils. It aims to provide for each the instruction of a public school, systematic manual training, and the care and nurture of a well-regulated Christian family. Its culture is physical, sanitary, educational and truly religious, but not sectarian.

The buildings are designated as the Main Building, Russell Cottage, Lynde Cottage, Cottage Annex, Merrill Model Home, Assembly Hall, Steward's Home, Steam Heating Plant and Barn.

The Main Home is for incorrigible girls, and young girls who need the care and protection of the school.

The cottages are entirely separate buildings affording proper restraint and influence over unchaste girls.

The Merrill Model Home is for those girls who have attained the Honor Grade. In this department special training is given to prepare for parole or dismissal on majority.

DISPOSAL OF THOSE DISMISSED

1. On leaving the school, girls are given by indenture to the care of well-investigated families, or returned to former homes or relatives.
2. Except in cases of young girls, the highest grade in the conduct record, and at least the third class in scholarship must be attained before parole.
3. Supervision and guardianship over those paroled are maintained by visits and correspondence, and those not doing well are returned for further training, or transferred to other homes at any time during minority.
4. The object of the institution being the proper training and schooling of these girls, it is regarded as unwise and inexpedient to receive them for temporary shelter only, and the average detention thus far has been about three years.

OFFICERS

MISS MARY J. BERRY.....Superintendent
 MISS JENNIE GOWER.....Assistant Superintendent
 MRS. MARY A. DAVIS.....Clerk
 MRS. LUCY A. COMSTOCK.....Assistant

MATRONS

MISS SARAH A. WILLIAMS.....Merrill Model Home
 MISS ROSE TOMNEY.....Main Home
 MRS. MARY JAMES.....Russell Cottage
 MISS NELLIE BROPHY.....Lynde Cottage
 MISS MAYME C. RICE.....Cottage Annex
 MRS. CORA P. CLEGHORN.....Assistant

TEACHERS

MISS ELSIE KNOLL.....Main Home Grammar School
 MISS EVA CROBAR (acting).....Main Home Primary School
 MRS. SARAH WEAVER.....Russell Cottage 7th and 8th Grades
 MRS. ADA HATCH.....Russell Cottage 5th and 6th Grades
 MRS. EMMA HODGEN.....Lynde Cottage 7th and 8th Grades
 MISS ETHEL BRUBAKER.....Annex Cottage 7th and 8th Grades
 MISS VERA SPEARS.....Cottage Primary School
 MISS CLARA JOSS.....Domestic Science (Cooking)
 MISS MARY J. EVANS.....Domestic Science
 (Dressmaking and Millinery)

HOUSEKEEPERS

MRS. J. AUGUSTA HASSELL.....Merrill Model Home
 MISS MILDRED HILLER.....Main Home
 MRS. FRANCIS CARR.....Russell Cottage
 MISS GRACIA MARTIN.....Lynde Cottage
 MISS IDA GAY.....Cottage Annex

NURSE

MISS OLGA LUCKS

LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT

MISS CECELIA FIELD.....Acting Matron

PAROLE OFFICER

MISS MARY O. BALLANTYNE

PETER JAMES.....	General Work
THOMAS DAVIES.....	Gardener
O. G. HUGHES.....	Engineer
J. U. OTTO BUECHLER.....	Night Watch
MRS. CLARA KEPNER.....	Night Watch

NONRESIDENT OFFICERS

PHYSICIAN

EDITH McCANN, M.D.

DENTIST

DR. A. FRACKLETON

OCULIST

DR. BEULAH CUSHMAN

MUSIC TEACHERS

MISS EDITH HARNEY.....	Vocal
MISS MABEL HARNEY.....	Instrumental

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I submit herewith the Report of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls for fiscal years ending June 30th, 1919, and June 30, 1920.

The biennial period just closed may be classed as a most successful one. One hundred and four committed girls were received during the past year, an increase of thirty-two over the previous year. The average age at commitment was 15.2, which is one year above the average of 1919 commitments. We closed the year with a population of 235 in school and 128 on parole. Three hundred and eighty-four were under care during the past year, and seven hundred and thirty-eight in the two years.

Only the ordinary repairs were made, no new buildings or extensive remodeling. Each building is comfortable and home-like; the girls do all the interior decorating. This knowledge is appreciated by the parents when the girls return home, as few have ever taken much thought in the beautifying of the home at the least expense.

Our garden and small fruits have yielded bountifully. A teacher during the summer months has taken groups of girls to do planting, cultivating and gathering of vegetables. This is work that all enjoy, and of value in creating interest in work, and is good for the nervous, excitable girl.

The usual system of work has been pursued in all departments. Each girl has the opportunity to have training in all forms of domestic work, cooking, serving, sewing, washing, and ironing, and general housework. Girls in four families can have instruction in weaving, and two classes a day have instruction in millinery and dressmaking, and the science of cooking. Fancy work is taught in each family, and quilting and caning of chairs in two.

There have been few changes in our matron's and housekeeper's positions, and the standard of industrial work has thus been kept at the maximum.

It has been difficult to get enough experienced teachers, who like institution work well enough to sacrifice a higher salary to take work with us, and have thus been handicapped in our scholastic department. We have had temporarily to press some of our older, more reliable girls into the service. While we regret the necessity, the experience has been good for the girl thus employed, and has been a wonderful incentive to other girls. More self-respect has been manifested and many have begun to see that they really have a latent power which, if developed, will spell success.

The "600 Set" Keystone Views has been purchased. They are particularly helpful in arousing interest, and the "Teachers Guide" makes them ready and constantly available for schoolroom use. The city library still gives us the privilege to use as many books as we need, and this is supplemented by our own library.

Beside the regular academic work, all girls have instruction in vocal music and a few instrumental. The latter is paid for by the parents.

A Chicago vitagraph moving picture machine has been installed, and the evening entertainments are much enjoyed. We have had the usual number of social gatherings and, because of our location, our girls are favored with many lectures, entertainments, etc., by local talent which could not be given if we were located far in the country. Much freedom of leaving the grounds, when properly chaperoned, has been permitted. More privileges have been given the girls because of their very good conduct.

The discipline has been exceeding good. One matron recently remarked that she did not see how it could be possible for a group of girls to be more exemplary in their conduct.

We have had only one escape in the past year, and she was soon returned, and has made good ever since. The Girls clubs have created a mutual interest which lasts long after the girls leave the school. The many privileges given as rewards for good conduct are much appreciated, and are increasing with the right use of same.

We have a few problem cases which were hard to manage and get assimilated to the school régime, but all such have, in time, responded and become law-abiding. The discipline, while firm, is elastic and sympathetically, justly, and tactfully administered.

The health has been exceedingly good. We had an epidemic of influenza in 1918, but it was in light form and no fatalities. I refer you to the House Physician's Report for more complete statement of cases.

I also refer you to our Parole Agent's Report on our paroled girls. We feel proud, we believe justly, of our results in the after-lives of our girls as shown by the "follow up" work records.

At the close of the year we had 128 on parole, the largest number we have had at any one time.

Industrially our girls have generally proven successful. The deposit of their savings for the past three months was over one thousand dollars, and ninety-three girls have had money in the savings bank during the past two years. Several purchased government bonds and war saving stamps.

Our method of parole according to State rules has proved most satisfactory, and the girls as a rule realize that all are working together for their best good.

Their spiritual needs are at all times recognized. The Sunday morning assembly is one of great interest. The Sunday afternoon, non-denominational talks by the various ministers of the city, are an inspiration to better living. The Catholic girls have their weekly in-

struction and monthly confession and communion, and the Lutheran girls have their instruction and confirmation.

We believe that the faithful training and earnest and constructive work that has been done is fully repaid in results and that our girls are more than ever learning their duty to their superiors and to society in general. The many appreciative letters received from paroled girls and former students make the burdens of today with the new girls seem lighter and our hopes brighter, and we thus address ourselves to the work with renewed earnestness and an abiding faith.

To my faithful co-worker I extend my most grateful thanks, and to you, members of the Board, my deep appreciation of your support at all times.

Respectfully,
MARY J. BERRY, *Superintendent.*

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I.

	1919	1920
In school July 1st.....	238	235
Since received including returns.....	116	149
Number under care in school.....	354	384
Number under care including paroles.....	487	523
Number returned after parole.....	30	45
Average number.....	242.5	239.5
Average age at commitment.....	14.0	15.2
Number paroled to their homes.....	42	46
Number of paroled girls' bank books, money drawing interest for them during the two years.....		93
Total number received since the origin of the school.....	3,094	3,193

TABLE II—PARENTAGE OF COMMITTED GIRLS.

	1918-19	1919-20		1918-19	1919-20
Americans.....	5	12	Irish.....	1	1
American and Danish.....	1	1	Irish and Swede.....		1
American and German.....	5	3	Irish and French.....	1	1
American and Irish.....	1		Irish and Belgian.....		1
American and Scotch.....	1		Irish and Dutch.....	1	2
Austrian.....	1	1	Indian.....	2	
Austrian-Hungarian.....	2	1	Italian.....		1
Austrian and Bohemian.....		1	Hebrew.....		1
Bohemian.....	1	2	Negro.....		1
Dane.....	1	1	Negro and German.....		1
Dutch.....	1	2	Norwegian.....	3	5
English.....	2	1	Norwegian and Swede.....	1	1
English and Irish.....	1		Norwegian and English.....		1
English and Swiss.....		1	Norwegian and French.....		1
English and Welch.....		1	Polish.....	7	3
Finnish.....	1	1	Russian Jew.....	1	
French.....	3	4	Russian Pole.....	2	
French and American.....	1	27	Scotch.....		1
German.....	24	27	Scotch and English.....		1
German and English.....	1	1	Scotch and German.....		1
German and Dane.....	1		Scotch and French.....	2	1
German and French.....	5	2	Scotch and Irish.....		3
German and Irish.....	5	4	Scandinavian.....		1
German and Polish.....		1	Unknown.....	2	5
German and Norwegian.....		3			
			Totals.....	86	104

TABLE III—AGES OF GIRLS—COMMITTED AND PAROLED OR DISMISSED.

Ages	Committed		Ages	Paroled or Dismissed	
	1918-19	1919-20		1918-19	1919-20
9		1			
11		8			
12		2	12	2	4
13		2	13		
14		7	15	1	2
15		12	16	1	3
16		25	17	14	20
17		17	18	33	28
		19	19	27	55
			20	43	49
			21	1	3
	Totals	86	104	Totals	122
					163

TABLE IV—GIRLS COMMITTED AND PAROLED OR DISMISSED, BY COUNTIES.

Counties	Committed		Paroled or Dismissed		Counties	Committed		Paroled or Dismissed	
	1918	1920	1918	1920		1918	1920	1918	1920
Ashland	1	1		1	Monroe	5	1		1
Adams		1			Oconto			2	2
Barron			1		Oneida	1	1	2	2
Brown	2	5	2	6	Outagamie	1			
Chippewa		4	5	3	Pierce		1		2
Clark	1	2			Polk		1	1	
Columbia		3		2	Portage			3	2
Crawford	1	1	1	1	Racine	8	3	2	8
Dane	3	4	7	6	Richland		1	4	
Douglas	7	12	7	6	Rock	5	4	4	5
Dunn				1	Rusk	1			2
Eau Claire		4		1	Sauk	1			1
Fond du Lac	1	4		7	Shawano			2	2
Forest		1		1	Sheboygan	3	2	3	7
Grant		2		5	St. Croix				1
Green			2	2	Taylor	1			1
Iron	2	1			Trempeleau			1	1
Jackson	1			1	Vernon		3		3
Jefferson	1		1	1	Walworth		2	9	7
Juneau		2	4	2	Washburn	2			
Kenosha	2		2	3	Waukesha	1		1	2
Langlade	1	2		2	Waupaca			1	2
La Crosse	2		1	2	Winnebago	3		10	7
Lincoln	1	5	1	1	Wood		1	1	1
Marathon	1	4	4	4	Milwaukee	25	25	36	41
Marquette	2	1	2	3					
	Totals	86	104	122	163				

TABLE V—MANNER OF PAROLE AND DISMISSAL OF COMMITTED GIRLS.

	1918-1919	1919-1920
To service	67	86
To homes	42	46
To hospital	4	7
To court		5
Majority	1	2
To other institutions		5
To go out of the state	8	12
Totals.....	122	163

RECEIPTS FROM INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

	1918-1919	1919-1920
Received from custom sewing	\$ 33.48	\$ 47.59
Received from laundry	1,006.24	966.24
Received from caning, weaving, quilting, knitting, etc.....	19.63	24.10
Totals.....	\$1,059.35	\$1,037.93

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

TO THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

The medical work at the Industrial School for Girls during the past two years has been very gratifying, as we have had no serious epidemics except that of influenza in 1918, during which we had 184 cases with no fatalities. During these two years we have made 283 visits and have had 2,938 consultations. The venereal cases are numerous, which indicates that the communities of the state are awake to the seriousness of these cases and are placing infected girls in a position where they will be forced to take treatment. No deaths have occurred in the institution, but in two instances girls have been sent to hospitals for treatment and their deaths occurred while there. One case of typhoid fever, complicated by pneumonia, recovered, and no other cases developed, which indicates the existence of proper sanitary conditions. One case of gonorrhoeal ophthalmia treated by our eye specialist, Dr. Cushman, resulted in perfect vision, always a gratifying result. During the past year nine tonsilotomies have been performed.

We take this occasion to thank the State Board of Control and the officers of the school for their co-operation in our work. We also wish to thank the Health Department of Milwaukee, the state laboratories and the various hospitals of Milwaukee for their aid in helping us to take good care of the Wisconsin girls intrusted to us.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH McCANN, M. D.

REPORT OF PAROLE OFFICER

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS:

Your visitor submits herein the biennial report of the paroled girls, ending July, 1920.

The promotion to parole, a testing time of the months of training in the school as well as another period of growing, is begun with mingled feelings of dread, curiosity, anticipation and joy.

All have had the supervision of a conscientious corps of workers who, through loving patience and untiring effort, have endeavored to fill them with a more wholesome vision of life and its responsibilities.

Two hundred and fifty-seven (257) have had the privilege of parole the past biennial period. Seventy-five of the group have had to be returned—six for immorality, eleven for acts that might lead to serious offenses, one for forging checks and one for vagrancy. The remaining number includes girls who were unable to adjust themselves to outside requirements, illness and other minor difficulties only natural to so large a group.

Most of the girls going out to service show a splendid record of faithfulness and desire to do well; and is a tribute to the faithfulness, patience and ability to understand, of the group of women who employ our girls during their period of parole.

The wages of the girls have been very materially increased, and necessarily so. As a result the girls have been stimulated to greater interest and pride in their work and in themselves. Besides the regular savings account, many of the girls have been enthusiastic purchasers of Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds.

A number of our girls paroled to their homes have been permitted to do factory work, owing to the financial needs of the home. Through this need there has opened up the possibilities of the industrial field for our girls going home—previously thought a dangerous experiment—for with the Welfare Department a now most essential part of the business world, the girls receive the supervision they need.

It has proved a pleasant experience and gives hope that the outside world, to which the girl goes, is better understanding the need of the girl, meeting it and thus making it possible for us to send more to their homes. When a girl goes to the daily duty of shop and factory to work in sanitary conditions for corporations that care for the body and surround their employees with influences that inspire character building as all a part of the work of the day, she will understand the training of the school life and know how it fits into the daily routine of life. And not only this, many a young girl, just starting out with such wholesome surroundings and influences about her, may be saved the bitter experiences through which so many of our girls have passed.

Special mention should be made of the number of girls who have been sent home due to the mother's death, and there each has so far assumed the responsibilities of the home admirably; another of our girls is supporting her illegitimate child (born before her commit-

ment) and her invalid mother by factory work during the day and caring for the home in the evening, and by her cheerful manner and industry has won the respect and admiration of all whom she knows; another, a deaf mute, has gone back to her community and thus far has made us proud of her record. Under cover of the daily duties are many acts of heroism, even among these girls.

A number of our girls have been sent to their homes to attend school and all have had good records; some plan entering high school in the fall.

Fourteen of our girls have married during their parole period. A number of those paroled to their homes have married without the consent of the school. Visits are continued as there is still much need of counsel and advice and sometimes more.

The girl of foreign parentage who is sent to us is generally appreciative of the school training. Whatever unhappiness she may have in being separated from parents and friends, quite disappears in the interest in the training she receives. She quickly sees its advantage, and makes use of every opportunity as a future asset in making a living or keeping a home. Americanization has already been taught her and she goes out into the world a proof of the value of teaching the foreigner American ideals, love of home and country and loyalty to these by fighting every evil that would destroy them.

The vacation period of a week and leave of absence for a few days are still popular means of giving the parole girl additional opportunities of trust.

Much of the success of the paroled girls going to their homes is due to the conscientious, personal interest of the welfare workers in the communities to which the girls go. Your visitor is especially grateful to the late Miss Rose M. Webers of Racine, Miss Erma J. Tyler of Superior and Miss Ella Lemmerhirt of Beloit, all of whom through their sincere interest and earnest effort have done their share in making success possible.

Life has dealt harshly with these girls. They are the victims of their parents' sin, their indifference or neglect. Much can be done to repair this neglect and indifference. The girls' love for the school, happy homes and families give evidence of it.

She, who has to fight not only her own sin, but that of her parents as well, has a more difficult task; it may even be a losing battle as far as human eye can see.

For some, the institution must become her home, if life on her low plane is not to repeat itself. To others with mentality still preserved, yet lawless and impure, the institutional training should be prolonged beyond the period of our supervision until they awaken; for until that time comes they will ever be a menace to themselves and the community they enter. Without such extra care past efforts seem well-nigh hopeless.

Institutions in their beginnings may have been built to protect the community rather than for any help it might give the unfortunate inmates. Their existence came through broken laws of God. Today

they are monuments of hope, for through them we are able to reach out to broken lives, give them hope that they too may belong to the great army of those who are helping to build a nation.

And while the work of reclamation goes on, the workers dream and hope that out of their effort will come a purer and holier womanhood, protected and preserved by a noble manhood, made so by the knowledge that "righteousness exalteth a nation."

Respectfully submitted,
 MARY OLIVE BALLANTYNE, *Parole Officer.*

TABULATED STATEMENT OF PAROLE OFFICER, JULY, 1918, TO JULY, 1920.

	1918-19	1919-20	Totals
Number on parole first of each year.....	87	96	183
Number of paroles each year	113	144	257
Total on parole during biennial	200	240	440
Number on parole end of each year.....	96	128	224
Returns during each year.....	30	45	75
Dismissals during each year	48	52	100
Escapes during each year	7	10	17
Escapes and returns from escape within month for each year.....	4	4	8
Whereabouts unknown during each year	15	1	16
Total on parole each year	200	240	440
Average number on parole during each year	93	111	-----
Number paroled for first time	79	88	167
Number paroled for second time.....	21	27	48
Number paroled for third or more times	13	27	42
Total paroles during each year	113	144	257
Transfers during each year	6	21	27

VISITS	1918-19	1919-20	Totals
Girls visited in Milwaukee.....	94	152	246
Girls visited out of city	38	40	78
Number of visits interest of girls in city.....	123	132	255
Number of visits interest of girls out of city.....	31	44	75
Visits to homes of girls in Milwaukee	21	6	27
Visits to homes of girls out of city	14	13	27
Visits to homes of applicants in Milwaukee.....	11	6	17
Visits to homes of applicants out of city.....	3	9	13
Totals.....	335	402	737

NUMBER OF GIRLS PAROLED OR DISMISSED.

Month	Paroled or dismissed		Month	Paroled or dismissed	
	1919	1920.		1919	1920
July	7	10	January	13	13
August	12	21	February	12	15
September	16	23	March	20	19
October	13	17	April	15	9
November	15	17	May	14	25
December	8	14	June	17	4

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

OPERATION.

	1918-19	1919-20
Balance in hands of steward	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00
Balance 1917-18 appropriation	3,131.01	
Balance 1918-19 appropriation		6,109.14
Appropriation	42,536.00	51,996.06
Emergency appropriation	14,000.00	2,499.30
Refund credits		93.32
Disbursements	\$53,251.96	\$59,461.33
Reverted to general fund	305.92	
Balance	6,109.14	1,206.51
Balance in hands of steward	150.00	150.00
	\$59,817.01	\$60,817.84

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE.

Balance	\$2,551.98	\$1,376.49	
Appropriation	5,800.00	6,200.00	
Disbursements		\$6,975.49	4,160.89
Balance		1,376.49	3,415.60
	\$8,351.98	\$8,351.98	\$7,576.49

CAPITAL—YEAR 1919-1920.

	Balance	Appropriation and Refunds	Disbursements	Balance
Permanent property and improvement		\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
Fire protection	\$ 957.27			957.27
Auto		1,000.00	\$ 975.00	25.00
Safety devices		3,000.00		3,000.00
Wiring		400.00	335.58	64.42
	\$ 957.27	\$4,550.00	\$1,310.58	\$ 4,196.69

BENEVOLENT TRUST FUND.

	Balance	Income	Disbursements	Balance
Fund	\$13,500.00			\$13,500.00
Trust fund income 1918-19	45.38	\$ 620.00	\$ 627.01	38.37
Trust fund income 1919-20	38.37	641.25	563.51	126.11
	\$13,583.75	\$1,261.25	\$1,180.52	\$13,664.48

SEVENTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

LOCATED AT SPARTA, WISCONSIN

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL

L. H. PRINCE, M. D.....Superintendent and Steward
A. L. ROETHE.....Assistant Steward
JEAN WEBSTER.....Matron General
M. A. WEEKS.....State Agent (Field Work)
ADA E. GRUBE.....Traveling Attendant
AMY B. CHAMBERLAIN.....Supervising Nurse
ETHEL KOHLER.....Stenographer

TEACHERS

EDITH A. JOHNSON	JENNIE WEBSTER
ESTHER BLACKBURN	MARY DOYLE
ANNA PRELL	MARY EDGERTON

MATRONS

ADDIE WILLIAMS.....Cottage A
MARGARET GREEN.....Cottage B
SADIE MURPHY.....Cottage C
JEAN WEBSTER.....Cottage D
RACHEAL EVANS.....Cottage E
IDA POYNTON.....Hospital
LELA GAHLER.....Hospital for Crippled Children

JOHN C. VENUS.....Engineer

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

The Seventeenth Biennial Report of the State Public School for Dependent and Neglected Children is herewith submitted for your consideration. This Report is for the two years ending June 30, 1920.

In the Biennial Report ending June 30, 1918, I called attention to the fact that this institution "is becoming more and more inadequate to meet the increasing demands upon it," setting forth in that report reasons in detail for the assertion. It has not been possible, in the past two years, to do anything that could materially change the general unsatisfactory state of affairs. On the contrary, the appended facts and figures will show that the need for radical change is becoming more and more urgent, especially when considered in the light of modern knowledge concerning child welfare and the public good.

The already existing inadequacies of the previous biennial period have become more pronounced during the period just ended, because of the absence of sufficient means, because of natural deterioration of the physical plant, the steady increase in the number of inmates, without increased accommodations, the outbreak of an epidemic of influenza that placed in bed 98 per cent of our inmate population and at least 25 per cent of our employees, the presence after the subsidence of influenza of a severe epidemic of measles, this being followed by less severe epidemics of scarlet fever, mumps and diphtheria, and finally by the universal war-time and post-war-time labor troubles, making it necessary to meet the increased needs with shortage of help and often times with inefficient help.

In spite of all our troubles, however, we have some things for which we have reason to feel very grateful: The disappearance from the Institution of an early disloyalty that was more harmful and menacing than the influenza, and the splendid co-operation under fire of many of those who have served us faithfully at some time during the two years. We are thankful, also because of the relatively small death rate in the presence of the large amount of sickness and of unavoidable unpreparedness.

THE FUNCTION OF THIS INSTITUTION

The home-placing of dependent and neglected children permanently committed to it by the Court; the temporary care at the Institution, for periods of from three to twelve months, of dependent and neglected children who may be temporarily committed; and the care and treatment of crippled children.

A large number of the children sent to us on permanent commitments cannot, for very good reasons, be placed in foster homes, the majority of these remaining at the Institution. Some of these are definitely feeble-minded, a few being transferred, from time to time, to one of the state homes for feeble-minded; a few are incorrigible and are transferred to one or the other of the industrial schools. The majority of them, however, are ineligible for home-placing because of more or less serious physical or mental defects, or who are children of feeble-minded or insane parents.

There has been a steady increase in the daily average attendance of inmates since 1913. Whereas the average daily attendance for 1913 was 127, there has been a gradual rise to 257 in 1920. This rise has been especially noticeable since 1916 because of the fact that since that time the yearly admissions on original commitments have diminished from 255 in 1916 to 136 in 1920.

The reason for the gradually increasing daily average attendance from 1913 to 1916, was two-fold: the increasing number of admissions, and the consequent increase in number of children that could not be placed in homes, in spite of the fact that during this same three-year period the number of children placed in homes reached its highest point. The reason for the continued rise since 1916 of the daily average attendance, in spite of the rapid decrease in number of admissions, is the accumulation of misfits, the lessened number of placeable children, and the consequent decline in the number of placements.

During this Biennial period (July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1920) there were sent to us on original commitments (new admissions) 289 children. During this same period 154 of these 289 children were dismissed from the institution, as follows:

Placed in homes on indenture.....	94
Released to parents.....	32
Returned to county.....	1
Sent to Home for Feeble-minded.....	4
Sent to Industrial Schools.....	5
Died	18
	<hr/>
	154

There remained in the Institution on June 30, 1920, 135 of the 289 new commitments. Of this number but 22 could be considered eligible for placing in homes, while the balance, 113, were for the following reasons ineligible for placing:

Temporary commitments.....	11
Cripples	17
Feeble-minded	17
Subnormal	21
Insanity of parents.....	12
Feeble-minded parents.....	11
Syphilis	7
Blind, other marked physical defects, and illness.....	17
	<hr/>
	113

It will be seen from these figures that not more than 60 per cent of the children newly committed to us during each year will be placed in homes or otherwise disposed of. We must therefore expect, conditions remaining the same, that the population will continue to increase, and that provision for expansion will become more and more a necessity.

The following table will throw additional light upon this subject:

Number of inmates present October 1, 1920.....	264
Number of these on original commitment, not as yet having been placed in homes.....	211
Number having been placed in homes and returned for cause....	53
Number considered ineligible for home-placing.....	214
Reasons for Ineligibility:	
Cripples	39
Feeble-minded	43
Subnormal (possibly F. M.).....	37
Insanity of parents.....	14
Feeble-mindedness of parents.....	15
Temporarily committed.....	29
Syphilis and other disease.....	37
Number eligible for home-placing.....	50

Of the fifty children found to be placeable in homes a few are colored, and several, for one or more reasons, such as homeliness, ill-temper, etc., may remain a long time with us before the right combination can be effected.

During the next two years the rate of increase of daily average attendance is bound to be at least no less than during the past two years. If the Department for Crippled Children be removed from here, the change cannot be expected for probably two years, so in the meantime we are bound to have an increased average daily attendance of cripples here, with no provision to meet the increase. If the cottage for crippled children could even now be vacated it would provide only what will soon be quite essential—more space for the babies.

THE BABIES

Of the 289 original commitments during the last biennial period, 100 or 34 per cent were for the baby cottage (D). Sixty of these babies were under six months of age. There were on October 1, 1920, fifty one babies in this cottage, whereas two years ago there were but thirty-five, in spite of the fact that 24 of the 29 deaths during the two years were of babies at this Cottage—this unusual number of deaths being due to influenza, inanition and measles.

With the proposed and authorized change-about of the Annex and the baby cottage, the arrangement will comfortably care for our present number, but beyond this the crowding will begin again. Of the fifty-one babies now at Cottage D, not more than seven may be considered as placeable in homes; a few will finally be transferred to Cottage E, a few will die, and a few, temporarily committed, will be returned to their homes; but there must be expected a relatively rapid

increase in numbers, as it will be remembered that 34 per cent of admissions are assigned to this cottage, and not more than fifty per cent of these are found eligible for homes.

INFLUENZA

From the middle of September, 1918, and lasting well into December, we were greatly handicapped in our work by the epidemic of influenza that came down upon us so suddenly. All but six of the total number of inmates were sick, and at least two-thirds of our employes were attacked and bedridden. The babies were hardest hit in point of results. There were, out of a total of approximately 276 cases of influenza (236 children and 40 employes) eight deaths—seven children and one employe. Of the seven children dying primarily of influenza, six were babies at the baby cottage, all under one year of age. The one employe who died contracted the disease two days after coming to nurse her sister, an employe also, who was very sick with pneumonia, and who was delirious. The death rate for influenza was $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. During this same influenza period, however, there were six deaths at the baby cottage from "inanition." These latter were from one to four months old, sickly and weak on admission, and in some instances may have had influenza before admission.

There was a second outbreak of influenza here in January and February of 1920. There were 100 cases, 25 of them being employes, only those cases being counted that were sick enough to go to bed. Nineteen of these cases were babies. There were four cases of pneumonia, and no deaths.

MEASLES

Following closely on the heels of influenza, not allowing time for recuperation, especially among the babies, measles of a rather severe type made its appearance in epidemic form. This trouble began January 25, 1919, and lasted until the quarantine of the last case was lifted about April 1, 1919. There were 111 cases in all, with eight deaths, all deaths being of children under five years of age.

SCARLET FEVER

This added trouble began March 18, 1919, one week before the last case of measles was reported. The cases were mild as a rule, though a few of the cases gave us considerable trouble. The disease had not entirely disappeared until the end of July, 1920, there remaining in quarantine all of the time from one to ten cases. In all there were, from March 18, 1919, to July 1, 1920, 98 cases, with one death. No cases occurred at the baby cottage.

DIPHThERIA

The first case of diphtheria occurred in an employe April 19, 1919; since then there have been on an average of three cases per month in quarantine. There have been no deaths from diphtheria.

MUMPS AND CHICKEN POX

In the fall of 1919, we had 140 cases of mumps, and a few cases of chicken pox.

EXAMINATIONS

As soon as possible after admission each child is given a physical examination stripped. He receives also a Wassermann blood test for syphilis, a Shick test for diphtheria, and an intelligence test. Each child, also, is vaccinated against smallpox.

Because of lack of facilities, of hospital space (the hospital being used as a contagious hospital), and of proper equipment, we have made no attempt at anything but a very slight beginning in caring for surgical cases, or of those requiring dental work. There is much to be done in the way of attention to the teeth, removal of diseased tonsils and adenoids, and other procedures necessary to correct the large number of physical defects so common with children, and which have so much to do with their proper development. Now we are contenting ourselves with the simple inunction method of treating the cases of congenital syphilis; are caring for only those teeth that are giving enough trouble in the way of pain or infection to warrant emergency measures; are only fitting glasses where the need is urgent; and are not as yet inoculating against diphtheria in the cases found by the Shick test to be susceptible.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN

During the 1918-1919 Biennial Period eleven crippled children were sent to Milwaukee and were operated upon by Dr. Gaenslen one or more times. Four babies with hare-lip and cleft palate were sent to Milwaukee and were operated upon by Dr. G. V. I. Brown one or more times. Since July 1, 1920, to October 15, 1920, Dr. Gaenslen has operated on twenty crippled boys and girls who have been sent from here to the Bradley Memorial Hospital at the University of Wisconsin. There are seventeen crippled children here now waiting an opportunity to go to the Bradley Memorial for operative and corrective work. After the operations have been performed and the child has remained long enough at the Hospital for convalescence, the fitting of braces, and the beginning of his muscle re-education, he is returned to this institution for further care and treatment.

With our present incomplete equipment, including one cottage that will accommodate not to exceed thirty of the cripples, we will not be able to care for any large increase in the number of crippled children during the next two years. To care for twenty children continuously at the Bradley Memorial Hospital, as at present, during the next two years, would cost us for the Hospital service the sum of thirty thousand dollars. Transportation back and forth would amount to a considerable sum, and the per capita cost for their care here, if properly done, will amount to more by far than that of the children as a whole. The small number of cripples we will be able to house and care for

here, and likewise the small number that can be cared for at the Bradley Memorial Hospital during the next two years, bears no relation to the large numbers that must be cared for after the Wisconsin State General Hospital has been erected, of which the Bradley Memorial is now an integral part.

I would recommend that the 1920-1921 Legislature be asked to provide a separate institution for the crippled children of the State. This institution should, for obvious reasons, be located as near as possible to the proposed Wisconsin State General Hospital, and should provide accommodations for the proper home care, education, vocational training, and post-operative management of not less than 200 cripples. The operative work and the general and special medical and surgical supervision of these children could be taken care of by the Wisconsin State General Hospital, the institution, as now, remaining under the management of the State Board of Control.

THE MISFIT CHILD

I have given much thought to the serious problems that have to do with the care of the large number of misfit children that are dependent and neglected and are sent by the Court to the State Public School. As has been shown, a large number of our admissions are children who are not eligible for placing in homes, either on indenture or for adoption. To my mind, these misfit, or mentally crippled children are just as much in need of special medical care and special educational and vocational training under proper supervision as are the physically crippled ones. The mentally subnormal, or otherwise misfit child is really of greater economic and sociologic concern to the community than is the crippled child. No special provision is made by State or County for the proper care or supervision of the subnormal child, of the child of mentally defective parents, or of the child suffering from congenital syphilis. Nothing in the law restricts this institution from placing children in homes on indenture or for adoption who are actually or potentially feeble-minded, or who may have a parentage that should preclude the possibility of the child being so placed. Because of our advances in the knowledge of heredity, of insanity, and of syphilis, there is now no excuse whatever for the continuance of a system so radically opposed to present day knowledge.

I could dilate on this theme at length, and could cite many instances from our own records that would illustrate a number of phases of the problem of what to do with the misfit dependent child, that I believe would convince the most skeptical. We have at the institution a considerable number of children who, if placed in homes, would become sources of far graver danger to the public than if a like number of children suffering from any one of the most contagious diseases should be deliberately turned loose amongst other children. Here is a single illustrative case that will demonstrate the danger of placing a legally normal child in a home:

Baby X, five months old, was committed to us recently. He was born of a feeble-minded mother who has become insane, and was born in one of our State Hospitals for the Insane. The mother is forty years of age; married twenty years ago, and has given birth in the twenty years to thirteen children. The father has always been a drunkard, and died supposedly of moonshine poisoning a few weeks before the baby was brought here. Drunkenness, squalor, poverty, has always been present in this home, so I am informed. The mother has been insane for about one year. Two sisters and one brother of this woman were feeble-minded, and another sister is said to have "spells of insanity." I have no accurate data as yet regarding the thirteen children, except that some have died, and those living are "stupid and dull." One daughter, feeble-minded, is said to have married a feeble-minded boy, and she has recently given birth to a baby.

These misfit children, at least when they become wards of the State, should by all means be safely cared for by the State. This should be done in a way that would insure the greatest possible success in the making of wage earners and safe citizens out of many who otherwise would become lifelong residents in other institutions, or in one way or another swell the total of undesirables and dependents.

I do not believe that the care of these children at this institution, under present conditions, would at all meet the requirements. Further, I believe it would be unwise to spend considerable sums of money in an effort at simply enlarging and patching up the present plant in order to keep pace with the growing population, and at the same time fail to meet the needs of the children in the educational, vocational, medical and surgical necessities. This question should be considered very much as the question of the crippled child has been considered.

Before using the funds available for a new school building, a new barn, and a Superintendent's residence, and asking for appropriations for a new hospital, isolation and receiving cottages, for the reconstruction and re-equipment of some of the old buildings, and for the necessary addition of other new buildings, the erection and equipment of a new power plant, of shops, etc., I beg leave to offer the following:

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Legislature be asked to appropriate funds sufficient, in divided periods, to build an institution at Madison, near the University if possible, to accommodate the dependent and neglected and the crippled children of the State. If this were done a separate institution for crippled children would not be necessary, as the one institution could handle the cripples as well as the others. The University would be benefited in many ways by the nearness of a wonderful laboratory. It would have close at hand much material for its various departments, especially the departments of medicine, psychology and sociology. This institution would have the reciprocal benefits to be derived from these departments in the proper education and training and care of its dependent children.

The results in the prevention of feeble-mindedness, of insanity, of incorrigibility, of crime, of pauperism and of dependency, and the benefits that come from the making of good citizens and productive

citizens instead of the reverse, would more than pay the extra cost of this change over the present method.

Adherence to the present policy seems to me an impossibility. To turn back to the counties all undesirable children committed to us would defeat the end aimed at in the State care of these children, and to place unfit children in homes in the light of our present knowledge would be criminal. If for no other reason than the economical one the State should place only fit children in fit homes, and do everything possible to convert the misfit child into a fit citizen.

I would further suggest that the laws that have to do with the commitment of children to this institution, and of their disposition by us, be carefully revised.

Sincerely yours,

L. H. PRINCE.

TABLE I—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920†

	Year ending June 30, 1919			Year ending June 30, 1920		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Admissions:						
No. present commencement of each year.....	137	78	215	153	99	252
Original admissions	86	68	153	75	61	136
Returned from foster homes.....	55	30	85	38	29	67
Returned from elopement.....	9		9	13	2	15
Returned from other institutions.....	4	4	8	8	8	16
Returned from visits.....	7	7	14	7	8	15
Total admissions	160	109	269	139	106	245
Total number inmates cared for during year..	297	187	484	292	207	499
Discharges:						
Transferred to other institutions.....	22	10	32	43	28	71
Eloped	11	8	19	14	2	16
Died	13	11	24	2	2	4
Released to parents	10	6	16	11	9	20
Released to county	1		1	3		3
Released to self	5	2	7	4	1	5
Placed on indenture	71	42	113	63	48	111
Home on vacation.....	11	14	25	7	6	13
Total discharged.....	144	88	232	147	96	243
Remaining at close of year.....	153	99	252	145	111	256
Average daily attendance of inmates.....	142	93	235	150	107	257

† The statistics of population given in this table are based on the total population of the institution, and include the crippled children.

TABLE II—SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVED AT THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FROM EACH COUNTY, FOR EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Counties	For year ending June 30, 1919	For year ending June 30, 1920	Counties	For year ending June 30, 1919	For year ending June 30, 1920
Adams			Marinette	1	1
Ashland			Marquette		1
Barron	1	5	Milwaukee	5	1
Bayfield	2	1	Monroe	2	5
Brown	2	7	Oconto		3
Buffalo		4	Oneida	4	3
Burnett			Outagamie		
Calumet	3		Ozaukee		
Chippewa	9	2	Pepin		
Clark		2	Pierce		
Columbia			Polk		
Crawford	1		Portage	1	4
Dane	14	5	Price	1	
Dodge			Racine	9	
Door			Richland	1	6
Douglas	2	3	Rock	13	11
Dunn	1		Rusk	3	2
Eau Claire	4		St. Croix	1	
Florence			Sauk	2	2
Fond du Lac	3	1	Sawyer		
Forest		3	Shawano		
Grant		1	Sheboygan		
Green			Taylor	1	
Green Lake	7		Trempealeau		
Iowa	1	3	Vernon		3
Iron		1	Vilas		
Jackson	1		Walworth	1	1
Jefferson	6	2	Washburn	5	3
Juneau	10	7	Washington		
Kenosha			Waukesha	4	
Kewaunee			Waupaca		
La Crosse	6	10	Waushara	5	
LaFayette		1	Winnebago	3	3
Langlade	5	1	Wood	2	2
Lincoln		10			
Manitowoc		1			
Marathon	12	13	Total	154	134

TABLE III—SHOWING AGES OF CHILDREN ADMITTED ON ORIGINAL COMMITMENTS TO THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL DURING EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	For year ending June 30, 1919	For year ending June 30, 1920
Under 6 months of age	31	29
Between 6 months and 1 year	5	4
Between 1 and 2 years	8	13
Between 2 and 3 years	10	4
Between 3 and 4 years	7	11
Between 4 and 5 years	9	9
Between 5 and 6 years	9	8
Between 6 and 7 years	8	6
Between 7 and 8 years	9	8
Between 8 and 9 years	7	11
Between 9 and 10 years	13	16
Between 10 and 11 years	9	6
Between 11 and 12 years	11	5
Between 12 and 13 years	4	6
Between 13 and 14 years	8	6
Between 14 and 15 years	3	
Totals	153	136

TABLE IV—SHOWING DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, BY MONTHS, FOR EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	For year ending June 30, 1919	For year ending June 30, 1920
July	218	253
August	223	248
September	225	258
October	233	268
November	234	269
December	239	260
January	235	251
February	240	249
March	241	255
April	240	259
May	246	253
June	254	260
Totals	2,828	3,086
Daily average number of inmates	235.6	257

TABLE V—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN COMMITTED TO THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION, UP TO THE END OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Number admitted on original commitments since opening of school (1886) to June 30, 1918	3,110	2,025	5,135
Number admitted on original commitments from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919	85	68	153
Number admitted on original commitments from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920	75	61	136
Totals to June 30, 1920	3,270	2,154	5,424
Number placed in homes, died, released, transferred, etc., from 1886 to June 30, 1920	3,128	2,040	5,168
Number remaining in the school June 30, 1920	142	114	256
Number who have been legally adopted to June 30, 1918			566
Number legally adopted July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919	28	25	53
Number legally adopted July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920	12	12	24
Total legally adopted 1886 to June 30, 1920			943

TABLE VI—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN THE DEPARTMENT FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920. THE STATISTICS SHOWN IN THE TABLE ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN TABLE I, WHICH IS BASED ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES, INCLUDING THE CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

	For year ending June 30, 1919	For year ending June 30, 1920
Admissions:		
Number remaining in the institution at the beginning of each year	27	24
Admitted during the year	4	13
Returned from home during year	13	15
Totals	44	52
Discharges:		
To homes on leave	20	8
Released and otherwise left the institution		14
Died		
Remaining at the close of each year	24	30
Totals	44	52

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
FUND FOR THE CARE OF CRIPPLED AND DEFORMED CHILDREN.

		1918-19		1919-20	
July 1	Balance	\$ 1,760.58			
1	Appropriation	10,000.00		\$3,000.00	
June 30	Balance 1918-19 bills only			4,570.10	
30	Disbursements		\$ 7,190.48		\$ 5,423.63
30	Balance 1918-19 bills only		4,570.10		71.18
30	Balance 1919-20 bills only				2,075.29
		\$11,760.58	\$11,760.58	\$7,570.10	\$7,570.10

OPERATION FUND.

1919					
July 1	Balance in hands of steward	\$ 627.16		\$ 627.16	
1	Balance 1917-18 bills only	120.07			
	Balance 1918-19 bills only			172.23	
June 1	Appropriation	52,670.00		67,779.45	
30	Emergency appropriations	27,460.45		29,193.00	
30	Refunds	4,787.80		4,974.30	
30	Disbursements		\$83,042.53		\$102,097.09
30	Balance in hands of steward		627.16		627.16
30	Balance 1917-18 reverted		1,823.56		
30	Balance 1918-19 appropriation		172.23		
	Balance 1919-20 appropriation				21.92
		\$85,665.48	\$85,665.48	\$102,746.17	\$102,746.17

REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE.

Balance	\$ 5,544.62		\$ 3,968.45	
Appropriation	2,500.00		3,500.00	
Refund credits	264.11			
Disbursements		\$ 4,340.23		\$ 6,217.17
Balance		3,968.45		1,251.23
	\$8,308.73	\$8,308.73	\$7,468.45	\$ 7,468.45

CAPITAL YEAR 1918-19.

	Balance	Appropriation and Refunds	Disbursements	Balance
Permanent property and improvements	\$10,569.34	\$ 780.19	\$ 2,859.04	\$ 8,520.49
Fire escapes	2,400.00			2,400.00
New schoolhouse	35,000.00			35,000.00
Barn and silo	5,984.41			5,984.41
Cisterns and equipment	1,412.67		1,412.67	
Live stock revolving	1,278.22	940.16	201.67	2,016.71
	\$56,674.64	\$ 1,720.35	\$ 4,473.38	\$ 53,921.61

YEAR 1919-20.

Permanent property and improvements.	\$ 8,520.49	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,303.29	\$ 8,617.20
Fire escapes	2,400.00		29.95	2,370.05
New schoolhouse	35,000.00			35,000.00
Barn and silo	5,984.41		1,068.59	4,925.82
Telephone		500.00		500.00
Tornado loss		52.00	52.00	
Live stock revolving	2,016.71	1,852.48	3,390.55	478.34
	\$53,921.61	\$ 4,804.48	\$ 6,884.98	\$ 51,891.11

TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE
FEEBLE-MINDED

LOCATED AT CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS.

FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

OFFICERS

A. L. BEIER, M. D.....Superintendent
E. A. SPARROW.....Steward
MARY SUTHERLAND.....Assistant Steward
ALBERTINE L. REA.....First Assistant Physician
J. A. KELLY.....Second Assistant Physician
J. T. REA.....Third Assistant Physician
GRETTA E. DALTON.....Principal of Schools

MATRONS

MRS. W. R. TAYLOR	FANNIE HANZLIK
MRS. S. J. JENKINS	BENNETTA MCCOE
BESSIE PHANEUF	ANNA DE WARE
MRS. M. ANGUS	

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

THE HONORABLE, THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

I have the honor to submit herewith the Twelfth Biennial Report of the Superintendent of the Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded, for the period beginning July 1st, 1918, and ending June 30th, 1920.

The present incumbent feels his inadequacy when attempting to render this report, as the affairs of the institution were, during the greater part of the period, conducted under the supervision and administration of Dr. A. W. Wilmarth, who, after serving the State faithfully and efficiently, as the Superintendent of the Wisconsin Home for Feeble-Minded since its beginning in 1896, resigned his position and retired from active work December 8th, 1919.

The Twelfth Biennial Period began, as shown in Table I, with a population consisting of 1,132 inmates. The number of children admitted during this period was 306, of which 37 were transfers from other institutions and the remainder, original admissions upon orders for commitment. In addition, 108 children were returned during the year ending June 30th, 1919, and 5 children during the year ending June 30th, 1920. These children were allowed to go home on visit under the supervision of their relatives.

During the entire biennial period, 110 inmates were discharged. The majority of these represent inmates who were permitted to go home on visit and a number of boys who had escaped our care. Many of these had been away from the institution for a number of years. No inmates were discharged who had recently left our care.

In addition to the number of inmates discharged, four were released by order of the court.

There were 129 transfers to other institutions; 64 of these were sent to the Southern Home for Feeble-Minded and consisted of a group of boys and girls who had become trained institutional workers. The remainder, 65 inmates, were transferred to various county asylums for the chronic insane. The transfers to county asylums were made to enable our institution to take in many urgent cases that were on our waiting-list—cases that could profit by the training they receive here. The inmates that were transferred to county asylums were of the unimprovable type and had become somewhat advanced in years.

During the fiscal year of 1918-1919, 25 inmates who were paroled, remained at their homes; during the next fiscal period, there were 40 inmates who were permitted to go home on parole that were not returned before the end of the year.

There were 192 deaths among our inmate population during the biennial period and of these 60 were due to influenza, 30 to tuberculosis, 19 to pneumonia and the remainder to general causes enumerated in Table VII.

The mortality rate is somewhat higher than any previous biennial death rate, but if the deaths that were due to influenza were excluded, the rate compares favorably with that of the preceding biennial period during which 130 deaths occurred. Excluding those caused by influenza, there were 132 deaths during the period of 1918-1920.

An inspection of Table VI will show that there were 88 deaths among our male and 101 deaths among our female population. The same Table also shows that there were 18 deaths among our brighter children who were attending school and 174 among inmates of the custodial type. The great majority of deaths occurred among our more helpless population—among children of the feebler type who succumb very readily to diseases of even a mild nature.

Not all of the 60 deaths that were caused by influenza occurred during the epidemic of 1918. At that time we lost 45 children. Of these 19 were boys and 26 were girls.

The epidemic became active at our institution on October 27th, 1918. Appearing first in one of our cottages housing children of low mentality, it spread rapidly through the entire institution. In all, 547 inmates and 53 employees were attacked. We were very fortunate in not losing any of our employees through death during the epidemic.

The institution was quarantined at the beginning of the epidemic; our schools were immediately closed and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The majority of our teachers remained on the grounds and volunteered their assistance in caring for those that were afflicted, and owing to the splendid, unselfish and unwavering co-operation received from officers, teachers and employees generally, we were able to meet the emergency without being compelled to seek assistance from outside of the regular corps of our employees.

Every employee in our cottages responded nobly and eagerly when called upon to assist in caring for the sick, and there were some, who, during the height of the epidemic remained on duty both night and day, taking but little time for needed rest and sleep. But for their loyalty to the institution, devotion to their work and their efficient service, our mortality rate through the epidemic would, in all probability, have assumed appalling proportions.

Although the disease seemed most severe among our adolescents and more virile inmates, death reaped its greatest harvest among our children of low mentality. Many of our idiots who were afflicted, succumbed to the disease on the first or second day of their illness. The epidemic was comparatively short-lived and subsided as suddenly as it had begun.

During the winter of 1919-1920, an epidemic of measles swept through our institution. There were 135 inmates who developed the disease. This was followed with a second epidemic of influenza during which 238 inmates and 21 employees were attacked with the disease. There were 12 deaths among our inmate population during this epidemic that were due to influenza.

One case of Scarlet Fever developed in our institution during the spring of 1920 and there were also a number of cases of R6theln. Prior to the closing of the biennial period three cases of smallpox appeared in our midst. Four more cases developed, but these came down with the disease very early in the biennial period of 1920-1922. During the period covered by this report, seventeen inmates were operated upon for the purpose of producing sterility. Of these, all but two have been paroled to relatives.

Since the Wisconsin Sterilization Act became effective the operation has been performed upon seventy-six inmates. Of these, twenty-six have been paroled; one discharged; five have eloped; six were transferred to the Southern Home for Feeble-Minded; two were transferred to county asylums and two died during the influenza epidemic of 1918. Among those paroled it was found necessary to return one girl who had begun to lead an irregular sexual life.

Our institution, like all others, felt the effects of the war and its resultant general unrest, most keenly. Through the draft and enlistments we lost a number of employees who had become well-trained in our service. There were others who, attracted by the temporary high wages that were being paid in the industrial world, left our employ to engage in other lines of work. It became practically impossible to secure male or female help. The increased demand for girls and women to fill in the gap left by the withdrawal of many workers who had joined the colors or engaged in other war activities of industries, depleted the rank of our corps of employees to an almost serious extent.

The condition subsequently did not change materially. A number of our older employees have faithfully remained with us and have cheerfully borne the brunt of the additional work and responsibility thrust upon them. Although the shortage of employees has been most acute at times, fortunately it was never sufficiently severe to affect the welfare of our inmate population.

During the last two years there were many changes in our staff of officers. As noted in the beginning of my report, Dr. A. W. Wilmarth resigned as Superintendent of this institution and left the service of the State December 8th, 1919. Our Steward, John R. Costerison, left the service September 15th, 1919, and was succeeded by E. A. Sparrow. The Principal of our School, Martha B. Rhodes, resigned September 29th, 1919, and was succeeded by Mrs. Gretta E. Dalton. The service of George E. Stein, Chief Engineer, was discontinued on account of ill-health, March 1st, 1920, and Robert Bender succeeded him in that position. Mr. Irve Connell, Head Farmer, was succeeded by Mr. Henry Wuchterpfennig. Mrs. Bess K. Dixon, Assistant Steward, resigned May 15th, 1920, and was succeeded by Miss Mary Sutherland. The undersigned was appointed Superintendent of the institution and filled the vacancy left by the resignation of Dr. A. W. Wilmarth.

Dr. J. A. Kelly of Milwaukee and Dr. J. T. Rea of Iroquoise, Ill., were added to the medical staff of the institution.

Our School Department during the school term of 1918-1919, had the usual number of teachers, but a shortage of teachers prevailed during the school term of 1919-1920. The number usually employed in previous years was fifteen. This includes the Sloyd Teacher and the Band-Master. The latter, Prof. Louis Altman, enlisted in the army and during the war had charge of the Wisconsin Fourth Infantry Band. He returned to Chippewa Falls after the signing of the armistice and resumed his work at our institution.

During the latter part of the year 1919-1920 we re-organized the fancy work and girls' industrial department. Our girls take considerable interest in this branch of school work and are making splendid progress.

We are attempting to enroll in our school department every child of school age that we consider trainable. Our older inmates are employed in the various industrial departments of the institution, such as carpenter shop, power plant, laundry, bake shop, shoe and mattress shops, farm, garden and dairy departments, and some assist in domestic work and in caring for our more helpless charges.

Our School Department is organized at the present time in the following manner:

	Boys	Girls
Kindergarten	15	20
Ungraded .....	..	24
Primary Grades	42	19
Fancy Work and Girls Industrial.....	..	44
Sloyd	20	..
Chorus and Music.....	8	20
Orchestra	3	6
Band	11	21

Entertainments and amusements, that mean so much to our charges, were provided throughout the period in the following manner: Motion picture shows were held weekly, excepting during the summer months; dances, for both the smaller children and adult groups of inmates, were held on Monday and Wednesday evenings. Basket ball held the interest of our boys during the winter months and baseball during the summer. In addition a boy's club, which met weekly, was conducted under the supervision of our teachers who arranged various games for the members.

During this biennial period, no extensive repairs have been attempted, partly on account of the scarcity of help and partly because of the high cost of material. Our buildings generally, however, are in a fairly good state of repair and have not been allowed to deteriorate in any material way. Considerable painting of the interior of many of our cottages will be necessary and repairs to the roofs of cottages 11 and 12 are needed. The gutters encircling the administration building should be replaced.

Among permanent improvements may be mentioned the installation of Lowden stanchions and manger divisions in both the east and west wings of our concrete barn.

There has been no addition in the number of buildings, excepting the re-construction of our laundry building which was almost entirely destroyed by fire of unknown origin on the evening of October 5th, 1918.

Following the destruction of our laundry, arrangements for the temporary installation of laundry machines and equipment were made and the basement of the east wing of the administration building was selected and utilized for this purpose.

The re-construction of the laundry building was completed before the end of the biennial period, but the necessary laundry equipment and machines had not been installed. (Since that time, however, the laundry machines have been installed and our laundry is again in operation.)

Our power plant gave us considerable trouble last winter and for a few days the amount of heat furnished to cottages farthest removed from it was quite inadequate. But for the timely assistance that we received from the Board of Control and the State Engineering Department, conditions would have become most distressing if not serious.

During the preceding biennial period, an appropriation had been made providing for the removal and replacement of four of our oldest boilers. However, due to economic conditions arising during the war period and the Government's urgent need of boilers, it was deemed best to postpone the installation of the new boilers. Our old boilers had not been thoroughly overhauled, repaired and cleaned, and as a consequence were in a deplorable condition.

Mr. C. Z. Wize, who is connected with the State Engineering Department, was sent up from Madison to take temporary charge of our power plant. Under his supervision and direction our boilers were thoroughly overhauled and subsequently gave adequate service throughout the winter.

Before the close of the biennial period, boilers number 3 and 4 had been removed and the foundation for the installation of two new boilers had been completed, and later were replaced with new boilers. (Subsequently boilers 5 and 6 were removed and replaced with new ones.

REQUIREMENTS

As our institution has grown in magnitude, the need of dental work that should be done as a part of the routine treatment of our inmates, has become more and more evident. Many children come to us with extremely defective teeth and many, who have been with us for a number of years, are sadly in need of dental attention. It can readily be seen that the repair of defective teeth is an essential factor in the welfare, health and comfort of the child. The attention that has been given to this phase of the work in the past, as far as the writer knows, has been quite negligible and unsystematic.

To obviate possible future neglect in this branch of work and insure attention to those unfortunates that are in need of correction of dental defects, the writer desires to ask for a complete dental equipment sufficient to meet future needs. In conjunction with the instal-

lation of dental equipment, it would be necessary to provide for regular visits by some local dentist. Arrangements could without doubt be made whereby a dentist could spend one day per week at our institution.

The appearance of various epidemics at this institution in the past has demonstrated the advisability of providing better facilities for the control of contagious diseases. In order to properly and effectively take care of contagious diseases, additional provisions should be made at this institution that will enable us to separate entirely from our general population, all contagious cases that may develop. An isolation or contagious ward should be built as an adjunct or annex to our hospital. A one story structure will suffice. Its capacity should not exceed thirty beds—that is, fifteen beds each for the boys' and girls' side.

One of the definite needs of this institution is a detention ward or receiving station. The isolation or contagious ward could be utilized for this purpose when there are no cases of contagious diseases in our institution. When contagious diseases are present, the admission of children is, as a rule, deferred and during that time there would be no need for a receiving station.

Under conditions that have obtained in the past newly admitted children are sent directly to the ward designed for their type. Under this arrangement, it can readily be seen that it is almost impossible to avoid introduction of contagious diseases among our general population. Further details as to the advisability of establishing such an adjunct to our hospital are unnecessary as the need of such a ward is self-evident. The desirability of a receiving station as fitting to the general program, that I understand will be presented to our legislature, pertaining to the care, treatment and supervision of the mentally defective generally, is apparent, for it is at this station that newly admitted cases would be placed under systematized observation for a period of at least two weeks. While there, they would be made to undergo definite, thorough mental and physical examinations, and their subsequent care and treatment would be outlined. This period of observation will further enable us to intelligently place them in those departments for which they are best fitted.

In conjunction with our hospital, I would suggest that another addition be built. This addition or adjunct would be a medical laboratory. Its location and dimensions have been previously described.

It might be well at this time to consider establishing and equipping a mortuary in connection with our hospital building, where post-mortem examinations could be conducted with reasonable convenience. In order to facilitate the conduction of autopsies, I would suggest that an attempt be made to have Section 52.04, Chapter 52, Wisconsin Statutes, pertaining to post-mortem examinations revised and changed to read as follows: 'It shall be the duty of the superintendent of each home, whenever any properly committed inmate of said home shall die, to cause an examination to be made in said home, by the physi-

cian in charge, upon the brain or any part of the body of such inmate if in the judgment of said superintendent such post-mortem examination may prove of benefit to scientific research and investigation."

The request for the building of an employees' refectory has been mentioned in previous biennial reports. This addition is not an absolute need and its construction could be readily postponed until some later period. Its desirability, however, can be readily seen when taking into consideration that our employees take their meals in three different buildings. There are three distinct and separate dining rooms for our employees, and in addition, two dining rooms for our officers and teachers. This means, too, that we have three kitchens, each having a cook and each dining room its attendant or waitress.

Cottage Number 1, which contains our asylum type of inmates, meaning more particularly that class of mental defectives known as idiots, receives its food supply from our central kitchen. Owing to the peculiar, distinct type, including many helpless children, that are being cared for in this cottage, it would seem reasonable to suggest that it be equipped with a separate kitchen. The food that these children should receive need differ in no way from that which our general able-bodied population receives, but the matter of its preparation must be adapted to the needs of the type housed in that building. No additional construction will be necessary to meet this need, as the original construction of this building provided ample room for this purpose. It would be necessary to purchase a double oven range which would cost approximately \$300.00 and two steam kettles costing about \$175.00. These would meet the requirements of the building which houses approximately one hundred and fifty children.

In addition to the equipment installed in our laundry building, I would suggest that one of our washers be replaced with a washer having a greater capacity than any of the units now in operation. The washer that should be replaced was part of the equipment that was damaged by the fire that destroyed our laundry in 1918. This was repaired and again put in service, and has been re-installed in our reconstructed laundry building. It is becoming more and more unserviceable and should be replaced.

In regard to our water supply: the water in our reservoir has been dangerously low a number of times. It would seem that provisions should be made in the next biennial period to insure a continuous, adequate supply and forestall a possible calamity.

In reference to alterations and repairs in connection with our power plant: it will be necessary to replace the setting or brick work of boilers Nos. 1 and 2. For economical reasons, I would suggest that these boilers be equipped with Hawley furnaces. The Jones stokers now in use and the lower fronts of these boilers are in need of extensive repairs. It would be greater ultimate economy to replace that system with Hawley furnaces. This would give us a uniform system of furnaces throughout our power plant.

The installation of Hawley furnaces beneath boilers No. 1 and 2 would necessitate the tearing down and rebuilding of the west wall of the boiler room. The alteration and equipment would necessitate an expenditure of approximately \$7,000.00.

Our boilers should be equipped with efficiency meters and it is also desired to install seven indicating steam flow meters. Under present conditions we are unable to determine the amount of steam produced by any single unit. It would seem desirable to have appliances whereby we would be enabled to determine the efficiency of each unit. The installation of this equipment would result in a more efficient and economical operation of the power plant. The estimated cost of this installation is \$1,000.00.

In regard to our lighting system: Electric wires in the attics and basements of cottages 1 and 4 should be placed in suitable conduits. About 6000 feet of conduit will be required. A conservative estimate of the cost of this is \$700.00.

In regard to our plumbing system: Provision for the installation of 14" vents for each range closet in our institution should be made. Our institution has forty-four closets of that type.

Additional toilet facilities required: A room, equipped with a bath-tub, closet and lavatory should be built in the attic of Cottage 10. This attic has eight rooms which are used for sleeping quarters by a number of employees who are employed in our outdoor departments. The construction of this room can be done for the most part with material that we now have on hand. The cost of its construction, including the fixtures necessary, should not exceed \$400.00.

Two individual closets are needed for the toilet room located in the rear of the administration building. This room is used by female inmates who work in the central kitchen and dining room. The estimated cost of these closets is \$200.00.

In regard to improvements and repairs to our barns: Our carpenter estimates that 15 squares of galvanized roofing will be required. This will entail an expenditure of \$200.00.

Drinking cups should be installed for our stock. It is estimated that the cost of the installation of these would be \$800.00.

Two more poultry houses, 20'x80', should be built during the next two years. The estimated cost of these is \$2,000.00.

A concrete conduit, extending from the tunnel to the bake-shop, covering a distance of 160 feet, should be constructed. The estimated cost of this conduit, if constructed by our own working force, is \$518.00.

Provision for the purchase of a small concrete mixer, having a capacity of about 5 cu. ft. should be made. The approximate cost of one is \$250.00.

It would seem ultimate economy to erect a concrete building that could be used as a blacksmith shop. Such a building, if constructed by our own working force, can be erected and equipped at a cost of \$1,000.00.

CONCLUSION

The equipment, alterations and improvements asked for will, if granted, meet the actual requirements of the institution for many years. However, the institution will not be entirely complete until after the erection of a refectory or central dining hall for our employees, and the building of an industrial hall, with provisions for a gymnasium. As our institution has grown, the need for a department used exclusively for industrial training, has become more and more apparent. It is in a department of that type, that our higher grade children will be made to undergo intensive training along vocational or occupational lines, and some, thus equipped and having no disqualifying anti-social traits, will be returned ultimately, under supervision, to extra-institutional or civil life.

The attached tables and statements will show the operation and financial transactions of the institution for the biennial period covered by this report.

In closing, I desire to express my heartfelt appreciation of the loyalty extended to the institution by the officers, teachers and employees during the trying period covered by this report.

To your Board, I acknowledge with gratitude the hearty co-operation and consideration extended to me, in efforts directed to the care and welfare of our charges, since my appointment to the office of superintendent of this institution. Respectfully submitted,

A. L. BEIER, *Superintendent.*

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I—SHOWING THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	For year ending June 30, 1919	For year ending June 30, 1920
Admissions:		
Number in institution at beginning of year	1,132	1,069
Original admissions	139	130
Transfers from other institutions	17	20
Returned from visit home	108	5
Returned from elopement made before beginning fiscal year	1	3
Totals.....	1,397	1,226
Discharges:		
Discharged	101	9
Eloped and not returned	14	24
Released by order of the court	3	1
Transfers to other institutions	61	69
Out on visit but not returned	25	40
Died	124	68
Inmates remaining in Home at close of fiscal year	1,069	1,016
Totals.....	1,397	1,226
Average daily number of inmates.....	1,069	1,060

TABLE II—SHOWING NUMBER OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED FROM EACH COUNTY OF THE STATE DURING EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920. THESE FIGURES ARE BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" ONLY.

Counties	For year ending June 30, 1919	For year ending June 30, 1920	Counties	For year ending June 30, 1919	For year ending June 30, 1920
Adams	2	1	Marathon	14	5
Ashland	1	1	Marinette	2	4
Barron	1	2	Marquette	1	
Bayfield	1	3	Milwaukee	25	24
Brown	4	2	Monroe	2	3
Buffalo			Oconto		1
Burnett			Oneida	3	
Calumet		1	Outagamie	3	1
Chippewa		2	Ozaukee		
Clark	2	1	Pepin		
Columbia	2	1	Pierce	1	2
Crawford			Polk	2	2
Dane	1	6	Portage	1	1
Dodge	1	2	Price		2
Door	1		Racine	5	3
Douglas	2	2	Richland	2	4
Dunn	3	4	Rock	5	6
Eau Claire	5	5	Rusk	5	2
Florence		1	St. Croix	1	2
Fond du Lac	5	2	Sauk	1	1
Forest			Sawyer		2
Grant	3	1	Shawano	1	3
Green		1	Sheboygan	3	1
Green Lake			Taylor	2	3
Iowa			Trempeleau	2	2
Iron	2	3	Vernon	1	1
Jackson	2	4	Vilas		
Jefferson	1		Walworth	1	
Juneau	1	2	Washburn	1	
Kenosha	2	4	Washington	1	2
Kewaunee		1	Waukesha	2	2
La Crosse	6	2	Waupaca	1	2
Lafayette			Waushara	1	1
Langlade	3	3	Winnebago	3	4
Lincoln	2	4	Wood	2	1
Manitowoc	4	2			
			Totals	156	150

TABLE III—SHOWING AGES AT TIMES OF ADMISSION OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	For year ending June 30, 1919	For year ending June 30, 1920
Under 5 years of age	3	4
5 to 10 years of age	23	34
10 to 15 years of age	35	43
15 to 20 years of age	46	29
20 to 25 years of age	24	22
Over 25 years of age	20	19
Totals	156	150

TABLE IV—SHOWING CAUSES OF FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS AS GIVEN BY FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF INMATES ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Alcoholism	7
Convulsions	45
Congenital	90
Infantile disease	31
Instrumental delivery	5
Heredity	44
Premature birth	2
Syphilis	4
Traumatism	15
Undeveloped thyroid	3
Unknown	60
Totals	306

TABLE V—SHOWING THE EFFECT OF HEREDITY IN THOSE ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	Father's side	Mother's side	Both sides	Brother or sister	Parent and brother or sister	Brother and sister and other relatives	History incomplete	Denied	Total
Direct	16	29	4						49
Collateral	6	6		25					37
Direct and collateral	6	9	5		14	3			37
Present history incomplete							18		18
Denied								165	165
Totals	28	44	9	25	14	3	18	165	306

TABLE VI—SHOWING NUMBER OF DEATHS AMONG INMATES OF THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	School			Custodial			Grand total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
For year ending June 30, 1919	6	4	10	51	63	114	124
For year ending June 30, 1920	4	4	8	27	33	60	68
Total	10	8	18	78	96	174	192

TABLE VII—SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH OF THOSE INMATES WHO DIED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Cause of death	Number
Apoplexy	1
Broncho-pneumonia	12
Drowning (accidental)	1
Enteritis, acute	1
Epilepsy	34
Influenza	60
Inanition	1
Lobar pneumonia	7
Meningitis, acute	5
Marasmus	2
Organic brain disease.....	27
Organic heart disease.....	7
Purpura haemorrhagica	1
Pelvic abscess	1
Pulmonary abscess	2
Tuberculosis	30
Total.....	192

TABLE VIII—STATEMENT OF OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

1918			
July 1	Balance in hands of steward.....	\$ 301.64	-----
July 1	Appropriation, Sec. 20.17 (10-A) 1917-1918.....	178,025.00	-----
July 1	Emergency appropriation	52,867.49	-----
1919			
June 30	Refunds credited during fiscal year.....	848.92	-----
June 30	Disbursed during fiscal year.....		\$ 231,560.78
June 30	Balance in state treasury.....		160.62
June 30	Balance in hands of steward.....		301.64
		\$232,043.04	\$ 232,043.04
1919			
July 1	Balance in hands of steward.....	\$ 301.64	-----
July 1	Balance in state treasury.....	160.62	-----
July 1	Appropriation Sec. 20.17 (10-A) 1919-1920.....	199,300.00	-----
July 1	Emergency appropriation	28,860.70	-----
1920			
April	Emergency appropriation to cover deficit.....	759.17	-----
June 30	Refunds credited during fiscal year.....	14,888.68	-----
June 30	Appropriations to contingent during fiscal year.....	315.04	-----
June 30	Disbursed during fiscal year.....		\$ 250,594.40
June 30	Balance in hands of steward.....		616.68
		\$244,065.85	\$ 251,211.08

TABLE IX—STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

1918			
July 1	Appropriation, Sec. 20.17 (10-B) 1917-1918.....	\$ 10,730.00	-----
July 1	Balance available from 1917-1918.....	2,348.44	-----
1919			
June 30	Refunds credited during fiscal year.....	32.12	-----
June 30	Disbursed during fiscal year.....		\$ 11,796.09
June 30	Balance in state treasury.....		1,324.47
		\$ 13,110.56	\$ 13,110.56
1919			
July 1	Balance in state treasury.....	\$ 1,324.47	-----
July 1	Appropriation, Sec. 20.17 (10-B).....	12,500.00	-----
July 1	Refunds during fiscal year.....	250.29	-----
July 1	Disbursed during fiscal year.....		\$ 14,074.76
		\$ 14,074.76	\$ 14,074.76

TABLE X—STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FUNDS AT THE WISCONSIN HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

1918			
July 1	Balance in state treasury.....	\$ 7,255.21	-----
July 1	Appropriations, Sec. 20.17 (10-D), laws of 1917-1918.....	11,650.00	-----
1919			
June 30	Refunds during fiscal year.....	1.75	-----
June 30	Disbursed during fiscal year.....		\$ 8,586.43
June 30	Balance of funds in state treasury.....		15,320.53
		\$ 18,906.96	\$ 18,906.96
1919			
July 1	Balance in state treasury.....	\$ 15,320.53	-----
July 1	Appropriation, Sec. 20.17 (10-O).....	1,250.00	-----
July 1	Special appropriations, Sec. 20.17 (10-C).....	27,900.00	-----
1920			
June 30	Disbursed during fiscal year.....		\$ 21,538.29
June 30	Balance of funds.....		22,332.24
		\$ 43,870.53	\$ 43,870.53

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

	Balance	Appropriation and refunds	Disbursements	Balance
Capital—Year 1918-19:				
Permanent property and improvements..	\$ 2,273.95	\$ 2,151.75	\$ 3,146.30	\$ 1,279.40
Power plant	5,000.00	9,500.00	-----	14,500.00
Fire loss—laundry building	-----	13,792.00	474.91	13,317.09
Fire loss—contents	-----	5,257.00	2,202.49	3,054.51
Live stock revolving	135.00	271.00	-----	406.00
	\$ 7,408.95	\$ 30,971.75	\$ 5,823.70	\$ 32,557.00
Year 1919-20:				
Permanent property and improvements..	\$ 1,279.40	\$ 1,250.00	\$ 1,157.92	\$ 1,371.48
Power plant	14,500.00	-----	7,537.50	6,962.50
Power plant alterations	-----	7,250.00	2,750.93	4,499.07
Fire loss—laundry building	13,317.09	-----	13,317.09	-----
Fire loss—contents	3,054.51	-----	70.42	2,984.09
Fire loss	-----	5.21	-----	5.21
Completing laundry	-----	8,500.00	6,726.44	1,773.56
Laundry equipment	-----	8,500.00	100.00	8,400.00
Auto truck	-----	750.00	721.00	29.00
Horses	-----	900.00	-----	900.00
Tractor	-----	1,400.00	1,030.00	370.00
Live stock revolving	406.00	1,175.00	175.00	1,406.00
	\$ 32,557.00	\$ 29,730.21	\$ 33,586.30	\$ 23,700.91

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN HOME FOR
THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND
EPILEPTIC

LOCATED AT UNION GROVE, WISCONSIN

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

OFFICERS

H. C. WERNER, M. D.....Superintendent
O. J. MOTTARD.....Steward
HARRY GILBERT.....Assistant Steward
EDNA AUGE.....Clerk

MATRONS

ADDA B. WHITE
RELIEF MATRON
HELEN PLUTSCHACK

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

I hereby submit the First Biennial Report of the Southern Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-minded and the Epileptic.

This "Home" was opened on the fourteenth day of February, nineteen hundred and nineteen, when fifty-nine inmates, twenty-four male and thirty-five female, were admitted by transfer from the Wisconsin Home for Feeble-minded.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

FEBRUARY 14, 1919 - JUNE 30, 1919.

	Male	Female	Total
Number enrolled February 14, 1919.....	24	35	59
Admissions	4	6	10
Discharged	0	0	0
Discharged by transfer.....	0	1	1
Paroled	1	0	1
Out on visit June 30, 1919.....	0	0	0
Eloped	1	0	1
Died	0	0	0
Number present June 30, 1919.....	26	40	66
Total enrollment June 30, 1919.....	29	40	68
Applications	54	68	122

JUNE 30, 1919 - JUNE 30, 1920.

	Male	Female	Total
Number enrolled June 30, 1919.....	28	40	68
Admissions	15	34	49
Discharged	2	2	4
Discharged by transfer	4	3	7
Paroled	0	4	4
Out on visit June 30, 1920.....	2	0	2
Eloped	3	0	3
Died	0	1	1
Number present June 30, 1920.....	30	64	94
Total enrollment June 30, 1920.....	37	68	105
Applications	38	51	89

The health of the inmates has been excellent. The one death was due to a sporadic case of typhoid-pneumonia.

With 30,000-40,000 mentally defective individuals in the State, it is evident that they can not all be cared for in the Homes for the Feeble-minded. Legislation should be enacted, making it possible and encouraging the care of this class in the county in which they reside. With a system of registration in our bureau of vital statistics, a system of school inspection and field workers, those defective in mentality could, in a very short time, be found and registered and

given the care and training to which they are entitled. The high grade imbecile and moron types are not contented to remain permanently in institutions and I question whether we have a moral right to keep them there. Many of these cases can under supervision be made self-supporting. If every city of any size will establish a cottage or cottages for the housing of these unfortunates, they can be cared for by trained workers and permitted to furnish help to the city homes which it is impossible to supply at the present time.

The institution should be the training school for the high grade and custodians for the low grades.

The cities or counties should provide homes for the trained high grades and receive in return the services of this class of workers.

Our school department has an enrollment of twenty-six, two males and twenty-four females. The lack of equipment and space has made it very difficult to operate to advantage, however, the results are highly satisfactory.

The crying need for institutional provision is obvious. We have at present all grades from the helpless idiot to the moron and the mentally almost normal epileptic. The care of this mixed group in one building is not only difficult but hardly fair to the inmates.

Probably the greatest need at the present time is an employees building. Most of the female employees are now housed in individual inmate rooms on the same floor and off from the same corridor leading to the inmates' rooms. One noisy inmate keeps the entire force of employees from getting proper rest at night. This obviously interferes with their efficiency the following day.

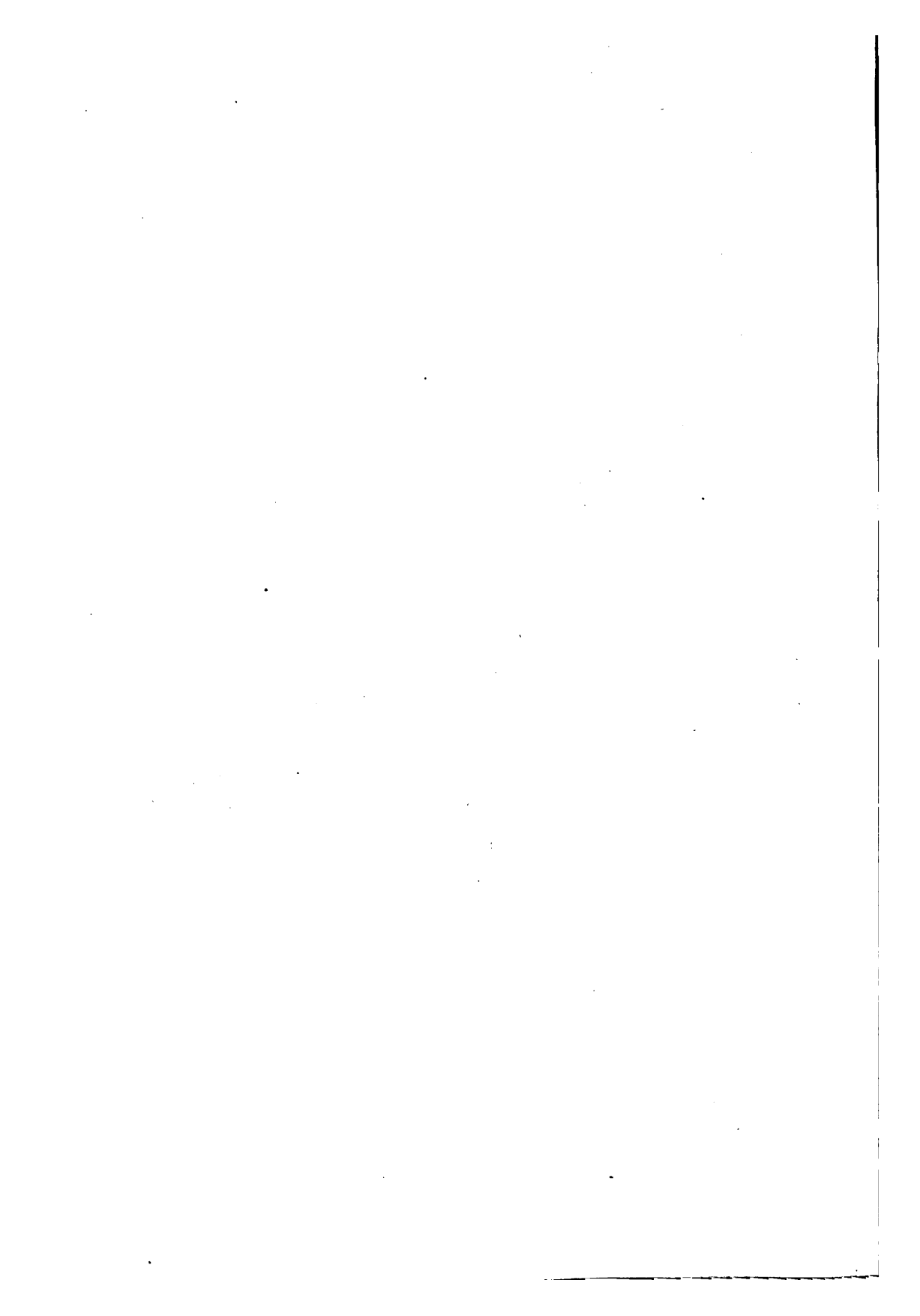
In closing this report, I wish to convey to the Board my sincere appreciation for their wise counsel and aid given me during this trying period.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. WERNER, *Superintendent.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

		1918-1919		1919-1920	
Operation:					
July 31	Balance in hands of steward			\$ 500.00	
July 1	Balance	\$ 26,189.89		35,985.11	
July 1	Appropriation	35,000.00		41,128.24	
June 30	Refund credits	1,398.50		409.54	
June 30	Disbursements		\$ 26,648.28		\$ 45,784.09
June 30	Balance in hands of steward				500.00
June 30	Balance		35,865.11		30,668.80
		\$ 62,528.39	\$ 62,528.39	\$ 77,922.89	\$ 77,922.89
Repairs and Maintenance:					
	Appropriation			\$ 800.00	
	Disbursed				\$ 800.00
				\$ 800.00	\$ 800.00
Capital statement to July 1, 1920		Appropriation	Refunds	Disbursements	Balance
	Building site	\$300,000.00	\$ 9,954.14	\$308,227.23	\$ 1,726.91
	Farm machinery and live stock	8,000.00		7,992.89	7.31
	One class 8 building	85,000.00			85,000.00
	Superintendent's residence	10,000.00		10,000.00	
	Completing buildings	20,000.00		20,000.00	
	Road	6,200.00		6,148.58	51.42
	Architect and engineering fees	10,654.00		8,661.51	1,992.49
	Furniture and furnishings	12,000.00		12,000.00	
	Extras	10,000.00		7,518.63	2,481.37
	Engineering and superintendence	2,000.00		1,978.01	21.99
	Sewers, etc.	6,585.00	15.48	6,600.48	
	Laundry equipment	5,000.00		4,827.51	172.49
	Dairy room equipment	643.00		506.47	136.53
	Water, electric, etc., equipment	23,000.00	321.41	17,274.92	6,046.49
	Fire loss	312.90		312.90	
	Supervision	3,500.00			3,500.00
	Remodel farm house	1,250.00			1,250.00
	Screens	1,950.00		1,950.00	
	Inmate building	35,000.00		153.41	34,846.59
	Refectory	25,000.00		247.36	24,752.64
	Employes' building	25,000.00		123.21	24,876.79
	Power and heat station	33,000.00			33,000.00
	Chimney	5,000.00			5,000.00
	Porch	1,500.00		380.61	1,119.39
	Heat and light apparatus	30,000.00		.49	29,999.51
	Main sewer	17,500.00	4.02	8,598.00	8,906.02
	Tunnels	20,000.00		5.94	19,994.06
	Well	10,000.00		97.06	9,902.94
	Roads and sidewalks	6,000.00		5,543.58	456.42
	Side track	5,000.00		311.30	4,688.70
	Fences	1,500.00		609.42	890.58
	Live stock revolving		1,666.74	1,125.00	541.74
		\$720,594.90	\$ 11,961.79	\$431,172.31	\$ 301,384.38



SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

**WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS
SANATORIUM**

LOCATED AT WALES, WISCONSIN

FOR THE

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

SANATORIUM STAFF

R. L. WILLIAMS, M. D.....Superintendent and Steward
LEWIS W. DUDLEY, M. D.....First Medical Assistant
W. G. REINEKING, M. D.....Second Medical Assistant
M. F. OUDENHOVEN.....Assistant Steward
MISS SARA H. JAMES.....Matron
MRS. OLGA E. HEIDER.....Head Nurse
MARION HALL.....Stenographer
FRANK MALIK.....Chief Engineer

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE HONORABLE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

During this biennium a total of 636 cases were treated. Of these 383 were men and 253 were women. Besides many informal inquiries there were 562 formal applications for admission and 448 admitted.

It would be desirable to enlarge the scope of the law allowing us to care for all the cases but giving preference to the early ones.

The law does not provide for the usual type of tuberculosis among children, the glandular and bone. And the number of other applicants was so small that it was decided to remodel the children's cottage, making it available for the care of women, of whom there is a constant waiting list.

Tuberculosis, other than pulmonary, I am pleased to note, will be cared for in the new State of Wisconsin General Hospital, making it unnecessary to provide for such cases at the State Sanatorium.

Provision should be made for the admission of State at large patients. A number of tuberculosis people, in times past were unable to establish legal settlement in any county, though they have been residents of the State for some time. The status of such applicants could be established by the Board of Control.

We are unable at the present time to give the results of treatment as our "Follow-up" system is entirely inadequate. Only a small percentage of the questionnaires sent to ex-patients were returned. When the County Nurse system is established we will get the co-operation and assistance needed in this matter. I feel free in saying, however, that results are felt among the graduates of Tomahawk Lake Camp and among ex-patients on our own pay roll, who, of course, are under observation.

We were quite fortunate during the epidemics of influenza. There were 60 cases with only one death.

I would recommend that we secure an affiliation with the University to give us the advantage of a consulting staff. We find it impossible to maintain a medical staff versed in special branches, other than tuberculosis, and there are times when it is quite necessary to have the assistants of internists, surgeons, and nose and throat men as well as dentists. Such arrangement would stimulate the resident staff and would be a forward movement in sanatorium organization.

With the exception of a concrete smokestack there was no building operations. It was impossible to get bids for construction work, so the money for the new infirmary, power house, and laundry addition is still available. We were very fortunate, however, in being able to

keep up repairs. All our buildings have been re-painted. (See addenda) (2)

Additional land was purchased for the new infirmary. I would again recommend the purchase of the farm to the east of us, some 110 acres. This recommendation was made to your Board at various times and one time by the Board to the Legislature. So the desirability of the purchase seems established, if the expenditure were justifiable at this time.

It is highly desirable to obtain a right of way and to build a gravel road along the marsh to the present road from the gravel pit of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. In this way we would avoid several steep hills and save about one-fourth the distance now traveled in hauling coal. A coal shed could be built in the gravel pit. The present grade for side track could be raised, so that coal could be dumped directly into the bins and the bins could be emptied directly into the truck by gravity. This would eventually pay for itself besides allowing for quick and economical handling of coal, and would give us additional storage room for emergencies.

The sanatoria of the country are being standardized by the National Tuberculosis Association. With the installation of an X-ray department we will conform with their highest rating. In the near future it will also be necessary to have a full-time dietitian and an occupational therapist.

I would recommend that the name of this institution be changed to Wisconsin State Sanatorium, omitting the word tuberculosis. This word is quite unnecessary, as the term sanatorium is the usual word applied to institutions caring for tuberculosis. The word "tuberculosis" is also objectionable to many people who would otherwise accept the benefits of treatment in an institution.

Broadly speaking, the earlier the case the more hopeful the cure. Although the law provides for the treatment of early cases only, it is quite impossible to exclude more advanced cases because many of them are reported by the examining physicians as early, while others become rapidly advanced after admission. The new Infirmary will give us the much needed room and will care for all the cases that present themselves for admission.

We are employing an increasing number of ex-patients in the Sanatorium. It would be desirable to make special housing provisions for them. This would insure them a living under the most advantageous conditions, thus minimizing the danger of a "break down." It would also add to the peace of mind of the other workers.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	For year ending June 30, 1919			For year ending June 30, 1920		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Admissions:						
Number of patients remaining at sanatorium at beginning of each year.....	106	82	188	94	71	165
Number of patients admitted during each year.....	130	73	203	147	98	245
Totals.....	236	155	391	241	169	410
Discharges:						
Number discharged during each year....	120	76	196	136	92	228
Number who died during each year.....	22	8	30	9	11	20
Totals.....	142	84	226	145	103	248
Number remaining at the close of each year.....	94	71	165	95	67	162
Totals.....	236	155	391	240	170	410
Daily average number of patients.....	96.4	76.1	172.5	101.6	73.1	174.7

TABLE II—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES USED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLES GIVING THE RESULTS OF TREATMENT DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Number of patients at sanatorium July 1, 1918.....	188
Number of patients admitted during the two years.....	448
Total.....	636
Number of patients remaining at the sanatorium June 30, 1920.....	162
Number who died or discharged during the two years.....	474
Number who have remained less than one month.....	59
Leaving to be reported on.....	415

TABLE III—SHOWING CONDITION ON DISCHARGE FROM THE SANATORIUM OF THOSE PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920. PATIENTS REMAINING LESS THAN ONE MONTH ARE NOT INCLUDED.

	Number	Per cent
Discharged as normal.....	5	1.21
Discharged with disease arrested.....	116	27.95
Discharged with disease apparently arrested.....	27	6.51
Discharged with disease quiescent.....	93	22.41
Discharged as improved.....	126	30.36
Discharged as unimproved.....	3	.72
Discharged as glandular.....	45	10.84
Died.....		
Totals.....	415	100.00

SHOWING STAGE OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION.

	Number of cases	Per cent
Pre-tubercular	1	.24
Incipient	172	41.45
Moderately advanced	192	46.26
Far advanced	49	11.81
Glandular	1	.24
Totals.....	415	100.00

TABLE V—SHOWING RESULTS OF TREATMENT—PRE-TUBEROULAR STAGE.

Months under treatment	Number of cases	Result of discharge		
		Normal	Glandular	Improved
1-3	0	1	0	0
3-6	1	0	0	0
6 plus	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	1	1	0	0

TABLE VI—SHOWING RESULT OF TREATMENT—GLANDULAR.

Months under treatment	Number of cases	Results at discharge
		Improved
1-3	0	0
3-6	0	0
6 plus	1	1
Totals.....	1	1

TABLE VII—SHOWING RESULTS OF TREATMENT—INCIPIENT STAGE.

Months under treatment	Number of cases	Results at discharge					
		Disease arrested	Appar-ently arrested	Disease quiescent	Im-proved	Unim-proved	Died
1-3	56	0	16	2	17	17	1
3-6	39	0	15	3	11	10	4
6 plus	77	0	50	6	8	11	1
Totals.....	172	0	81	11	36	38	6

TABLE VIII—SHOWING RESULTS OF TREATMENT—MODERATELY ADVANCED STAGE.

Months under treatment	Number of cases	Results at discharge						Non T. B.
		Disease arrested	Apparently arrested	Disease quiescent	Improved	Unimproved	Died	
1-3 -----	46	0	3	0	17	18	7	1
3-6 -----	39	0	7	7	11	11	3	-----
6 plus -----	107	0	26	6	22	40	13	-----
Totals -----	192	0	36	13	50	69	23	1

TABLE IX—SHOWING RESULTS OF TREATMENT—FAR ADVANCED STAGE.

Months under treatment	Number of cases	Results at discharge					Died
		Disease arrested	Apparently arrested	Disease quiescent	Improved	Unimproved	
1-3 -----	7	0	0	0	0	4	3
3-6 -----	11	0	0	0	1	8	2
6 plus -----	31	0	0	2	6	8	15
Totals -----	49	0	0	2	7	20	20

TABLE X—SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

	Stage of disease											
	Glandular		Pretubercular		Incipient		Moderately advanced		Far advanced		Total	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Normal -----			1	100.00	3	1.75	1	.52			5	1.21
Closed glandular -----	1	100.00			2	1.16					3	.72
Disease arrested -----					81	47.09	36	19.75			117	28.19
Apparently arrested -----					11	6.40	13	6.77	2	4.08	26	6.27
Disease quiescent -----					36	20.93	50	26.04	7	14.28	93	22.41
Improved -----					38	22.09	69	35.94	20	40.82	127	30.60
Unimproved -----					1	.58	23	11.98	20	40.82	44	10.60
Died -----												
Doubtful as to T. B. -----												
Totals -----	1	100.00	1	100.00	172	100.00	192	100.00	49	100.00	415	100.00

TABLE XI—SHOWING CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	Male	Female	Total
Single.....	143	104	247
Married.....	101	54	155
Widowed.....	7	5	12
Divorced.....	1	0	1
Total.....	252	163	415

TABLE XII—SHOWING AGES ON ADMISSION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

1-5.....	1	35-40.....	49
5-10.....	15	40-45.....	17
10-15.....	17	45-50.....	23
15-20.....	59	50-55.....	4
20-25.....	113	55-60.....	2
25-30.....	71	60-65.....	3
30-35.....	41	Total.....	415

TABLE XIII—SHOWING RESIDENCE BY COUNTIES OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Adams.....	2	Manitowoc.....	5
Ashland.....	8	Marquette.....	1
Bayfield.....	5	Marathon.....	4
Brown.....	11	Milwaukee.....	9
Buffalo.....	4	Monroe.....	7
Barron.....	1	Outagamie.....	1
Burnett.....	2	Oconto.....	6
Crawford.....	1	Ozaukee.....	3
Chippewa.....	4	Pepin.....	2
Calumet.....	1	Portage.....	5
Columbia.....	8	Polk.....	3
Douglas.....	31	Pierce.....	2
Dodge.....	18	Price.....	5
Dane.....	18	Racine.....	1
Dunn.....	6	Richland.....	4
Eau Claire.....	5	Rock.....	22
Fond du Lac.....	10	Sauk.....	4
Green.....	2	Sawyer.....	2
Green Lake.....	7	Shawano.....	9
Grant.....	3	Sheboygan.....	23
Iron.....	4	Taylor.....	2
Iowa.....	5	Trempealeau.....	2
Jackson.....	1	Union, N. C.....	1
Juneau.....	9	Vernon.....	9
Jefferson.....	14	Walworth.....	4
Kenosha.....	3	Washington.....	8
Kewaunee.....	2	Waukesha.....	17
Lafayette.....	1	Waupaca.....	2
La Crosse.....	3	Waushara.....	7
Langdale.....	3	Winnebago.....	30
Lincoln.....	3	Wood.....	3
Marinette.....	15	St. Croix.....	2
		Total.....	415

TABLE XIV—SHOWING NATIVITY OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

United States	No.	Foreign	No.
Alabama	2	Austria	3
Colorado	1	Bohemia	2
Illinois	8	Denmark	3
Indiana	2	England	2
Iowa	3	Finland	9
Louisiana	1	Germany	11
Michigan	14	Greece	2
Maryland	1	Holland	1
Minnesota	6	Hungary	3
Missouri	4	Ireland	1
Massachusetts	2	Italy	3
Nebraska	2	Norway	13
North Carolina	2	Poland	2
New York	1	Scotland	2
Ohio	1	Sweden	1
Pennsylvania	1	Switzerland	4
South Dakota	1	Wales	1
Washington	1	Russia	5
Wisconsin	296		
Total born in U. S.	349	Total foreign born.....	67
Total foreign born.....	67		
Total	415		

TABLE XV—SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Aero mechanic engineer.....	1	Mechanic	1
Baker	1	Miller	1
Banker	1	Milliner	1
Bank teller	1	Miner	1
Barber	4	Minister	1
Binder	1	Moving picture operator	1
Blacksmith	2	Musician	1
Bookkeeper	9	Nurse	6
Bottler	1	Ore dock	1
Brakeman	1	Painter	2
Butcher	1	Paper maker	2
Cabinetmaker	1	Paving cutter	2
Carpenter	7	Plasterer	1
Chauffeur	1	Plumber	3
Clerk	19	Printer	4
Cook	2	R. R. yardman.....	1
Creamery worker	1	Salesman	5
Delivery boy	1	Saloonkeeper	1
Dentist	3	Seamstress	5
District attorney	1	Shoe factory	1
Domestic	54	Shipping clerk	1
Electrician	8	Stenographers	3
Engineer	2	Student	62
Factory girl	3	Surveyor	1
Farm hand	59	Tailor	1
Fireman	4	Tailoress	1
Glove inspector	1	Teacher	14
Grocery	1	Teamster	3
Housewife	27	Telephone operator.....	4
Implement dealer	1	Toolmaker	1
Iron and steelworker.....	1	Tractor driver	1
Laborer	37	Typist	2
Laundress	2	Waitress	2
Laundryman	1	Watchman	1
Lumberman	1	Weaving	1
Machinist	15	Window trimmer	1
Mail carrier	1	Woodworker	1
Marble cutter	1		
Mason	2	Total	415

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—OPERATION.

	1918-19		1919-20	
Balance in hands of steward.....	\$ 445.14	-----	\$ 445.14	-----
Balance 1917-18 appropriation.....	222.55	-----	-----	-----
Balance 1918-19 appropriation.....	-----	-----	6,816.31	-----
Appropriation.....	112,375.00	-----	123,018.30	-----
Emergency appropriations.....	38,445.51	-----	16,849.76	-----
Refund credits.....	52.32	-----	160.49	-----
Disbursements.....	-----	\$143,886.70	-----	\$146,842.37
Balance reverted to general fund.....	-----	892.37	-----	-----
Balance 1918-19 appropriation.....	-----	6,816.31	-----	2.49
Balance in hands of steward.....	-----	445.14	-----	445.14
	\$151,540.52	\$151,540.52	\$147,290.00	\$147,290.00

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE.

Balance.....	\$ 2,015.49	-----	\$ 758.73	-----
Appropriation.....	6,925.00	-----	8,000.00	-----
Refund credits.....	6.00	-----	11.00	-----
Disbursements.....	-----	\$ 8,087.76	-----	\$ 7,144.58
Balance.....	-----	758.73	-----	1,625.15
	\$ 8,846.49	\$ 8,846.49	\$ 8,769.73	\$ 8,769.73

CAPITAL, YEAR 1918-19.

	Balance	Appropriation and Refunds	Disbursements	Balance
Permanent property and improvements...	\$ 1,413.69	\$ 2,200.00	\$ 705.69	\$ 2,908.00
Power plant.....	9,100.00	12,700.00	58.52	21,741.48
Laundry.....	7,929.25	-----	-----	7,929.25
Infirmary.....	48,261.36	50,000.00	830.51	97,430.85
Infirmary—land.....	1,500.00	-----	-----	1,500.00
Live stock revolving.....	-----	1,087.76	-----	1,037.76
	\$68,204.30	\$65,937.76	\$ 1,594.72	\$132,547.34

YEAR 1919-20.

Permanent property and improvements...	\$ 2,908.00	\$ 2,633.20	\$ 581.53	\$ 5,009.67
Power plant.....	21,741.48	16,900.00	12,338.16	26,208.32
Laundry.....	7,929.25	-----	-----	7,929.25
Infirmary.....	97,430.85	-----	1,715.25	95,715.60
Infirmary—land.....	1,500.00	-----	12.00	1,488.00
Sterilizer.....	-----	2,750.00	-----	2,750.00
Laundry equipment.....	-----	2,000.00	-----	2,000.00
Auto.....	-----	1,000.00	1,000.00	-----
Truck.....	-----	4,500.00	4,500.00	-----
Live stock revolving.....	1,037.76	-----	280.00	777.76
	\$132,547.34	\$ 29,733.20	\$ 20,406.94	\$ 141,878.60

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
TOMAHAWK LAKE CAMP

FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

LOCATED AT TOMAHAWK LAKE, ONEIDA COUNTY, WIS.

OFFICERS

MR. FRANK A. REICH.....Superintendent and Steward
MRS. JANE E. REICH.....Assistant Steward and Matron

CO-OPERATING

DR. R. L. WILLIAMS, Supt. Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....Medical Director

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Tomahawk Lake Camp was created by an act of the Legislature of 1913.

The object of the institution is to harden patients convalescing from tuberculosis through graded labor, thereby restoring the working capacity and making an arrest of the disease a permanent one if possible. Persons threatened with tuberculosis are also eligible to admission. So far provisions have been made for only male patients.

The Tomahawk Lake Camp is located in the State Forest Reserve in Oneida County, three miles from the village of Tomahawk Lake on the Ashland Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It may also be reached by way of Hazelhurst on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, seven miles west of the institution. For auto mobile travel, State Highway Trunk Line 39 is three miles east of the institution. Trunk Line 10 is five miles west of it.

FOREWORD

The safest and best treatment for a person with tuberculosis is sanatorium treatment. This is generally accepted. It was the best treatment for tuberculosis of the lungs before the beginning of the World War and was accepted as the best treatment by army physicians. Sanatorium treatment remains today the standard treatment for tuberculosis.

The patient in a sanatorium as part of his treatment passes through a period of complete mental and physical relaxation and rest. His strength has been drawn from other parts of his body and has been utilized in repairing the diseased part. Weakening and softening of his muscles as well as mental inertia commonly follow as natural and necessary consequences of treatment. The patient if he has taken the cure faithfully finds himself in just this condition on discharge from the sanatorium. As far as the tuberculosis lesion in his lung is concerned he may be quite well. And yet as a whole his body may be in some respects less fit than it was when he entered the sanatorium. This may seem paradoxical but it is not. It is just a rather complex physiological fact.

The frequent relapses occurring when a patient returns to long hours of work in a store, factory, office or on the farm are often the result of attempting too much, too soon after his return from a sanatorium. His capacity for work is not destroyed but it must be built up, and built up carefully under proper supervision. His flabby muscles must be hardened to stand the strain demanded of them in again earning his livelihood. His brain must be taught to think and concentrate as it did before he was taken sick.

So the person who has recovered from tuberculosis and is ready to leave the sanatorium has a certain and definite hardening process to go through. This applies to both his physical and mental make-up. He should not be compelled to go back to active life not ready to assume his duties and responsibilities. It is necessary to make him as nearly as possible 100% qualified, and ready for his new or former work. In other words, do the whole job at the right time and in the right place.

The pioneer work of taking the sanatorium graduate and making him physically, mentally, and morally fit for self-support was begun in Wisconsin. Tomahawk Lake Camp was first suggested as a combination of two great conservation projects, the conservation of Wisconsin men and the conservation of Wisconsin forests. This was one of many contributions which has made Wisconsin a leader in constructive legislation, and in constructive programs. Legislation and programs like this of a constructive nature surely conserve the resources of the state and promote the health of its people. These ideas and programs were put in action. It was an experiment. The Tomahawk Lake Camp was built. It was opened for convalescents, and has been in operation since 1915.

At the camp provision was made for the person who had recovered from tuberculosis to regain his strength which was necessarily lost while recovering his health in a sanatorium. The recovered patient who while in the sanatorium was taken away from the physical and mental cares of the work is now gradually brought back to the active world step by step. He goes through a graded system of outdoor work. He must prove to himself and those who direct his care and work that he is able both physically and mentally to return to his former or a new occupation. He must be self supporting, and not a candidate for public support in the future. These ideals have been carried out at the Tomahawk Lake Camp. They have been in operation since its inception, and are to be the policy of the future.

The sanatorium graduate is given the opportunity to harden himself by a graded system of outdoor work. He is not compelled to return to life's activities before able to do so. He is trained in a new occupation which he can do in the future or is trained and made the better able to return to his former occupation. Relapses in the patient's condition are much less frequent. He is made into a real man and able to do a man's job.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

I have the honor to submit the third Biennial Report of the Tomahawk Lake Camp for Tuberculosis Convalescents for the period ending June 30th, 1920.

The idea of restoring the working capacity of patients who are recovering from tuberculosis is meeting with much favor throughout the state and the functions of this institution are being better understood.

As a result our graduates have no difficulty in returning to their former occupations or new ones and meet the responsibility of supporting themselves and their families with great credit and with few or no relapses. Physicians specializing in tuberculosis and tuberculosis workers highly recommend this specialized phase of the tuberculosis treatment and we now have no difficulty in keeping our beds filled and maintaining a constant waiting list.

In the early part of the biennium we experienced great difficulty in inducing patients to remain for a period sufficiently long to attain an arrest of the disease. This was at a time when the world war was at its height and high wages were paid. The result was that many patients remained only long enough to have their conditions improved and their working capacity partially restored. At this particular time we also noticed a shortage of patients which was due to the fact that many young men were serving with the colors until incapacitated, while others were taking advantage of the high wages being paid at that time and resorted only to the sanatoria when completely broken down. In order to keep our beds filled we admitted men who were somewhat beneath our standard requirements in their physical findings. Consequently our statistical findings are not up to the high mark of the preceding biennium. Nevertheless, they are very satisfactory.

During the biennium just passed, 71 patients were treated of which 51 were discharged, one died and 19 remained in the institution at the end of the period. Of the discharged cases 58% graduated, that is the disease in each individual case was arrested and the working capacity restored, while 32½% improved, that is they did not remain until the disease became entirely arrested but did have their working capacity partially and in some instances wholly restored to them. Seven and one-half per cent of the discharged cases did not improve and were returned to the sanatoria for additional treatment while 2% died. The only death that ever occurred at this institution was caused by influenza at the time when the epidemic ravaged the country. Sixty

per cent of our patient population suffered from this malady at that time.

The medical work was again very efficiently directed by Dr. R. L. Williams, Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and executed by his staff of physicians who made periodical visits, chest examinations and other observations of the patients. This service and co-operation is highly commendable and receives our appreciation.

It is fortunate that a branch of the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene is located at Rhinelander, a comparatively short distance from this institution as it enables us to have our laboratory work promptly and efficiently handled. The service we have enjoyed from this branch of the Wisconsin State Board of Health is excellent.

Assisted by the farm hand, the patients maintained gardens, raised sufficient potatoes and other vegetables for all seasons, cleared 2 acres of land for pasture, cleared and stumped $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land for potatoes, raised hay and oats, built an addition to the poultry house, painted the interior walls and ceilings of the administration building, patients' cottage and power house, graded and dragged the road from the institution to the village of Tomahawk Lake, the institutional road, and partially built and graded the road leading to the farm, harvested all our ice, gathered, cut and split wood for fuel and lumber, operated our power plant and water works and extended the water line a distance of 250 feet to our poultry houses.

All vegetables and small fruits gathered in excess of the daily requirements as well as fruits in season purchased from the markets were preserved and canned for the winter. This was accomplished in spite of the fact that we were continually short of the necessary farm and household employees.

The maximum capacity of this institution at the present time is 21. Except for a short period during the war we have always had a waiting list. The size of the waiting list is no manifestation of the real demand for beds. Some of the sanatoria have never made efforts to place their patients believing the attempt useless, and others who applied directly were turned away.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The legislature appropriated funds for the erection of a forty patient cottage, refectory building, addition to the electric light plant and a workshop. Even with our present capacity we have found the need of a workshop most urgent. A small shack originally planned as a tool house is serving as a workshop at the present time. During the summer of 1919 an effort was made to construct the buildings but the bids submitted were in excess of the appropriation. The logical step therefore would be to secure an additional appropriation so that the buildings can be erected and completed.

Funds to the amount of \$2,000 were made available by the legislature of 1919, for the erection of a cold storage plant. This sum also proved insufficient and an additional appropriation will be necessary to construct the building.

The problem of securing and keeping female employees is an acute one and has been so since the institution was established. At first it was planned to arrange for quarters in the refectory building but this would be a serious mistake. In the first place the space is needed for storerooms, second, the refectory building will be located between two patient cottages and as we have only male patients, the social problem would have to be met with a great deal of supervision. Third, it has been our experience that where maids have their living quarters directly over the kitchen where they are employed, a number will take advantage of every opportunity to steal to their rooms when they should be working. Fourth, our greatest problem is the fact that this institution is isolated and therefore there are no outside amusements or attractions. To offset this condition, the female employees should have a building by themselves where they would have comfortable quarters and a living room for entertaining. This would be a big step towards getting employees and keeping them in spite of the continuing disadvantages of our isolation.

With an increase in the capacity of the institution it will be necessary for us to secure cows for milk and cream production as the present outlook is that we cannot procure these commodities in the quantity we will require from the farmers in this neighborhood. The barn should therefore be enlarged and two silos should also be erected.

A substantial building should be erected for swine. Our present shacks and cots are inadequate.

A granary should be added to our group of farm buildings as we have no storage space for our products.

Storage sheds for fuel wood, wagons and sleighs, and also manure pits are greatly needed.

A garage which will be large enough to accommodate four automotive vehicles will be needed, as well as a shed for storing farm implements and machinery.

With the exception of the silos, all farm buildings, sheds, pits and garage can be constructed by the patients of the institution and only the materials need be purchased.

The electric light plant and water works now in use are barely large enough for our present needs. With increased capacity new power and water units must be added.

The workshop should be equipped with a power band and cut off saw, woodworking machine, lathe, forge, grinder and power drill. With these machines a constructive program can be followed to the benefit of the patients as well as to the benefit of the institution.

In order to secure telephone service we had to build our own telephone line and consequently own and operate it as a private connecting company. An error was made in constructing the line of iron instead of copper wire. The Wisconsin Telephone Company, who operate the toll line, complain bitterly and report that whenever our line is switched on to the Bell Line, all their stations north are out of service. In a consultation with the engineers of the Wisconsin Telephone Company it was agreed that the most equitable and economical

way of handling the situation would be to extend the copper toll line from the village of Tomahawk Lake to this institution, leaving our iron wire line intact for local service and switching in on the toll line only when occasion demands. The project would involve the changing of the crossarms on the poles from a two to a four wire and adding two copper wires.

Provisions should be made to secure laundry machinery so that the laundry of the institution can be handled efficiently and economically.

For the purposes of education and recreation, a motion picture machine would be most valuable and would aid greatly in keeping patients and employees contented and happy.

Our present stock of farm implements consists of a few of the most necessary units and to it should be added a spreader, mower, rake, potato planter, potato digger, cultivator and wagon scale. I also recommend the purchase of a sturdy tractor. While it would be of little aid in working the few acres of land now cleared, I feel that it would soon pay for itself as a machine for clearing land and as a portable power unit.

We are badly in need of an auto truck to haul freight, produce, etc., to and from the depot, a distance of three miles. The truck should have a capacity of at least one ton.

In view of the fact that this institution is isolated and connected with towns and cities by poor transportation facilities, I recommend that an automobile be furnished.

As tuberculosis patients sleep outdoors in severely cold weather, the average number of five pound wool blankets for each bed is nine. With the high cost of materials and equipment the present amount available for furniture and furnishings for new buildings is inadequate.

With an increased population we will be forced to produce our milk and cream supply as this commodity will not be available in necessary quantities we will require, from the farmers in this community. The nearest creameries charge exorbitant prices and deliver poor materials. We will therefore need from twelve to fifteen cows and a bull. I also recommend the purchase of sheep to clear out the brush on our cut-over lands.

In view of the fact that all our patients must do some work as a part of their treatment, we require a considerable number of hand tools.

Our present stock of library books is very limited. Good wholesome books should be added in proportion to our population.

At the last session of the legislature, cut over lands held as forest reserve lands were transferred from the Forestry Department, making the total holdings of this institution 537 acres. This land should be fenced, roads built to it and then cleared.

Of the 537 acres of land assigned to this institution, Lot One, Section 8, 30.65 acres, and Lot Two, Section 8, Range 7 E., 34.05 acres, constituted the original grant for an institutional site and the build-

ings were erected upon it. No official transfer was made of this property and therefore the institution has no title to it. Steps should be taken to secure through the legislature a legal title to the land.

The name of the institution, namely "Tomahawk Lake Camp," is the cause of much confusion owing to the proximity of the city of Tomahawk to the village of Tomahawk Lake and the similarity of names of these two points and that of the institution, much freight and correspondence is misdirected. In addition the present name does not indicate the purpose of the institution but on the contrary tends to misguide the public. I therefore recommend that the name be changed and suggest "State Camp for Convalescents," or "Wisconsin Camp for Convalescents," or some other name which would be more descriptive than the present one.

From a survey recently made by the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association it was found that this institution with its present capacity of 21 beds is only filling 12½% of the demand. An increase of 40 beds is therefore a very conservative growth, and everything possible should be done to add to the appropriations already made available through the legislatures of 1917 and 1919 so that construction work on the new buildings can be started at an early date. The demand is large and the need is very urgent.

In closing I wish to express my appreciation of your counsel and support in the operation and development of this work and to Dr. R. L. Williams and his medical staff for their untiring co-operation and medical advice.

Respectfully submitted,

F. A. REICH, *Superintendent.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—OPERATION.

		1918-1919		1919-1920	
July 1	Balance	\$ 4,652.30		\$ 656.16	
July 31	Balance in hands of steward			250.00	
July 1	Appropriation	9,890.00		12,503.24	
June 30	Refund credits	15.88		1.33	
June 30	Emergency appropriation			3,343.01	
June 30	Disbursements		\$ 13,872.02		\$ 16,501.04
June 30	Balance		656.16		2.66
June 30	Balance in hands of steward				250.00
		\$ 14,528.18	\$ 14,528.18	\$ 16,753.74	\$ 16,753.74

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE.

July 1	Balance			\$ 50.20	
July 1	Appropriation	\$ 500.00		965.00	
June 30	Disbursements		\$ 449.80		\$ 540.88
June 30	Balance		50.20		474.32
		\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 1,015.20	\$ 1,015.20

CAPITAL

	YEAR 1918-19	Balance	Appropriation and refunds	Disbursements	Balance
Permanent property and improvements	\$ 132.01	\$ 1,155.95	\$ 1,166.65	\$ 121.31	
Double deck cottage	11,967.51		309.47	11,658.04	
Workshop	2,500.00			2,500.00	
Electric plant	1,200.00			1,200.00	
Refectory		15,000.00	252.02	14,747.98	
	\$ 15,799.52	\$ 16,155.95	\$ 1,728.14	\$ 30,227.33	
	YEAR 1919-1920				
Permanent property and improvements	\$ 121.31	\$ 450.00	\$ 420.07	\$ 151.24	
Double deck cottage	11,658.04	11.82	204.42	11,465.44	
Workshop	2,500.00			2,500.00	
Electric plant	1,200.00			1,200.00	
Refectory	14,747.98		296.74	14,451.24	
Cold storage		2,000.00		2,000.00	
Land improvement		6,000.00	55.99	5,944.01	
Furniture and furnishings		7,000.00		7,000.00	
	\$ 30,227.33	\$ 15,461.82	\$ 977.22	\$ 44,711.96	

NINETEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN STATE PRISON
LOCATED AT WAUPUN, WIS.
FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

OFFICERS

HENRY TOWN.....Warden
GUY S. TAFT.....Deputy Warden
THEO. H. BUUCK.....Chief Accountant
G. A. BENSON.....Record Clerk
W. P. SMITH, M. D.....Prison Physician
MRS. IDA GRAVES.....Matron Women's Prison
JOSEPH M. SEIBEL.....Parole Agent
T. P. CONNOR.....Superintendent of Twine Mills
W. E. ROCKHILL.....Farm Superintendent
W. A. BAYLEY.....Storekeeper
THOMAS GREEN.....Superintendent of Construction

WARDEN'S REPORT

TO THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

Herewith I submit the biennial report of the Wisconsin State Prison, being for the period beginning July 1, 1918, and ending June 30, 1920. The statistical, parole and financial reports are appended and will show in detail the operation of the various departments of the institution.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

The Prison population continues to decrease. The daily average number of inmates during the year ending June 30, 1919, was 778, and for the period closing June 30, 1920, the average number was 749. The population at the close of the biennial period was 693, of whom 26 were women. Of this number 82 were serving life sentences. The population on the date of this report was 666. The daily average population during the last five year period was as follows:

June 30, 1916.....	906
June 30, 1917.....	913
June 30, 1918.....	853
June 30, 1919.....	778
June 30, 1920.....	749

REVENUES

The revenues of the institution are derived from the state account, state use, and contract systems of convict-labor. The binder twine industry and shoe shop are operated on the state account system; the auto tag industry, cannery, butter and cheese factory and the farming operations under the state use system. From 200 to 225 inmates are employed on the contract system making cotton socks and hosiery. The statement below shows the total revenue for the fiscal period:

	Year ending June 30, 1919	Year ending June 30, 1920
Sale of inmate labor.....	\$120,967.77	\$155,449.11
Miscellaneous sales.....	2,130.92	2,233.52
Revenue from farms.....	43,462.87	47,366.06
Profits from twine plant.....	54,316.34	87,629.75
Profits from small industries, auto tag, printery, creamery, shoe shop and road construction.....	1,204.89	9,775.78
Total revenue.....	\$222,062.78	\$302,879.07

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the gross sales of binder twine were 3,957,295 pounds which was sold for \$799,921.75. During the year ending June 30, 1920, 5,044,180 pounds were sold for \$728,512.89. The net profit in 1919 was \$54,314.34; in 1920 the profit was \$87,629.75. In 1919 the selling price of standard twine, 500 feet to the pound, was twenty cents per pound and for the 600 foot Climax twine the selling price was twenty-one and one-half cents per pound. In 1920 Standard twine sold for thirteen and three-quarters cents per pound and Climax seventeen and one-quarter cents per pound.

PRISON FARMS

The Legislature of 1919 appropriated funds for the purpose of purchasing additional farm lands. One hundred and thirty-five acres were purchased adjoining the main farm known as number one, and we now have 547 acres in Chester Township about one and one-half miles from the institution and 400 acres in farm known as number two, in Trenton township, which is about seven miles from the prison. We have also operated rented farms comprising about 1,000 acres. The farm revenues for the year 1919 amounted to \$43,462.87, and for the year 1920 the amount was \$47,366.08. The farm products are mostly consumed at the prison. In the past year the milk from the farms was 538,362 pounds; pork 48,042 pounds. We will have sufficient sugar beets to make 20,000 pounds of sugar. We have live stock as follows:

18 Teams of horses
10 Colts
229 Milch cows and heifers
32 Calves
22 Steers
290 Hogs

SHOE FACTORY

This industry was started in a small way three years ago and we have gradually enlarged the output as we have found a market for the product. We are supplying all the state institutions and nearly all the county asylums with what shoes they use. The surplus we have found a good market for and have been able to realize a fair profit from this industry. We are making at the present time sixty pairs of shoes a day.

CREAMERY AND CHEESE FACTORY

The creamery and cheese factory takes care of all the milk and cream coming from the prison farms. In the past year we made nearly 10,000 pounds of butter; 4,250 pounds of brick cheese; 10,500 pounds of American cheese; 400 pounds of Swiss cheese, making a total of over 15,000 pounds of cheese. We supplied our own population with butter and cheese, the Northern and Central Insane Asylums with butter and every state institution in the state with what cheese they could use.

AUTO LICENSE PLATE INDUSTRY

The automobile license plate industry has been in operation one year. The 1920 Wisconsin license numbers were the product of our factory. We manufactured over 300,000 pairs of automobile and truck plates and 8,000 motorcycle plates. The stamping, enameling and packing of this number of plates involves much labor and careful and intricate work. On account of difficulties in obtaining sheet steel we could not operate our factory continuously, but we were able to get the plates to the Secretary of State's office before they were needed. Considering prevailing prices of steel we were able to supply these plates at a much lower figure than they could have been bought on regular contract. The plates gave general satisfaction.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS

During the biennial period we have made improvements and added new structures as follows:

New chimney.....	\$ 5,108.10
Breeching from boilers to chimney.....	3,029.14
Air compressor.....	1,236.76
Remodeling female prison.....	4,237.33
New greenhouse.....	1,930.93
Addition to piggery.....	1,711.95
New poultry house.....	960.98
New farm superintendent's office.....	972.80
Water supply system at farm No. 1.....	482.65
	<hr/>
	\$19,670.64

RECOMMENDATIONS

LAND PURCHASE

I would recommend that an appropriation be asked from the next Legislature sufficient to purchase 180 acres of land for farm purposes.

COLD STORAGE PLANT

I would recommend that an appropriation of at least \$50,000 be asked from the Legislature for a new cold storage plant. To properly care for the products from the farms and for the meat, butter and milk, a large modern cold storage plant is absolutely necessary. The present plant is entirely inadequate and the methods of refrigeration have been greatly improved since this plant was put in operation.

ADDITION TO GREENHOUSE

The money appropriated by the Legislature two years ago for a greenhouse was expended but the building is entirely too small but so arranged that an addition can be added thereto. For this purpose I recommend an appropriation of \$4,000.00.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

The kitchen equipment of this institution is not what one would expect to find where such a large number of people are being cared for. We need new ranges, a dish washing machine, and new sanitary modern cooking utensils. For this purpose I recommend an appropriation of \$3,000.00.

NEW HOSPITAL

The present structure used for hospital purposes is entirely too small to care for the demands made upon it. We should have a new building of modern construction with hospital equipment sufficient to care for the many complex cases which come up in an institution of this kind.

FARM IMPROVEMENTS

At Farm No. 2 we need sleeping quarters, a dining room, kitchen and bathroom for the inmates employed there. We also need stanchions for the old barn at this farm.

AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS

It is absolutely necessary that we purchase a three ton truck for the twine industry. We have from two to two and one-half million pounds of twine to haul to East Waupun, the shipping point on the Chicago and North Western Railway and which is three miles from the prison. The estimated cost of the type of truck that we should have is \$4,500.00. The cost of the truck should be charged to the operation of the twine plant and no special appropriations will be necessary except that the Legislature, under existing laws, will have to give its approval to the purchase.

I would recommend that an appropriation of \$600.00 be asked and authority be given by the Legislature for the purchase of a one ton automobile truck chassis for use about the institution. The platform we will construct to meet our requirements. We have supplies and small rush shipments of twine to dray to and from the freight stations, supplies to transport to and from the farms and if we had a small truck much time could be saved.

In connection with the auto tag industry I believe we could mail the auto plates direct from Waupun instead of sending them to the Secretary of State's office at Madison. This would save undue delay. the freight from Waupun to Madison, the trucking from depot to Capitol and from the Capitol to the post office, and the clerk hire at the Secretary of State's office. We have a sufficient number of inmates with education and training enough to properly address and keep up the automobile registration. If the laws were changed permitting this to be done we could make a saving of from ten to fifteen thousand dollars per year.

I invite your attention to the report of the Prison Physician which is transmitted herewith and also the carefully prepared tables of the chief accountant regarding the financial affairs of the institution.

In concluding this report I wish to take this means to thank the department heads and the subordinate officers for the assistance given me in conducting the affairs of the institution.

To each member of your Board and to your Secretary I am indebted for counsel and advice rendered from time to time. The loyal support you have at all times given me has made my work pleasant and for this encouragement I wish to tender my most sincere thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY TOWN, *Warden.*

HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

I hereby submit my biennial report of the hospital and health conditions at the institution.

The general health in the prison is, and has been, very good. We were particularly fortunate to be exempt from the influenza epidemic for the last two years, with the exception of a few cases in the female prison, where occurred only one death. Our principal sickness is due to tuberculosis in its various forms, and is the cause of most of the deaths in the institution. Very few cases develop in the prison, and all who show signs of the disease upon entering the institution are either placed in the tubercular ward or given employment about the yard. In the winter this is somewhat of a problem, because there is no outside work, and the inmates affected with this disease are sometimes employed in the shops, by necessity. Most of these cases cannot be given employment on the farms because they are not trustworthy and also because the necessity of their occupying the bunkhouse with other inmates, which would be unsafe.

The present hospital accommodations for general sickness and surgical work is adequate because of the reduced population of the prison. The decrease in population is due in part to the war and the country going dry. The last has had a decided effect upon the number confined to this institution.

The most pressing need is for better accommodations for the insane, of which we have quite a number. The crowding of the institutions for the insane necessitates their being confined for long periods in the cells, waiting to be transferred, and this is detrimental to their general health. We have only two detention cells and they are not properly constructed for that purpose. The size of the present hospital will not permit the putting in of more detention cells, so we are trying to get along with them as they are, but hope that at some set time we will have a new building, with modern conveniences for the care of the tubercular and insane patients.

In closing I wish to thank your Honorable Body, together with the Warden, Deputy Warden, and all of the officers of the institution for their assistance, good will, and courtesy, which has made it possible for the medical work in the institution to run so smoothly.

Very truly yours,

W. P. SMITH, M. D., *Prison Physician.*

TABLE I—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION AT THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	For year ending June 30, 1919			For year ending June 30, 1920		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ADMISSIONS:						
Number of inmates in institution at beginning of fiscal year.....	795	28	823	741	28	769
Received during fiscal year, committed by the courts.....	287	22	309	249	15	264
Transferred from the Wisconsin State Reformatory during fiscal year.....	5	-----	5	5	-----	5
Returned from hospitals for the insane during fiscal year.....	10	-----	10	7	-----	7
Escaped convicts returned during fiscal year.....	2	-----	2	-----	-----	-----
Prisoners returned for violation of parole during fiscal year.....	6	1	7	4	2	6
Paroled prisoners returned own volition.....	-----	-----	-----	2	1	3
Prisoners returned for violation of conditional pardon.....	1	-----	1	-----	1	1
Totals.....	1,106	51	1,157	1,008	47	1,055
DISCHARGES:						
On reduction of time.....	259	6	265	201	7	208
Died.....	8	1	9	11	-----	11
Transferred to Northern Hospital for Insane.....	3	-----	3	2	-----	2
Transferred to Central Hospital for the Insane.....	10	-----	10	14	-----	14
Transferred to Milwaukee Hospital for Insane.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
Transferred to the Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	2	-----	2	1	-----	1
Released on parole by the State Board of Control of Wisconsin acting as a Board of Parole.....	59	14	73	100	10	110
Given conditional pardon or commutation of sentence by the governor.....	5	1	6	3	2	5
Pardoned by the governor.....	2	-----	2	4	1	5
Escaped from camps.....	3	-----	3	2	-----	2
Remanded for new trial—order of supreme court.....	8	1	9	1	-----	1
Conditional release by governor for medical treatment.....	6	-----	6	2	1	3
Total number discharged.....	366	23	389	341	21	362
Number of inmates remaining at institution at end of fiscal year.....	740	28	768	667	26	693
Totals.....	1,106	51	1,157	1,008	47	1,055
Daily average number of inmates.....	-----	-----	777.9	-----	-----	748.6

TABLE II—THE STATISTICS GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLES ARE BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. TABLE II SHOWS HOW THIS NUMBER IS ARRIVED AT.

	For year ending June 30, 1919	For year ending June 30, 1920
Received during fiscal year—committed by the courts	309	264
Transferred from the Wisconsin State Reformatory during the fiscal year	5	5
Transferred from the Milwaukee House of Correction during the fiscal year	---	---
Totals	314	269

TABLE III—SHOWING SEX, AGE, HABITS AS TO USE OF LIQUOR, HOW OFTEN SENTENCED, RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, CONJUGAL CONDITION AND COLOR OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	For year ending June 30, 1919	For year ending June 30, 1920		For year ending June 30, 1919	For year ending June 30, 1920
Sex:					
Male	292	254	How Often Sentenced:		
Female	22	15	First conviction	206	199
Total	314	269	Second conviction	75	48
			Third conviction	20	17
			Fourth conviction	6	5
			Fifth conviction	1	---
			Sixth conviction	3	---
			Over sixth conviction	3	---
			Total	314	269
Age:			Religious Instruction:		
Under 20 years	14	25	Congregational	6	3
From 20 to 30 years	107	118	Protestant	7	---
From 31 to 40 years	104	72	Christian	2	4
From 41 to 50 years	64	35	Evangelist	2	---
From 51 to 60 years	16	13	Lutheran	71	48
From 61 to 70 years	7	5	Dunkirk	1	---
Over 70 years	2	1	Methodist	33	50
Total	314	269	Presbyterian	12	10
			Baptist	17	19
Habits As to Use of Liquor:			Hebrew	3	2
Intemperate	117	58	Episcopalian	12	2
Moderate	136	136	Catholic	130	108
Temperate	60	75	Greek Orthodox	5	4
Excess	1	---	Seventh Day Advent	---	2
Total	314	269	Christian Scientist	2	1
			None	11	16
			Total	314	269
Conjugal Condition:			Color:		
Single	138	125	White	301	241
Married	105	93	Black	10	21
Widowers	33	10	Mulatto	---	0
Divorced	18	20	Indian	2	---
Separated	20	21	Mexican	1	---
Total	314	269	Total	314	269

TABLE IV—SHOWING OCCUPATION OR PROFESSION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Occupation or profession	For year ending	For year ending	Occupation or profession	For year ending	For year ending
	June 30, 1919	June 30, 1920		June 30, 1919	June 30, 1920
Auditor	1		Lather	2	
Bakers	2	5	Lumberman		1
Banker	1		Machinists and helpers	19	24
Band sawyer	1		Masons and bricklayers	4	2
Barbers	3	6	Merchants	1	
Bartenders		2	Miners	2	4
Blacksmiths	4	3	Moulders	3	1
Boilermakers	2		Musicians		1
Bookkeepers	1	1	Millwrights	2	
Butchers	4	1	Nurses	2	3
Butter makers	1	1	Proprietor of restaurant		1
Cabinetmakers		2	Painters	4	3
Carpenters	8	3	Papermakers	1	
Cement workers	3		Peddlers	3	1
Chauffeurs and auto mechanics	9	10	Plumbers	3	1
Cheese makers	1		Porters	3	2
Clerks	11	11	Printers	1	2
Cooks	14	14	Real estate agent	1	
Cooremakers	1	1	Railway ticket agent	1	
Draymen	1		Railway brakeman	1	1
Electricians	1	2	Railway laborers		3
Engineers	1		Steel worker	1	1
Farmers	10	17	Sign painter		1
Farm laborers	25	19	Soldier		1
Firemen	3	7	Salesmen	5	7
Fishermen		1	Shoemakers	3	3
Foremen	1		Steamfitters	1	1
Gardeners		1	Steeple jack	1	
Harnessmakers		1	Switchmen	1	1
Housewife	9	2	Tailors	3	3
Housework	11	8	Teamsters	13	9
Hostlers	1		Telegraph operator		1
Hotel keepers	1		Tinners		1
Hotel maid		1	Time keeper	1	
Hospital attendants	1	1	Typist		1
Jewelers		1	Waiters	1	1
Junker		1	Waitresses		3
Laborers	96	63	No occupation		1
Lawyers	2				
Laundrymen	1		Total	314	290

TABLE V.—SHOWING EDUCATION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Education	For year ending June 30, 1919	For year ending June 30, 1920
College or university	4	2
High school	30	32
Ninth grade	5	---
Eighth grade	62	68
Seventh grade	29	19
Sixth grade	24	22
Fifth grade	38	23
Fourth grade	25	23
Third grade	23	16
Second grade	7	8
First grade	---	3
Read and write English	13	13
Neither read nor write	16	14
Read and write German only	14	1
Read and write Polish only	4	5
Read and write Hungarian only	1	1
Read and write Italian only	---	2
Read and write Swedish only	---	1
Read and write Norwegian only	2	---
Read and write Finnish only	8	3
Read and write Bohemian only	1	1
Read and write Greek only	2	1
Read and write Austrian only	1	---
Read and write Lithuanian only	1	---
Read and write Russian only	1	4
Read and write Swiss only	---	1
Read and write Mexican only	1	---
Read and write Slavish only	---	2
Read French only	1	---
Totals	314	269

TABLE VI—SHOWING NATIVITY OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Born in United States	For year ending	For year ending	Foreign born	For year ending	For year ending
	June 30, 1919	June 30, 1920		June 30, 1919	June 30, 1920
Alabama	1	1	Austria-Hungary	13	7
California	2	1	Albania	1	1
Connecticut	1	1	Bohemia	1	1
Florida	1	5	Bulgaria	1	5
Georgia	1	5	Canada	10	5
Illinois	19	23	Croatia	1	1
Indiana	6	6	Denmark	4	1
Iowa	4	6	England	8	13
Kansas	1	1	Finland	8	9
Kentucky	1	5	Germany	16	9
Louisiana	2	2	Greece	3	3
Massachusetts	2	1	Holland	1	2
Michigan	14	12	Ireland	2	4
Minnesota	12	7	Italy	3	4
Mississippi	2	1	Jamaica	1	1
Missouri	5	1	Mexico	1	3
Nebraska	2	2	Norway	6	5
New Jersey	2	2	Poland	4	5
New York	10	5	Russia	10	13
North Dakota	4	2	Scotland	2	1
North Carolina	1	1	Slavonia	1	1
Ohio	5	6	Sweden	1	1
Oklahoma	1	1	Switzerland	1	1
Oregon	1	1	Turkey	1	1
Pennsylvania	7	4	West Indies	1	1
South Carolina	1	1	Total foreign born	86	64
Tennessee	1	4	Total born in United States	226	205
Texas	1	1	Grand total	314	269
Vermont	1	1			
Virginia	2	5			
Washington	1	5			
West Virginia	1	1			
Wisconsin	115	96			
Unknown	2	3			
Total born in United States	226	205			

TABLE VII—SHOWING NATIVITY OF THE PARENTS OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	For year ending	For year ending
	June 30, 1919	June 30, 1920
Parents both born in United States	90	96
Parents both born in foreign countries	177	136
Father born in United States, mother foreign	14	9
Mother born in United States, father foreign	19	21
Not known	14	5
Total	314	269

TABLE VIII—SHOWING RESIDENCE WHEN ARRESTED OF PRISONERS ADMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	For year ending June 30, 1919	For year ending June 30, 1920		For year ending June 30, 1919	For year ending June 30, 1920
Counties:			Counties—Continued:		
Ashland		4	Vilas	1	3
Barron	2	3	Walworth	1	3
Bayfield	1	1	Waukesha	2	1
Brown	4	4	Waupaca	2	1
Buffalo	1	—	Winnebago	5	5
Calumet	1	—	Wood	3	1
Chippewa	3	7			
Clark	3	2	Total who were residents of		
Columbia	1	4	Wisconsin	201	152
Crawford	—	2			
Dane	8	3	Other States:		
Dodge	2	—	Arkansas	—	1
Door	—	3	California	—	1
Douglas	3	9	Georgia	—	3
Dunn	—	2	Illinois	21	18
Eau Claire	—	—	Indiana	—	3
Florence	—	1	Iowa	—	5
Fond du Lac	9	6	Kansas	—	1
Forest	1	—	Kentucky	—	1
Grant	2	—	Louisiana	—	2
Green	1	—	Massachusetts	—	1
Green Lake	—	2	Michigan	—	3
Iron	—	1	Minnesota	16	13
Jefferson	—	1	Mississippi	—	1
Juneau	2	—	Missouri	4	1
Kenosha	5	3	Montana	—	1
Kewaunee	3	—	Nebraska	—	1
La Crosse	4	2	New Jersey	—	1
Lafayette	—	2	New York	3	3
Langlade	4	5	North Dakota	—	1
Lincoln	2	1	Ohio	—	3
Manitowoc	—	—	Oregon	—	1
Marathon	2	3	South Dakota	—	1
Marinette	3	1	Pennsylvania	—	1
Milwaukee	5	38	Tennessee	—	1
Monroe	2	—	Texas	—	1
Oconto	2	1	Washington	—	4
Oneida	3	3			
Outagamie	4	2	Total other states	63	76
Pepin	1	1			
Polk	2	1	Foreign:		
Portage	2	2	Canada	1	2
Price	2	—	Finland	—	1
Racine	13	8	Mexico	—	1
Rock	7	7	Russia	—	1
Rusk	1	—			
Sauk	—	1	Total foreign	4	2
Shawano	1	1	No home	46	39
Sheboygan	9	1	Foreign	4	2
Taylor	2	1	Other states	63	76
Trempealeau	1	—	Wisconsin	201	152
Vernon	1	1			
			Grand total	314	269

TABLE IX—SHOWING COUNTIES SENTENCED FROM, OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Counties	For year ending		Counties	For year ending	
	June 30, 1919	June 30, 1920		June 30, 1919	June 30, 1920
Ashland	1	4	Manitowoc	5	2
Barron	11	3	Marathon	8	2
Bayfield	5	4	Marquette	8	4
Brown	9	8	Milwaukee	63	63
Buffalo	1	1	Monroe		2
Calumet	1	1	Oconto		1
Chippewa	5	7	Oneida	7	4
Clark	2		Outagamie	7	2
Columbia	3	6	Ozaukee	1	
Crawford	1	2	Polk	2	1
Dane	13	5	Portage	3	2
Dodge	4	1	Racine	26	20
Door		1	Rock	11	11
Douglas	6	16	Rusk		
Dunn		1	St. Croix		1
Eau Claire	2	3	Sauk		4
Florence		1	Shawano	2	5
Fond du Lac	14	7	Sheboygan	3	3
Forest		1	Taylor	4	2
Grant	2		Trempealeau		1
Green	2	1	Vernon	1	
Iowa	1		Vilas	1	3
Iron	11	5	Walworth	1	
Jefferson	2	1	Washburn	3	1
Juneau	2	1	Washington		2
Kenosha	14	11	Waukesha	5	5
Kewaunee	3		Waupaca	2	1
La Crosse	20	15	Winnebago	3	3
Lafayette	2	6	Wood	3	5
Langlade	8	7			
Lincoln	5	2	Totals	314	269

TABLE X—SHOWING CRIMES CONVICTED OF, OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Crimes	For year ending		Crimes	For year ending	
	June 30, 1919	June 30, 1920		June 30, 1919	June 30, 1920
1. Offenses against persons:			4. Offenses against public peace		
Assault to K. & M.	6	5			
Assault to do G. B. H.	9	4	5. Offenses against public policy		
Assault with intent to rape.	6	5			
Assault with intent to rob.	16	34	6. Offenses against chastity, morality and decency:		
Manslaughter, first degree.	1	1	Abandonment.	3	3
Manslaughter, second degree.	1	1	Adultery.	26	20
Manslaughter, fourth degree.	1	1	Bigamy.	1	1
Murder, first degree.	12	6	Detaining female for purpose of prostitution.	2	2
Murder, second degree.	2	4	Desertion.	1	1
Murder, third degree.	2	2	Fornication.	7	4
Rape.	14	20	Incest.	4	2
Totals.	68	80	Keeping house of ill fame.	5	3
2. Offenses against property:			Non-support.	1	1
Arson.	5	8	Pandering.	6	8
Burglary.	49	52	Sodomy.	2	6
Burglary and arson.	1	1	Taking indecent liberties with female child.	57	44
Embezzlement.	4	3	Total.	6	2
Forgery.	37	22	7. Offenses against public health:		
Horsestealing.	1	1			
Injuring railroad.	1	1	8. Unclassified:		
Larceny.	43	39	Drunkennes previous conviction.	2	2
Larceny as bailee.	1	1	Habitual criminal.	1	1
Larceny from person.	19	5	Misdemeanor, previous conviction.	1	1
Operating automobile without owner's consent.	1	2	Petit larceny, previous conviction.	1	1
Obtaining money under false pretense.	10	5	Vagrancy.	1	1
Poisoning cattle.	2	1	Total.	6	2
Receiving stolen property.	2	7	Grand total.	314	269
Violation of banking laws.	1	1			
Total.	173	141			
3. Offenses against public justice:					
Escaping from sheriff.	1	1			
Escaping from reformatory.	1	1			
Escaping from prison.	2	1			
Escaping from county jail.	3	3			
Perjury.	3	3			
Inciting perjury.	1	1			
Total.	10	2			

Note—The classification given in this table is based on the classification made by the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin of 1917, Chapters 181-187 inclusive (Part IV).

TABLE XI—SHOWING TERM OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Term of Sentence	For year ending	For year ending	Term of Sentence	For year ending	For year ending
	June 30, 1919	June 30, 1920		June 30, 1919	June 30, 1920
During life	12	6	4 years	8	10
50 years			3 years and 6 months		
35 years	2	1	3 years	35	39
30 years	1	4	2 years and 6 months	5	
25 years	1	6	2 years	55	44
23 years	1		1 year and 9 months		1
20 years	2	4	1 year and 8 months		
19 years			1 year and 6 months	19	18
18 years	1	1	1 year and 4 months	1	
17 years		1	1 year and 3 months		3
16 years			1 year and 2 months		
15 years	8	5	1 year	78	54
14 years		2	10 months		
13 years			9 months	3	4
12 years	2		8 months		
11 years			7 months		
10 years	13	22	6 months	6	5
9 years			4 months		
8 years	3	3	3 months		
7 years	16	9	30 days	1	
6 years	6	6			
5 years	35	21	Total	314	269

TABLE XII—STATISTICS OF LIFE PRISONERS FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Admissions:		
Number confined July 1, 1918	-----	83
Received during the year ending June 30, 1919	-----	12
Received during the year ending June 30, 1920	-----	6
Total	-----	101
Discharges:		
Died	-----	6
Transferred to hospitals for the insane	-----	4
Governor's conditional pardon	-----	1
Commutation of sentence by the governor	-----	4
Released on parole by the State Board of Control acting as a Board of Parole	-----	4
	-----	19
Remaining in institution June 30, 1920	-----	82
Total	-----	101

TABLE XIII—STATISTICS OF LIFE PRISONERS—SHOWING COUNTY SENTENCED FROM. OF ALL LIFE PRISONERS IN THE INSTITUTION ON JUNE 30, 1920.

Counties sentenced from	No.	Counties sentenced from	No.
Ashland	3	Milwaukee	22
Barron	1	Monroe	1
Calumet	1	Oconto	1
Clark	2	Oneida	1
Crawford	1	Outagamie	2
Dane	3	Ozaukee	1
Douglas	2	Polk	1
Eau Claire	3	Price	1
Fond du Lac	4	Racine	2
Green	1	Rock	1
Iron	1	Rusk	2
Jackson	2	Sawyer	1
Jefferson	2	Shawano	
Kenosha	5	Taylor	
Kewaunee	1	Walworth	1
Lafayette	1	Waukesha	2
Langlade	1	Waupaca	
La Crosse	3	Waushara	1
Marathon	2	Winnebago	
Marquette	1	Wood	1
Manitowoc	1		
		Total on June 30, 1920.....	82

TABLE XIV—STATISTICS OF LIFE PRISONERS—SHOWING COLOR, SEX, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITIONS OF LIFE PRISONERS REMAINING IN THE PRISON ON JUNE 30, 1920.

Color:		Sex:	
White	81	Male	79
Black	1	Female	3
Total	82	Total	82
Ages:		Conjugal condition:	
Under 20 years.....		Single	34
From 20 to 30 years.....	16	Married	19
From 31 to 40 years.....	22	Widows	2
From 41 to 50 years.....	16	Widows	2
From 51 to 60 years.....	14	Divorced	3
From 61 to 70 years.....	7	Separated	2
From 71 to 80 years.....	5		
Over 80 years.....	2	Total	82
Total	82		

TABLE XV—STATISTICS OF LIFE PRISONERS—SHOWING NATIVITY OF ALL LIFE PRISONERS REMAINING IN THE PRISON ON JUNE 30, 1920.

Born in the United States	No.	Foreign born	No.
Illinois	4	Albania	1
Indiana	1	Austria-Hungary	5
Kansas	1	Canada	2
Maine	1	England	2
Michigan		Finland	1
Minnesota		France	1
Mississippi	1	Germany	14
New Jersey	1	Greece	1
New York	1	Holland	
Ohio	1	Italy	3
Texas		Poland	2
Wisconsin	32	Russia	5
		Switzerland	1
		Turkey	
Total	48	Total	38
		Total foreign born	38
		Total born in the U. S.	43
		Unknown	1
		Grand total	82

TABLE XVI—STATISTICS OF LIFE PRISONERS—SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF LIFE PRISONERS RECEIVED SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PRISON UP TO THE END OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Crime convicted of:	
Murder—first degree	351
Murder—second degree	11
Desertion	1
Rape	5
Total	368
Discharged on governor's pardon, commutation or parole	103
Writ of habeas corpus	5
Order of secretary of war	1
Remanded for new trial, order of supreme court	26
Order of supreme court	4
Removed to hospitals for the insane	41
Died	77
Committed suicide	5
Escaped	2
Paroled by State Board of Control	22
Total	286
Remaining in prison June 30, 1920	82
Grand total	368

TABLE XVII—SHOWING STATISTICS OF PAROLES CONSIDERED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Year beginning July 1, 1918, and ending June 30, 1919:		
Total number considered	245	
Granted	88	
Denied	150	
Withdrawn	9	
	<u>245</u>	
Year beginning July 1, 1919, and ending June 30, 1920:		
Total number considered	199	
Granted	98	
Denied	91	
Withdrawn	3	
Continued	7	
	<u>199</u>	
Total number applications granted in the two-year period.....	184	
Received final discharge	110	
Not discharged on account of not having employment.....	6	
Defaulted	12	
Applications which did not meet with executive approval.....	1	
Returned voluntarily	3	
Pardoned	3	
Making monthly reports on June 30, 1920.....	49	
	<u>184</u>	

TABLE XVIII—SHOWING SUMMARY OF PAROLE STATISTICS SINCE PAROLE LAW WENT INTO EFFECT IN AUGUST, 1907, UP TO THE END OF THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

TERM CONVICTS.

Total number of applications considered August, 1907, to June 30, 1920.....	2,470
Granted	1,262
Denied	1,137
Continued	7
Withdrawn	64
	<u>2,470</u>

Of the 1,262 granted
 884 have received their final discharge.
 97 were not discharged on account of not having employment.
 134 defaulted.
 21 applications did not meet with executive approval.
 5 died while on parole.
 2 committed suicide.
 1 became insane while on parole.
 8 returned voluntarily.
 11 were pardoned while on parole.
 49 are making monthly reports on June 30, 1920.

1,262
 Of the 184 who defaulted:
 106 were returned to prison.
 25 are at large.
 2 in prison in other states.
 1 in this prison.

184

LIFE PRISONERS.

Total number of applications considered since law providing for parole of life prisoners went into effect	39
Granted	20
Denied	19
	<u>39</u>

Of the 20 granted:
 7 are making monthly reports on June 30, 1920.
 3 died.
 9 pardoned.
 2 returned to prison voluntarily.
 1 returned to prison for medical treatment and died.
 3 violated, returned to prison.
 1 violated and escaped.

20

TABLE XIX—SHOWING PRISON POPULATION, NUMBER OF FEMALE PRISONERS, AND LIFE MEMBERS AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PRISON, ALSO NUMBER PARDONED, DIED, COMMITTED SUICIDE, AND ESCAPED DURING EACH YEAR.

For fiscal year ending	Prison population	Females	Life prisoners	Pardoned	Died	Suicide	Escaped
April 1, 1852	15						
December 31, 1852	28	2					1
December 31, 1853	61	5			1		
December 31, 1854	71	5		13			
December 31, 1855	72	4	8	14	1		
December 31, 1856	108		12	13	1	1	
December 31, 1857	163						
December 31, 1858	202			16	1		
December 31, 1859	182			29	2		
September 30, 1860	176	12		25	1		1
September 30, 1861	137	12		26			
September 30, 1862	116	4	16	5			
September 30, 1863	131	8	20	14			2
September 30, 1864	120	14	22	9	1		2
September 30, 1865	97	6	24	15	2		2
September 30, 1866	169	10	27	13	1	1	
September 30, 1867	206	15	30	16			
September 30, 1868	184	8	33	11	1		
September 30, 1869	180	3	31	13	1		
September 30, 1870	195	2	35	5			
September 30, 1871	191	2	35	12	1	1	
September 30, 1872	187	7	36	13	2		2
September 30, 1873	180	5	36	14	1		
September 30, 1874	230	7	40	18	1		
September 30, 1875	248	12	37	19	2		
September 30, 1876	263	13	40	22	1	1	
September 30, 1877	290	10	42	27	2	2	
September 30, 1878	346	6	45	19	2		1
September 30, 1879	309	7	48	11	1		
September 30, 1880	277	7	47	13	3	1	
September 30, 1881	305	7	49	6	6		
September 30, 1882	348	7	44	13	3		2
September 30, 1883	366	9	48	16	3		1
September 30, 1884	410	9	59	14	5	1	
September 30, 1885	441	12	49	14	7		
September 30, 1886	450	13	51	17	2		3
September 30, 1887	428	13	52	13	1		
September 30, 1888	438	14	60	13	2		5
September 30, 1889	507	15	64	19	4		1
September 30, 1890	532	17	68	19	10		4
September 30, 1891	529	15	74	23	7		2
September 30, 1892	493	17	77	19	4	2	
September 30, 1893	536	24	77	15	2		
September 30, 1894	662	24	81	16	6		
September 30, 1895	615	24	79	31	5		
September 30, 1896	582	19	77	19	5		
September 30, 1897	610	13	72	15	4		2
September 30, 1898	601	21	78	22	7		1
September 30, 1899	567	17	86	14	4	1	1
September 30, 1900	496	13	83	14	8	1	1
September 30, 1901	523	12	84	8	5		1
June 30, 1902	582	13	81	3	5		
June 30, 1903	558	11	84	1	6	1	
June 30, 1904	621	13	88	1	7	1	
June 30, 1905	607	12	86	3	13	1	
June 30, 1906	639	22	87	3	6	1	
June 30, 1907	636	23	84	7	12	1	1
June 30, 1908	655	23	83	6	8	1	
June 30, 1909	718	17	85	8	6		
June 30, 1910	676	16	81	12	5		
June 30, 1911	702	17	78	11	10		
June 30, 1912	738	18	82	13	5		
June 30, 1913	735	24	87	7	3		2
June 30, 1914	739	14	82	4	4		
June 30, 1915	895	28	85	5	4		2
June 30, 1916	617	28	79	20	6		
June 30, 1917	896	26	78	11	11		2
June 30, 1918	824	28	83	12	6	1	7
June 30, 1919	594	28	68	8	9	1	3
June 30, 1920	567	26	82	10	11	2	2

TABLE XX—SHOWING AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES CONFINED DURING EACH YEAR FOR THE PAST THIRTY-SIX YEARS.

Fiscal years	Average number confined
Year ending September 30, 1885	443
Year ending September 30, 1886	456
Year ending September 30, 1887	448
Year ending September 30, 1888	441
Year ending September 30, 1889	463
Year ending September 30, 1890	523
Year ending September 30, 1891	535
Year ending September 30, 1892	519
Year ending September 30, 1893	537
Year ending September 30, 1894	609
Year ending September 30, 1895	625
Year ending September 30, 1896	606
Year ending September 30, 1897	598
Year ending September 30, 1898	645
Year ending September 30, 1899	592
Year ending September 30, 1900	532
Year ending September 30, 1901	511
Year ending June 30, 1902	574
Year ending June 30, 1903	552
Year ending June 30, 1904	577
Year ending June 30, 1905	607
Year ending June 30, 1906	640
Year ending June 30, 1907	640
Year ending June 30, 1908	626
Year ending June 30, 1909	676
Year ending June 30, 1910	708
Year ending June 30, 1911	696
Year ending June 30, 1912	716
Year ending June 30, 1913	732
Year ending June 30, 1914	741
Year ending June 30, 1915	807
Year ending June 30, 1916	906
Year ending June 30, 1917	913
Year ending June 30, 1918	853
Year ending June 30, 1919	778
Year ending June 30, 1920	749

TABLE XXI—SHOWING PER CENT OF PARDONS GRANTED FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1886 to 1920.

For the year ending	Per cent of average population	Per cent of number discharged
September 30, 1885	3.16	6.70
September 30, 1886	3.73	7.65
September 30, 1887	2.90	6.31
September 30, 1888	2.94	6.43
September 30, 1889	4.10	8.56
September 30, 1890	4.02	8.53
September 30, 1891	3.94	7.75
September 30, 1892	3.66	5.00
September 30, 1893	2.79	5.72
September 30, 1894	2.63	5.93
September 30, 1895	4.96	8.49
September 30, 1896	3.13	5.31
September 30, 1897	2.84	5.29
September 30, 1898	3.41	5.91
September 30, 1899	2.47	4.38
September 30, 1900	2.63	4.53
September 30, 1901	1.57	3.45
June 30, 1902	0.52	1.90
June 30, 1903	0.18	0.87
June 30, 1904	0.17	0.43
June 30, 1905	0.49	0.98
June 30, 1906	0.47	1.13
June 30, 1907	1.09	2.87
June 30, 1908	0.96	2.01
June 30, 1909	1.13	2.55
June 30, 1910	1.69	3.12
June 30, 1911	1.59	3.01
June 30, 1912	1.31	3.79
June 30, 1913	0.96	1.91
June 30, 1914	0.54	1.03
June 30, 1915	0.62	1.09
June 30, 1916	2.20	3.87
June 30, 1917	1.30	2.24
June 30, 1918	1.40	2.42
June 30, 1919	1.02	2.05
June 30, 1920	1.34	2.79

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—OPERATION.

		1918-1919		1919-1920	
July 1	Balance in hands of steward	\$ 734.43		\$ 734.43	
	Balance in state treasury	6,854.65		1,135.89	
	Balance of 1918-19 appropriation			17,189.81	
	Appropriation	134,745.00		222,514.56	
	Emergency appropriation	106,000.00		74,914.69	
	Refund credits	1,431.98		249.02	
	Disbursements		\$280,721.69		\$ 309,947.32
	Balance 1916-17 reverted to general fund		84.76		
	Balance 1917-18 appropriation		1,135.89		
	Balance 1918-19 appropriation		17,189.81		4,919.77
	Balance in hands of steward		734.43		734.43
	Balance of 1919-20 appropriation				
	Balance of 1917-18 reverted to general fund				1,135.89
		\$299,816.06	\$299,816.06	\$316,736.90	\$ 316,736.90

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE.

Balance	\$ 692.54		\$ 1,930.48	
Appropriation	6,300.00		15,000.00	
Emergency appropriations	12,108.39			
Disbursements		\$ 16,557.14		\$ 11,056.27
Balance reverted to general fund		606.81		136.70
Balance 1918-19 appropriations		1,930.48		
Balance 1919-20 appropriation				5,737.51
	\$ 19,095.93	\$ 19,095.93	\$ 16,930.48	\$ 16,930.48

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CAPITAL.
YEAR 1918-19.

	Balance	Appropriation and refunds	Disbursements	Balance
New cell wing tunnel, etc.	\$ 1,751.77	\$ 31.50	\$ 1,783.27	-----
Hog barn	7.26	-----	7.26	-----
Yard lighting	1,039.43	-----	524.78	\$ 514.65
Greenhouse	400.00	-----	-----	400.00
Power plant	19,726.79	13,127.38	3,593.12	29,261.05
Permanent property and improvements .....	.81	6,790.49	6,147.97	643.33
Boiler	15,000.00	-----	-----	15,000.00
Auto truck	185.00	-----	-----	*185.00
Land	732.30	-----	-----	*732.30
Machinery and equipment	63.17	-----	63.17	-----
Live stock	3,547.50	-----	3,242.68	304.82
Small tools	35.07	-----	-----	*35.07
Prison industries	16,785.53	16,047.33	27,206.34	5,626.52
Road construction	21,034.52	-----	-----	21,034.52
Live stock revolving	-----	278.40	-----	278.40
	\$ 80,309.15	\$ 36,275.10	\$ 42,568.59	\$ 74,015.06
*Reverted to general fund.				

YEAR 1919-20.

Yard lighting	\$ 514.65	-----	\$ 22.79	\$ 491.86
Greenhouse	400.00	1,600.00	12.65	1,987.35
Power plant	29,261.05	-----	5,205.49	24,055.56
Permanent property and improvements, 1918-19 only	643.33	-----	628.95	14.38
Permanent property and improvements	-----	10,510.05	8,868.08	1,641.97
Boiler	15,000.00	-----	-----	15,000.00
Live stock	304.82	-----	304.82	-----
Land	-----	32,195.00	32,041.08	153.92
Tiling and fencing	-----	1,036.01	1,027.84	8.17
Female prison	-----	4,000.00	479.67	3,520.33
Farm superintendent's office	-----	900.00	844.38	55.62
Hog house	-----	2,042.75	1,745.06	297.69
Poultry house	-----	1,014.25	974.47	39.78
Water supply	-----	500.34	500.34	-----
Prison industries	5,626.52	84,749.88	70,342.95	20,033.45
Road construction	21,034.52	1,694.91	1,587.87	21,141.56
Live stock revolving	278.40	1,187.77	455.69	1,010.49
	\$ 73,063.29	\$141,430.96	\$125,042.12	\$ 89,452.13

TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY
LOCATED AT GREEN BAY WISCONSIN
FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920

OFFICERS

R. M. COLES.....Superintendent and Steward
CHAS. BROSTROM.....Assistant Superintendent
B. P. KRAMER.....Assistant Steward
DR. J. P. LENFESTY.....Physician
H. L. GARDNER.....Superintendent of Schools
E. H. EKLUND.....Parole Agent

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL OF WISCONSIN:

I herewith respectfully submit my report for the biennial period ending June 30th, 1920.

The usual reports as to finances, report of physician,, superintendent of school, military instructor, farm report, and reports concerning our industries and activities in general, are appended herewith.

POPULATION

We find that on June 30th, 1920, our population was 273, or 27 more than we had on June 30th, 1918, notwithstanding the fact that we had 46 less commitments for the present biennial period than were committed for the biennial period ending June 30th, 1918. For the biennial period ending June 30th, 1918, there were 441 commitments to this institution, and for the biennial period ending June 30, 1920, there were 395 commitments. We believe that the most prominent factor in the matter of our having a decline in commitment is owing to the fact that there is plenty of work at extremely high wages. Prohibition, also, may be the cause of our having fewer commitments, as undoubtedly many homes were broken up, homes made unpleasant, caused by one or both of the parents being addicted to the liquor habit. Few of our inmates admit that liquor is the direct cause of their downfall. In considering the above, please take into consideration that the average age of inmates confined here is 19.3 years. The lack of home training, lack of application, and utterly no sense of responsibility, together with an inclination not to work or apply themselves are the leading factors that cause young men at this age to get into trouble. During the entire period covered by this report we have not received an inmate here with a trade or vocation. A few apprentices have been received, but no journeymen in any line.

Accounting for the fact that our population for the biennial period ending June 30, 1920, is greater than the biennial period ending June 30, 1918, we believe is due to the fact that paroles have not been granted as freely during the present biennial period. Large numbers were paroled during the period of 1918, owing to the fact that at that time war existed, and help of all kinds was needed in the industrial and farming communities.

DISCIPLINE AND EFFICIENCY

The discipline and efficiency of this institution has improved during the period covered by this report. The fact that constant employment for our entire population is found in the industrial activities that have been introduced here during this biennial period, and the fact that the activities are productive, instructive, also profitable, has created, to a large extent, an ambition in the inmates to accomplish something; and unconsciously this fact has caused an improvement in the entire makeup of each individual, improving him mentally, physically, and morally.

Athletics, music and other amusements which have been featured to a considerable extent during the last two years have also created and built up a different feeling and spirit, and to a large extent has cleared the atmosphere of the depression that is so prevalent among inmates of penal institutions.

FARM

The farm, consisting of about 250 acres, is very productive, excellent crops of all kinds being produced. We are farming approximately 200 acres, and have an additional 50 acres for pasture, brick yard, farm buildings, etc.

The entire revenue obtained from the farm for the biennial period ending June 30, 1920, obtained from produce raised and sold to the institution and other sources as well, amounts to \$43,125.61. The entire expenditure for producing the above revenue was \$23,351.19, which leaves a net profit of \$19,774.42, after charging to the farm every conceivable expense.

FARM LAND

It is my firm belief after three years of supervision here that the institution should have more farm land; in fact, we believe that an institution of this character should feature farming and scientific dairying to a considerable extent. It is impossible at present to raise all vegetables that the institution requires, all grain and hay that our herd consumes, and at the same time maintain pasture land for our herd. At present we have pasture in sufficient quantity for about four weeks during the year. The rest of the summer season our herd is at a great disadvantage owing to the shortage of pasture land.

In this particular locality land can be secured only at a prohibitive price per acre. I am investigating and attempting to locate at present a tract of land west of this institution on the Oneida Reservation, a distance of about eight miles, with a view of recommending to the State Board of Control that a tract of about 320 acres be secured. The lands that I have investigated at present are excellent in quality, and I hereby recommend that an extended option be secured with a view of purchasing a tract in that locality. Unimproved land on the Oneida Reservation is selling at from \$45.00 to \$60.00 per acre. We could open up a tract of this unimproved land in a year or two with the labor that we have, and at the expiration of a five-year period this land would treble itself in value. It also would allow us plenty of pasture and hay land.

NEW FARM BUILDINGS

NEW BARN

The last legislature appropriated a fund of \$7,750.00 to erect a new barn. This fund is nearly exhausted. Owing to the high cost of material of all kinds and labor, we were unable to complete the barn. The barn and silos are erected, roofed and painted, but are not complete in the interior. We recommend that funds be secured of a sufficient amount to allow us to put in modern equipment, running a water line from the institution to the barn; also electric wiring and equipment from the institution to the barn, placing cement floor and cement mangers in the interior, and a floor in the stalls to consist of cork, brick or something equal. The barn should also be equipped with gutters and down spouts, and another floor placed in the hay loft. To fully complete the work begun on this barn we would request that an appropriation of six thousand dollars (\$6,000.00) be secured. Our estimate is based on the figures of a local contractor.

HORSE BARN

We recommend that an appropriation of five thousand five hundred dollars (\$5,500.00) be secured for the erection of a horse barn, modern in every respect. This barn should be large enough to take care of sixteen horses, and house from twenty-five to thirty tons of hay. Room should be allowed also for a harness room and store room. We have sufficient brick on hand to erect this barn to the hay floor; also considerable old lumber can be secured from the present cow stable when dismantled, which can be used in the erection of a new barn. The water supply and electrical equipment is also taken into consideration, and the appropriation asked for is based on figures and plans submitted by a local contractor.

PIGGERY

We ask that funds be secured with a view of erecting a piggery of sufficient size to take care of an average number of one hundred hogs on hand at all times. We recommend that this be erected modern in every respect, with feed room, cook room, and proper ventilation. Our estimate as to the cost of this hog house is four thousand five hundred dollars (\$4,500.00) which is based on plans and figures submitted by a local contractor.

CHICKEN HOUSE

Without any additional expense of any consequence other than the erection of a chicken house, modern in every respect and of sufficient size, we could maintain an average of from one thousand to two thou-

sand chickens at all times. With the idea of utilizing and making over a building that we have on hand at present, we can complete a chicken house for seventeen hundred dollars (\$1,700.00) and recommend that this amount be secured for this purpose. Our figures are based on plans and estimates of a local contractor.

HOUSE FOR FARM SUPERINTENDENT

We recommend that funds be secured in sufficient amount to allow us to build a house for our farm superintendent. Our idea is to move a large frame structure, that at present is inside the walls, to the farm site and remodel this building into residences. This structure is forty feet by sixty feet, which is plenty large enough for two flats. The farm superintendent could live downstairs, and another institutional official could live upstairs. This building is too valuable to tear down, and can easily be made into homes as recommended above. It is very essential that our farm superintendent live at the new farm site, which is considerable distance from his present residence. We would suggest that figures as to the cost be secured from the Engineering Department.

FENCING

It will be necessary within the next two years to erect a number of line fences, and we would recommend that an appropriation of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) be secured for the erection of line fences on the farm. A number of these fences have been standing since the beginning of the institution. They are an eyesore, and we trust that funds will be secured to place new fences on the lines at least.

REMARKS

The general health of the inmate population during the past biennial period has been excellent, notwithstanding that an epidemic of Influenza prevailed during the winter of 1918 and 1919. We regret to state that there were three deaths, but as the larger part of the population were down with this disease at one time, we feel as though we were fortunate that more fatalities did not occur. Vigorous methods were taken to stamp out the epidemic or it might have been worse.

The moral and religious welfare of the inmates is taken care of by pastors residing in the adjacent cities of Green Bay and De Pere. The Catholic chaplain holds services here consisting of the mass, with communion for Catholic boys, on the third Sunday of each month. The other Sundays are taken up by Protestant pastors of different denominations, namely, Congregational, Methodist, Lutheran, Salvation Army, Presbyterian, and Christian Science. Bible and Christian Doctrine classes are also held by different pastors weekly. We wish to express, in the highest terms, our appreciation of the faithfulness and zeal shown by the pastors in their work among the inmates.

The school is being conducted on the same lines as heretofore, and in a quiet way is accomplishing good work under a corps of teachers selected partly from our force of guards and partly from inmates

competent to teach the lower grades. As the average term of our inmates is approximately fifteen months, we do not attempt to complete a boy's education in that period; but as a very large percentage of the boys have never reached the sixth grade in the outside schools, we do believe that the efficient methods adopted by our school superintendent here accomplished wonderful results.

The institutional band, under the direction of a director from Green Bay, is doing very nicely. It is comprised of thirty-five pieces, rehearsals are held daily, and wonderful strides are being made by the band as an efficient organization. The inmates enjoy the concerts given by the band on holidays and all days of recreation. Concerts were also given to the public on the lawn in front of the institution during the summer months. During the winter and summer months, weather permitting, Saturday afternoons are usually assigned to recreations and sports in the yard. Motion picture shows are usually held once each week during the winter months. Military instructions and calisthenics under the direction of a World's War Veteran, are also part of the day's routine. The progress made is very satisfactory, and the benefits obtained by the exercise are beneficial to the inmates. Military drills and calisthenics are being studiously taken up.

CONSTRUCTION

The work on our concrete wall is completed, with the exception of erecting the guard towers, which work is under way at present. This work was done by inmates under the direction of a foreman mechanic. After the towers are erected, the work will be entirely completed, and we believe, stand forever.

CELL WING

We recommend that an appropriation be secured in sufficient amount to complete the new cell wing. The fund on hand is not, as yet, exhausted, but it is not sufficient to complete this building. In asking for an appropriation, please be governed by the fact that it will be necessary from now on to either let this work by contract or to obtain the services of a skilled superintendent of construction to supervise the work; and also obtain the services of mechanics. We have done practically all of the work in the construction of this building so far with inmates, but do not believe that we can progress any further. I am free to admit that I am not capable of directing this work to completion. I am also of the belief that an effort should be made to finish this building during the next season as there is no possible benefit obtained by allowing this building to stand in a half-completed condition any longer. Furthermore, it should be occupied and heated, as constant freezing and thawing is detrimental to the building. If it were possible to occupy this building at present, we could abandon the cell hall we are using now and give it the overhauling that it really needs. We can furnish all common labor necessary providing the completion of this building is taken over by a contractor.

CHAPEL

At present the chapel, situated in the administration building, is in an unfinished condition. Our Sunday services are held in what is known as our gymnasium. While this answers the purpose as a makeshift, the fact of holding services there does not allow us to use our gymnasium for the purpose for which it was erected. At present we use our gymnasium for drill purposes, which makes it necessary for the seating arrangements which are used in connection with Sunday services and motion picture shows, to be removed and then replaced, and very often we find it not convenient to do this and it makes it necessary to discontinue drill. We recommend that an appropriation be secured, based on the estimate of the architect, to complete our chapel. We wish to urge that the architect be instructed to submit plans and specifications, and estimated cost of completing the chapel so that we might secure the benefit of it.

MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS

HEATING SYSTEM, HOT WATER LINES, ETC.

We have filed with your office a report made by the Engineering Department covering condition of the heating system, hot water lines, etc. In all probabilities an estimate as to the funds necessary can be secured by referring to this report.

The engineering department is perfectly familiar with the repairs necessary, and to the effect that we have made temporary repairs and have gradually improved conditions since their report was filed. Funds are not available for a complete overhauling; the repairs that we have made were made with a view of doing a permanent job, but as we have had to spread out to a considerable extent to touch the most necessary repairs, we cannot make a systematic overhauling. We wish to urge that funds be secured, and that same be made available as soon as possible.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND ELECTRICAL POWER

The electric lighting and power system at the Green Bay Reformatory should be given a systematic overhauling, and we trust that funds are secured to give this matter of repair and new equipment proper attention.

A survey was made by a representative of the Engineering Department as to conditions of our electric lighting and electrical power, and their report covering the matter was filed with your office by the writer. Figures as to cost, in all probability, can be obtained from the Engineering Department. They can advise you as to the cost of making the repairs in accordance with the recommendations. We trust that any funds secured will be made available for immediate use.

YARD AND STREET LIGHTING

We would ask that an appropriation of sufficient amount be secured to properly light our yard. We would recommend that the flood-light system be adopted, or something equal. We have an enclosure of approximately twenty-nine acres.

We would recommend that lights be secured and erected on the street in front of the institution; also along the main walk and two entrance drives.

We urge that the Engineering Department send a man here with a view of talking the matter over and making a survey, so that he can give an estimate as to the cost of putting in this system. We would like very much to have this system installed the coming summer, as there is no particular advantage of retarding work that eventually must be installed.

PLUMBING

The plumbing at this institution, in all probability, taking into consideration the condition it is in at present, has never received attention since it was installed other than to plug up a leak with putty, cement or a clamp, with the result that it deteriorated to considerable extent. The present conditions call for a thorough overhauling all through the institution. This is covered more thoroughly than the writer will be able to do in the report made on the matter by a representative of the State Board of Control, recently. This report was filed by the writer with the Board, and figures as to the probable cost of making the repairs that are covered in this report can be obtained therefrom.

In this connection the writer wishes to state that if any funds are secured to take care of this line of work, we trust that same will be made available for immediate use as we can economize to considerable extent by beginning and completing this work at the earliest possible moment.

BRICK YARD

We would ask that one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) be secured to repair the roof of the dry shed of our brick yard. Considerable loss is entailed at present by water leaking through onto the fresh moulded brick, destroying same and making it necessary to return moulded brick to the pit for remoulding. After each rain storm from ten to fifteen thousand brick are destroyed in this manner.

LANDSCAPING AND PARKING

We recommend that an appropriation of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) be secured with a view of landscaping, parking and beautifying the grounds surrounded by the wall, and completing the work begun by the landscape architect on the grounds in front of the institution.

ROOF OF NORTH CELL WING

We would recommend that funds be secured to tile the roof of the north cell wing. The present roof has deteriorated to such an extent that we would economize by re-roofing this building.

ROOF OF HOSPITAL BUILDING

We recommend that funds be secured for re-roofing the present hospital building. This roof is in such condition that a temporary repair that would carry us over a year or two would cost considerable, and economy would be shown by taking care of this building at this time.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

For the administration building we would recommend that a fund of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) be secured to be used for the general repair of roofs, gutters, etc.

* * * * *

This institution at present is in the making, but can be completed and fully equipped in another year if funds are available.

HIGH COST OF SUBSISTENCE

Owing to the unusual high cost of all articles pertaining to food-stuffs, we have had an average per capita cost during the last two years of 22.5 cents per day per capita after crediting the farm with everything secured therefrom, and charging the same to the institution. We have economized wherever possible, to the extent of going without a number of articles that ordinarily we would use. Clothes, shoes, fuel, furniture and furnishings, beds and bedding, equipment, repairs and maintenance of all kinds have also advanced by leaps and bounds to such an extent that the matter of keeping within the appropriations that were granted during normal times was utterly impossible. We trust that new appropriations, namely, operation and maintenance, will be based somewhat on present conditions, and that our operation fund will be liberal enough to allow us to purchase modern school books, school equipment; also allow us to purchase more books for our library, which at present is somewhat run down.

INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES

The activities of this institution consist of the following State accounts:

Granite works, where markers, monuments and dies are cut, finished and polished.

Broom manufacturing, in which five grades of brooms are manufactured, namely, warehouse, parlor, kitchen, toy and whisk brooms.

Clothing industry, in which clothes are manufactured for a number of State institutions, and also clothes worn by the inmates are manufactured and repaired.

We are also manufacturing play suits, rompers, etc., for a Chicago firm on a guaranteed earning basis. This concern is employing from 75 to 100 of our inmates.

In addition to the above, we are also manufacturing a safety auto lock device for an outside concern.

We have a brick yard in connection with the institution which is operated at intervals with a view of furnishing brick in sufficient quantities to supply all structures under way of erection.

In the institutional power plant and machine shop, we also employ an average of from 15 to 20 inmates through the entire year. They are actively engaged in blacksmithing, taking care of boilers, engines, dynamos, and in the machine department doing repair work and construction of various kinds.

The State activities here at present are permanent, but the matter of future activities for those not employed on State accounts should be given some consideration. The State accounts and other State work such as carpentering, painting, kitchen work, etc., employ practically one-half of our population.

CONCLUSION

We trust that we can secure more farming land with a view of employing more of our population along the lines of agriculture, and that preparations will be made along the above suggestion by securing funds in an amount sufficient to purchase more farm land.

In closing we wish to thank the State Board of Control for the assistance, advice, and co-operation extended to us at all times; also the officials, employees, officers, and guards for their co-operation and assistance rendered to us in our endeavor to place this institution on a high standard of efficiency. Respectfully submitted,

R. M. COLES, *Superintendent.*

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT

MR. R. M. COLES, SUPERINTENDENT,
WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY.

Dear Sir: Upon my return to the Reformatory after my discharge from active service in the Army, I again assumed my position as Military Instructor, and submit the following report for the period ending June 30th, 1920:

Beginning with about 70 inmates, divided into squads of beginners, this number has been increased from time to time, until at present nearly every inmate receives an hour drill every day in accordance with an approved schedule.

At present instruction is given in close order infantry drill without arms, including "Butts Manual" and Major Koehler's calisthenics. The latter are the same exercises that are in vogue at West Point and other leading military schools.

It has been proved in the Army that close order drill supplemented by proper exercises will in a short time straighten out minor physical defects, and produce a proper gait bearing and carriage, and we are beginning to experience similar results here. Later on, through ceremonies such as dress parade, review and escort the color; assisted by the band, these will tend to produce greater respect and loyalty to the flag, government and constituted authority, and thereby assist in the process of reformation.

In closing this summary of this department, I wish to express my appreciation of your interest and co-operation in this work.

M. D. IMHOFF, *Military Instructor.*

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

MR. R. M. COLES, SUPERINTENDENT,
WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY.

Dear Sir: The following report of the Educational Department of the Wisconsin State Reformatory for the year ending June 30, 1920, is respectfully submitted for your consideration:

Every school must have a two-fold purpose in view: one, to teach a knowledge of the academic branches in order that the pupil may be better able to compete with the industrial world, and the other, to build moral character. While we recognize the importance of the first purpose mentioned and give it due consideration, we believe that the chief function of a school of this kind is to emphasize the second. It is evident from our environment that the latter teaching has not been as effective as it should be, and it is our duty to strengthen it. Unless a school can create a desire on the part of the pupil to become a good law-abiding citizen and a useful member of society, it has failed to bring about one of the chief aims for which it was organized. While the effects of our efforts to create a good moral spirit among the boys in our charge cannot be measured by marks or percentages, time will tell that our efforts have not been in vain.

Our school department is composed of eight divisions, or grades, ranging from the illiterates in the first grade to those who have some training in high school or other educational institutions of similar character. The subjects taught are: reading, penmanship, language, arithmetic, history, geography, civics, and literature. Examination tests are held at the end of each month. Class work and written tests are considered of equal value in determining standings. Final examination for promotion is held at the end of the school year. Pupils are expected to make a grade of eighty or better in order to be doing creditable work. Last year ninety per cent of our pupils passed the examination test and were promoted to a higher grade. Individual promotions are granted at any time a pupil shows sufficient ability or inclination to do advanced work.

Those who desire to take up the study of music instead of the regular school branches may do so as regular classes in both vocal and instrumental music are organized and taught by able instructors during the same period the other schools are in session. Forty-five took advantage of this course last year. During the summer these pupils give bi-weekly open air concerts. The large crowds that attended these entertainments and the words of commendation we heard from all sides showed that the public appreciated them.

Owing to the influenza epidemic and minor contagious diseases, it was necessary to stop the schools for a few weeks on several occasions to avoid a general epidemic. But in spite of these breaks we made progress and closed a successful term of school.

H. L. GARDNER, *Principal*.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

MR. R. M. COLES, SUPERINTENDENT,
WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY.

Dear Sir: I beg to submit the following biennial report:

The health of inmates has been remarkably good during the past two years, except in the fall of 1918, when we had the influenza which infected nearly all inmates and officers, resulting in the death of three boys. There were no apparent after effects; all the rest seemed to make a complete recovery.

We had eight hospital cases, that is, patients requiring removing to outside hospitals for operations. In most cases the expense was borne by the parents of the boy. There was one death due to meningitis, eight boys pardoned on account of ill-health, and two transferred to the Northern Hospital for the Insane for treatment. Would recommend that our hospital be equipped to take better care of the inmates, and that the expense for correcting physical defects be borne by the State; also that some arrangements be made to correct defective vision and dental conservation.

The military training has contributed largely to keep the boys physically fit, and the outdoor sports have improved their morale. Would recommend that more attention be given to physical development and outdoor sports.

J. P. LENFESTY, *Physician*.

350 REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

STATEMENT OF OPERATION FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

1918		
July 1—Balance in hands of steward.....	\$ 885.00	
July 1—Appropriation, chapter 324, laws of 1917.....	90,785.00	
1919		
April 30—Appropriation, chapter 114, laws of 1919.....	7,500.00	
June 30—Refunds credited during fiscal year.....	5,649.72	
June 30—Disbursed during fiscal year.....		\$ 99,265.17
June 30—Balance in state treasury.....		4,669.55
June 30—Balance in hands of steward.....		865.00
	\$104,799.72	\$ 104,799.72
1919		
July 1—Balance in state treasury.....	\$ 4,669.55	
July 1—Balance in hands of steward.....	865.00	
July 1—Appropriation, chapter 252, laws of 1919.....	95,900.00	
1920		
June 30—Refunds credited during fiscal year.....	13,317.01	
June 30—Appropriation by emergency board to cover deficits.....	23,196.05	
June 30—Disbursed during fiscal year.....		\$ 132,763.41
June 30—Balance to be refunded to state treasurer.....		4,819.20
June 30—Balance in hands of steward.....		865.00
	\$137,947.61	\$ 137,947.61

STATEMENT OF REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE FUND AT THE WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

1918		
July 1—Balance in state treasury.....	\$ 1,068.97	
July 1—Appropriation, chapter 324, laws of 1917.....	2,350.00	
1919		
June 30—Disbursed for fiscal year.....		\$ 3,069.27
June 30—Balance in state treasury.....		329.70
	\$ 3,418.97	\$ 3,418.97
1919		
July 1—Balance in state treasury.....	\$ 329.70	
July 1—Appropriation, chapter 252, laws of 1919.....	3,500.00	
1920		
June 30—Disbursed during fiscal year.....		\$ 3,829.70
	\$ 3,829.70	\$ 3,829.70

WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY—CAPITAL, YEAR 1919-19.

	Balance	Appropriation and refunds	Disbursements	Balance
Permanent property and improvements.....	\$ 1,829.27	\$ 5,870.19	\$ 6,752.22	\$ 947.24
New cell house.....	10,110.55	97.96	10,178.50	
Completing cell wing.....	10,000.00	15,350.80	14,934.82	10,415.48
Wall.....	3,994.80		3,994.80	
Live stock revolving.....	700.00		63.97	636.03
Prison industry revolving fund.....	16,097.28	25,226.15	19,203.16	22,120.27
	\$ 42,731.90	\$ 46,514.59	\$ 55,127.47	\$ 34,119.02

YEAR 1919-20.

Permanent property and improvements.....	\$ 947.24	\$ 900.00	\$ 1,723.84	\$ 123.40
Completing.....	10,415.48	185.59	2,537.31	8,013.75
Completing roof and enclosing cell wing.....		10,344.35	5,839.23	4,505.12
Completing wall guard houses and gates.....		10,049.07	6,837.34	3,211.73
Barns and farm buildings.....		7,750.00	890.77	6,859.23
Well.....		4,700.00		4,700.00
Reservoir.....		4,000.00	39.54	3,960.46
Live stock revolving.....	636.03	88.00	515.00	159.03
Prison industry revolving fund.....	22,120.27	29,943.76	29,894.90	23,169.13
	\$ 34,119.02	\$ 67,910.76	\$ 47,327.33	\$ 54,701.85

REPORT OF RECORD CLERK

MR. R. M. COLES, SUPERINTENDENT,
WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY.

Dear Sir: It is my privilege to submit herewith statistical reports of the records of this institution for the biennial period ending June 30, 1920.

The average population for this biennial period is 260.56, in comparison with 279.85 for the previous biennial period. However, the number is again approaching the normal population, there being 273 confined here at the close of this period.

Although there has been a decrease of 45 from the previous report in the number of commitments, the average length of sentence is 4 months, 8 days greater, it now being 2 years, 2 months and 8 days, as compared with 1 year, 10 months and 1 day of before.

The average age on admittance of those committed here is 19.3 years.

In the list of crimes for which inmates are convicted, burglary maintains the numerical lead with 111 offenses, representing 28% of all convictions. This offense, together with larceny and forgery, are the foremost trio of crimes, covering 68.4% of all commitments. It is significant to note that there has been a 50% increase in the number of those sentenced here for committing the crime of OPERATING AN AUTO WITHOUT THE OWNER'S CONSENT.

Our previous report listed 18 escapes and only 6 returned from escape. This report shows that we have had 14 escapes. All of these were employed outside of the enclosure and 50% of this number were trustys. Sixteen have been returned from escape, representing an increase in this respect of 255% over the previous period.

It is gratifying to note that there has been a 50% decrease in the number of parole violations in comparison with the two preceding years.

F. C. DIEDERICH, *Record Clerk.*

TABLE I—SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	For year ending June 30, 1919	For year ending June 30, 1920
Admissions:		
Number of inmates at the beginning of each fiscal year	246	269
Sentenced by courts	209	181
Transferred from State Prison	2	1
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys		3
Returned from escape	8	8
Returned from parole	36	27
Total	501	488
Discharges:		
Expiration of sentence	114	100
Paroled by State Board of Control	98	100
Transferred to State Prison	5	5
Transferred to Hospital for Insane		2
Escaped	10	4
Died	4	4
Discharged by governor	2	4
Number of inmates at end of each fiscal year	268	273
Total	501	488

TABLE II—SHOWING "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	For year ending June 30, 1919	For year ending June 30, 1920	Total for biennial period
Sentenced by courts	209	181	390
Transferred from State Prison	2	1	3
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys		3	3
Total	211	185	396

TABLE III—SHOWING CRIMES "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" WERE CONVICTED OF FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Abandonment	5	Incorrigible	1
Accessory to assault and robbery	1	Injuring steam shovel	1
Adultery	1	Larceny	90
Aiding the escape of prisoners	1	Larceny from person	15
Arson	1	Manslaughter	2
Assault and robbery (armed)	6	Obtaining money under false pretenses	2
Assault and robbery (unarmed)	6	Operating an auto without the owner's consent	81
Assault to do great bodily harm	4	Pandering	1
Assault to kill and murder	2	Perjury	1
Assault to rape	6	Pointing and aiming revolver	1
Assault to rob	8	Rape	7
Attempt to poison	1	Receiving stolen property	4
Burglary	111	Robbery	6
Burglary and larceny	2	Robbery and larceny	3
Delinquency	1	Sodomy	8
Embezzlement	5	Taking indecent liberties	7
Forgery	42		
Grand larceny	21	Total	396
Incest	2		

TABLE IV—SHOWING MAXIMUM TERM FOR WHICH INMATES MAY BE KEPT, BASED ON "ORIGINAL ADMISSIONS" FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

One year	126	Five years	22
Thirteen months	1	Six years	2
Fifteen months	2	Seven years	4
Eighteen months	44	Eight years	2
Twenty-one months	1	Ten years	2
Two years	104	Fifteen years	1
Two and one-half years	4	Until 18 years of age	1
Three years	68	Until 21 years of age	2
Four years	10	Total	396

TABLE V—SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Foreign born—		Norway	2
Austria	13	Poland	2
Bohemia	1	Russia	6
Canada	5	Scotland	1
Denmark	1	Serbia	1
Finland	1	Sweden	1
France	1	Switzerland	1
Germany	9	Unknown	1
Holland	1	Born in the United States	346
Italy	3	Total	396

TABLE VI—SHOWING PARENTAGE OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

American (negro)	7	American-German	19
American (white)	113	American-Irish	5
American (Indian)	4	American-Norwegian	3
Austrian	17	American-Polish	5
Bohemian	1	American-Russian	2
Canadian	7	American-Scotch	1
Danish	4	American-Swiss	2
English	1	American-unknown	39
Finnish	1	Austrian-unknown	1
French	1	Canadian-Irish	1
German	37	Danish-Swedish	1
Dutch	1	English-Irish	1
Italian	9	English-unknown	1
Norwegian	7	German-Polish	1
Polish	20	German-Russian	2
Russian	10	German-unknown	15
Scotch	1	Norwegian-Swedish	1
Serbian	1	Norwegian-unknown	1
Swedish	3	Russian-Polish	1
Unknown	36	Russian-Swedish	1
Mixed parentage:		Russian-unknown	1
American-Austrian	2	Swedish-unknown	1
American-Canadian	5	Swiss-Bavarian	1
American-English	4	Total	396

TABLE VII—SHOWING OCCUPATION BEFORE CONVICTION OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Automobile mechanic	6	Plumber's helper	1
Barber	1	Porter	2
Bookkeeper	2	Printer's apprentice	2
Clerk	9	Sailor	2
Cobbler	1	Student	10
Electrician's helper	2	Switchman	2
Farm hand	61	Tailor's apprentice	2
Fireman	6	Teamster	6
Machinist's apprentice	34	Tinner's apprentice	2
No specific occupation	235	Truck driver	7
Painter's apprentice	1	Total	396
Paper maker	2		

TABLE VIII—SHOWING AGE ON ADMISSION OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Sixteen years of age.....	30	Twenty-six years of age.....	8
Seventeen years of age.....	84	Twenty-seven years of age.....	5
Eighteen years of age.....	66	Twenty-eight years of age.....	5
Nineteen years of age.....	67	Twenty-nine years of age.....	1
Twenty years of age.....	46	Thirty years of age.....	1
Twenty-one years of age.....	26	Thirty-one years of age.....	1
Twenty-two years of age.....	17		
Twenty-three years of age.....	12	Total	396
Twenty-four years of age.....	8	Average age of inmates admitted.....	19.8
Twenty-five years of age.....	10		

TABLE IX—SHOWING RACE OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

White	386
Negro	7
Indian	4
Total	396

TABLE X—SHOWING CONJUGAL CONDITION OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Married	25
Single	371
Total	396

TABLE XI—SHOWING HOME CONDITIONS OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Mother dead	51
Father dead	56
Both mother and father dead	21
Both mother and father alive	254
Mother alive—father unknown	6
Mother dead—father unknown	4
Father alive—mother unknown	1
Father dead—mother unknown	2
Unknown	1
Total	396

TABLE XII—SHOWING EDUCATION OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Illiterate	13
Common school:	
Second grade	8
Third grade	10
Fourth grade	39
Fifth grade	33
Sixth grade	56
Seventh grade	78
Eighth grade	102
High school:	
First year	15
Second year	26
Third year	6
Fourth year	6
College	6
University	2
Total	396

TABLE XIII—SHOWING RELIGIOUS FAITH OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Protestant	215
Catholic	157
Jewish	8
None	21
Total	399

TABLE XIV—SHOWING HABITS OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

In regard to use of liquor:	
Use intoxicants	228
Do not use intoxicants	169
Total	396

TABLE XV—SHOWING HABITS OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

In regard to the use of tobacco:	
Use tobacco	335
Do not use tobacco	61
Total	396

TABLE XVI—SHOWING PREVIOUS CRIMINAL RECORDS OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

First arrest leading to present imprisonment	176
Former arrest, but not imprisonment	134
Arrested and sent to jail	23
Workhouse sentence	2
House of correction sentence	8
Industrial school sentence	41
Reformatory sentence	5
Sent to detention home	5
Sent to disciplinary barracks	2
Total	396

TABLE XVII—SHOWING DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES COMMITTED FROM OF INMATES RECEIVED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Counties:		Counties:	
Ashland	9	Milwaukee	131
Barron	1	Monroe	8
Bayfield	2	Oconto	2
Brown	13	Oneida	8
Chippewa	14	Outagamie	9
Clark	6	Pierce	1
Columbia	3	Portage	4
Crawford	1	Price	4
Dane	18	Racine	14
Dodge	1	Richland	7
Door	1	Rock	2
Douglas	5	Sauk	2
Dunn	2	Sawyer	1
Eau Claire	6	Shawano	8
Fond du Lac	7	Sheboygan	6
Forest	3	St. Croix	4
Iowa	3	Taylor	3
Iron	2	Trempealeau	4
Jefferson	1	Vernon	1
Kenosha	19	Walworth	1
La Crosse	8	Washburn	1
Lafayette	5	Washington	2
Langlade	4	Waukesha	1
Lincoln	9	Waupaca	3
Manitowoc	5	Winnebago	7
Marathon	3	Wood	3
Marquette	2		
		Total	396

TABLE XVIII—SHOWING STATISTICS OF INMATES PLACED ON PAROLE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Paroled between July 1, 1918, and June 30, 1919	98
Paroled between July 1, 1919, and June 30, 1920	87
Total	185
Terms expired while on parole	98
Discharged by governor	19
Violated and absconded	3
Violated and sentenced to other prisons	5
Violated and returned	18
Died	1
Reporting June 30, 1920	41
Total	185

TABLE XIX—SHOWING SUMMARY OF PAROLE STATISTICS SINCE INSTITUTION WAS ESTABLISHED IN AUGUST 1898.

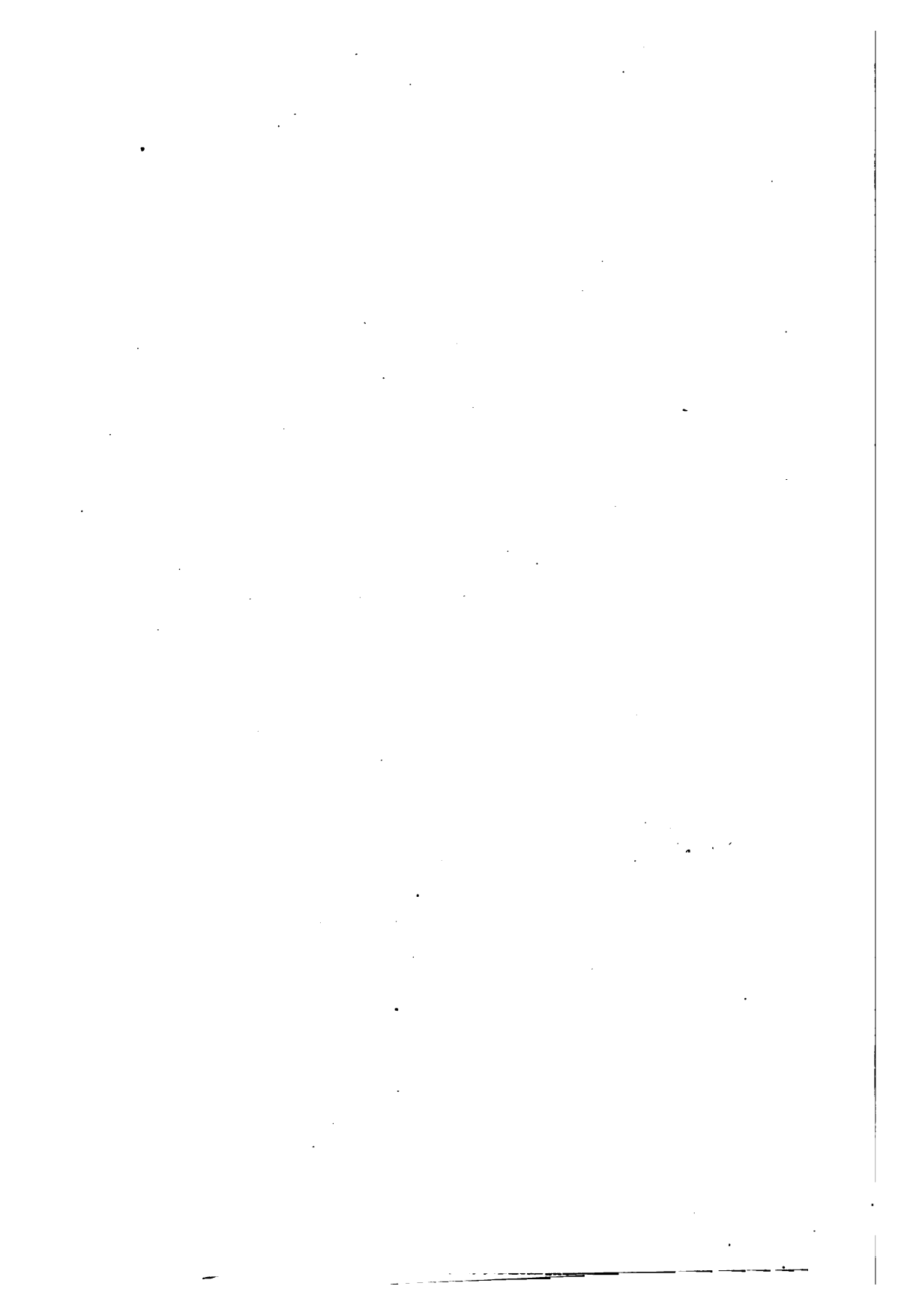
Total number of inmates paroled since opening of institution in August, 1898	1,411
Terms expired while on parole	777
Discharged by governor	269
Died while on parole	22
Violated and absconded	145
Violated and returned	111
Returned voluntarily	34
Arrested and sent to other prisons	22
Reporting June 30, 1920	41
Total	1,411

TABLE XX—SHOWING NUMBER OF INMATES IN THE INSTITUTION EACH YEAR ON JUNE 30TH FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

1911.....	246	1916.....	285
1912.....	252	1917.....	290
1913.....	230	1918.....	246
1914.....	231	1919.....	268
1915.....	316	1920.....	273
Total number of original admissions since the opening of the institution in August, 1898, to June 30, 1920.....			3,875
Total number of discharges, paroles, deaths and escapes.....			3,602

TABLE XXI—SHOWING AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION FOR THE BIENNIAL ENDING June 30, 1920.

	For year ending June 30, 1919	For year ending June 30, 1920
July	250.58	269.00
August	252.58	280.00
September	240.10	277.40
October	237.06	285.40
November	229.30	274.60
December	228.32	275.80
January	233.87	269.70
February	241.57	273.60
March	251.61	271.00
April	261.96	269.40
May	265.65	269.30
June	273.09	276.90
Average daily population for the year.....	247.13	274.00



STATISTICS OF COUNTY INSTITUTIONS

Part A.—County Asylum for Chronic Insane.

Part B.—Poorhouses.

Part C.—County Tuberculosis Sanatoria.

Part D.—County Jails.

PART A

COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR CHRONIC INSANE

On June 30, 1920, there were 35 county asylums for the care of the chronic insane, one county asylum for the care of tubercular insane and one county hospital.

Practically all commitments to county asylums are by transfer from the state hospitals and other institutions. However, when a patient is an old person suffering from Senile Dementia and where the County Judge has every reason to believe that hospital treatment will not aid the case, then the commitment may be direct to a county asylum. During 1919 there were 104 direct commitments and during 1920 there were 139 direct commitments.

The population of county asylums on June 30, 1920, was 3705 male 3075 female, or a total of 6780. This shows a decrease in population of 53 male, 43 female, or a total of 96, as compared with the beginning of the biennial period July 1, 1918.

In addition to the statistics of county asylums for chronic insane given in the following tables, there are also several tables which appear among the GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLES in the early part of the report which deal with County Asylums and they may be found immediately following the text of the report of the Board proper.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY ASYLUMS

Counties	Post Office	Superintendents
Brown	Green Bay	H. F. Wittig
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	J. F. Wallace
Columbia	Wycocena	S. C. Cushman
Dane	Verona	H. F. Prien
Dodge	Juneau	Nic M. Klink
Douglas	Superior	W. J. Conness
Dunn	Menomonie	T. H. Moore
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	S. E. Horel
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	L. A. Kenyon
Grant	Lancaster	M. V. Burris
Green	Monroe	R. C. Whitcomb
Iowa	Dodgeville	J. E. Livingston
Jefferson	Jefferson	W. E. Voigt
La Crosse	West Salem	O. Gullickson
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Otto Drews
Marathon	Wausau	J. D. Christie
Marinette	Peshtigo	R. M. Smith
Milwaukee	Wauwatosa	Dr. W. F. Beutler
Monroe	Sparta	F. J. Mooney
Outagamie	Appleton	T. B. Flanagan
Racine	Racine	H. W. Lewis
Richland	Richland Center	Chas. W. Snyder
Rock	Janesville	A. H. Cullen
St. Croix	New Richmond	R. H. Poston
Sauk	Reedsburg	C. Christensen
Shawano	Shawano	C. F. Lueke
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	H. A. Arpke
Trempealeau	Whitehall	John McKivergin
Vernon	Viroqua	Selmer Neprud
Walworth	Elkhorn	Fred Hemstreet
Washington	West Bend	John Homrig
Waukesha	Waukesha	L. A. Peters
Waupaca	Weyauwega	D. C. Hayward
Winnebago	Winnebago	E. E. Manuel
Wood	Marshfield	L. E. Gilson

TABLE I—SUMMARY OF THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1919, AND JUNE 30, 1920.

1919	
Admissions:	
Population July 1, 1918.....	6,301
Number received from state hospitals.....	324
Number received from other institutions.....	89
Number committed direct by courts.....	104
Number returned from parole.....	110
Total.....	6,928
Discharges:	
Number discharged on re-examination of sanity.....	12
Number paroled during the year.....	125
Number died during the year.....	453
Number transferred during the year.....	44
Number eloped during the year.....	68
Number passed out during the year.....	700
Population on June 30, 1919.....	6,228
Total.....	6,928
1920	
Admissions:	
Population July 1, 1919.....	6,228
Number received from state hospitals.....	230
Number received from other institutions.....	206
Number committed direct by court.....	139
Number returned from parole.....	103
Total.....	6,906
Discharges:	
Number discharged on re-examination of sanity.....	6
Number paroled during the year.....	151
Number died during the year.....	423
Number transferred to other institutions.....	54
Number eloped during the year.....	76
Number passed out during the year.....	710
Population on June 30, 1920.....	6,196
Total.....	6,906

TABLE II.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919—ADMISSIONS.

Counties	Present at beginning of year			Received from state institutions Co. asylums			Transferred from other institutions			Transferred from other institutions			Committed by direct Court			Returned from Parole			Total			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Brown.....	52		111	8	7	10																
Chippewa.....	60		169	5	2	7																
Columbia.....	54		46	3	8	8																
Dane.....	94		89	183	6	9	1															
Dodge.....	84		71	155	4	5	1															
Douglas.....	97		93	190	9	5	14															
Dunn.....	69		44	113	4	2	6															
Eau Claire.....	100		75	175	4	2	6															
Fond du Lac.....	102		118	220	11	11	22															
Grant.....	85		95	180	13	14	2	1	8													
Green.....	68		63	131	2	1	2															
Iowa.....	62		69	131	1	1	1															
Jefferson.....	109		73	182	5	5	5															
La Crosse.....	118		114	232	8	8	1															
Manitowoc.....	114		90	204	7	3	1															
Marathon.....	106		77	188	13	3	16															
Marquette.....	121		68	189	9	9	12															
Milwaukee.....	446		356	822	6	6	6															
Monroe.....	60		42	102	2	2	5															
Outagamie.....	71		65	138	14	2	16															
Racine.....	108		107	215	5	5	5															
Richland.....	78		58	136	8	12	15															
Rock.....	78		68	146	1	4	8															
St. Croix.....	86		61	147	4	4	4															
Sauk.....	109		60	178	3	1	4															
Shawano.....	65		65	139	8	2	10															
Sheboygan.....	115		87	202	11	5	16															
Trempealeau.....	72		41	113	9	7	16															
Vernon.....	61		52	113	6	6	4															
Walworth.....	70		53	123	4	4	4															
Washington.....	76		56	132	7	4	11															
Waushara.....	102		100	202	8	5	13															
Waupaca.....	78		59	137	6	5	11															
Winnebago.....	122		108	228	8	9	17															
Wood.....	118		93	211	4	5	9															
Total.....	3,459		2,842	6,301	200	124	324	8	21	29	31	29	60	70	34	104	80	30	110	3,848	3,060	6,978

TABLE II—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920—ADMISSIONS.

Counties	Present at beginning of year			Received from state institutions Co. asylums			Transferred from other institutions			Transferred from other institutions			Committed direct by Court			Returned from Parole			Total		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brown.....	53	52	105	1	1	2	2	4	6	1	2	3	4	1	5	3	5	8	64	65	129
Chippewa.....	108	55	163	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	2	6	1	1	2	17	57	74
Columbia.....	54	41	95	3	5	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	1	18	1	10	17	44	61
Dane.....	89	83	172	11	7	18	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	5	5	4	1	6	108	94	202
Dodge.....	84	69	153	5	2	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	108	73	181
Douglas.....	101	94	194	7	3	10	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	117	97	214
Dunn.....	167	41	208	4	5	9	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	172	49	221
Eau Claire.....	100	76	176	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	109	85	194
Fond du Lac.....	102	117	219	13	1	14	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	3	123	123	246
Grant.....	66	58	124	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	73	64	137
Green.....	61	67	128	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	78	60	138
Iowa.....	107	76	183	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	116	99	215
Jefferson.....	111	113	224	9	5	14	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	136	99	235
La Crosse.....	120	90	210	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	6	1	1	1	134	118	252
Manitowoc.....	110	77	187	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	126	84	210
Marquette.....	120	68	188	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	115	79	194
Milwaukee.....	444	353	797	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	122	69	191
Monroe.....	60	41	101	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50	42	92
Monroe.....	79	70	149	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	70	45	115
Outagamie.....	108	104	212	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	110	79	189
Racine.....	74	59	133	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	110	111	221
Richland.....	75	72	147	4	3	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	87	63	150
Rock.....	75	61	136	3	4	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	88	168
St. Croix.....	108	68	176	4	12	16	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	122	78	200
Sauk.....	63	61	124	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	72	67	139
Shawano.....	113	89	202	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	128	98	226
Sheboygan.....	76	41	117	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	128	45	173
Trempealeau.....	68	53	121	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	82	65	147
Vernon.....	68	58	126	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	62	63	125
Walworth.....	84	55	139	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	64	139
Washington.....	108	58	166	6	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	120	84	204
Waukesha.....	76	58	134	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	120	106	226
Waupaca.....	114	102	216	7	9	16	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	124	115	239
Winnebago.....	116	94	210	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	122	98	220
Total.....	3,428	2,800	6,228	159	71	230	12	16	28	76	102	178	88	57	139	73	30	108	3,830	3,079	6,909

TABLE II—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919—DISCHARGES.

Counties	Discharged on a reexamination of sanity			Paroled during year			Died during year			Transferred to other Institutions						Eloped during year			Population June 30th		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brown.....				2	4	6	7	13	20										53	52	105
Chippewa.....				1	3	4	8	5	13										108	55	163
Columbia.....				10	6	16	1	3	4										54	41	95
Dane.....				1	1	2	11	6	17										89	83	172
Dodge.....				1	2	3	5	3	8										84	69	153
Douglas.....				1	4	5	10	4	14										100	94	194
Dunn.....			1	1	1	1	5	5	10										67	41	108
Eau Claire.....			1	1	1	6	6	4	10										100	76	176
Fond du Lac.....			2	2	2	11	15	26	22										102	117	219
Grant.....			1	1	2	16	6	22	5										84	89	173
Green.....			1	3	4	3	2	5	7										66	59	124
Iowa.....				2	2	4	7	4	7										61	67	128
Jefferson.....				1	1	1	7	7	18										107	76	183
La Crosse.....				2	2	4	11	7	18										111	113	224
Manitowoc.....				2	2	4	4	1	5										120	90	210
Marathon.....				6	1	7	8	3	11										110	77	187
Marquette.....				1	2	3	6	2	8										120	68	188
Milwaukee.....				10	7	17	27	18	45										444	353	797
Monroe.....			1	2	1	3	2	4	6										60	41	101
Outagamie.....				2	5	7	9	6	15										79	70	149
Racine.....			1	1	1	3	3	5	8										108	104	212
Richland.....			1	1	1	7	10	6	16										74	59	133
Rock.....				4	4	5	6	6	12										75	72	147
St. Croix.....			1	3	1	13	13	3	16										110	77	187
Sauk.....				1	2	3	5	3	8										120	68	188
Shawano.....				2	2	4	12	1	18										44	44	88
Sheboygan.....				2	2	4	5	5	9										79	70	149
Trempealeau.....				1	1	1	5	5	10										108	104	212
Vernon.....				5	2	7	7	7	14										75	72	147
Walworth.....				5	2	7	1	2	7										108	104	212
Washington.....				1	3	4	1	3	7										79	70	149
Waukesha.....				8	1	9	10	10	17										106	96	201
Waupaca.....				1	1	1	10	5	15										75	58	133
Winnebago.....			2	2	3	12	10	22	22										114	102	216
Wood.....			1	1	2	7	5	12	13										119	94	210
Total.....	11	1	12	68	57	125	264	189	453	12	32	44	66	1	66	3,429	2,800	6,229			

TABLE III—SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS PAID COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE, FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

Counties	Amount paid by State to counties for care of own insane	Amount paid by State to counties for care of insane of other counties	Amount paid by State to counties for state and large patients	Amount paid by counties to counties caring for their insane	Total amount paid county asylums for care of insane
Brown.....	\$ 8,892.75	\$ 984.25	\$ 354.45	\$ 1,290.23	\$ 11,500.68
Chippewa.....	9,204.50	5,197.25	776.25	6,653.50	21,621.50
Columbia.....	4,583.67	1,355.25	2,782.44	1,592.42	10,313.78
Dane.....	12,942.50	1,083.75	1,131.35	1,438.90	15,898.50
Dodge.....	8,341.82	975.75	637.50	1,250.75	11,206.98
Douglas.....	9,226.75	7,644.00	218.95	10,825.45	27,415.15
Dunn.....	4,783.50	3,890.75	1,841.65	4,760.31	15,285.21
Eau Claire.....	7,950.25	9,126.50	1,866.85	10,107.80	27,080.40
Fond du Lac.....	7,285.00	9,558.00	2,097.50	11,944.00	30,884.50
Grant.....	8,755.00	4,781.50	3,347.90	5,622.24	22,506.74
Green.....	4,466.50	5,703.75	1,735.65	7,183.45	19,038.35
Iowa.....	9,713.25	3,983.50	3,544.55	4,830.05	16,734.10
Jefferson.....	19,889.50	3,085.50	5,997.00	4,079.50	22,786.25
La Crosse.....	11,836.25	5,017.75	4,124.05	6,011.45	35,022.75
Manitowoc.....	10,004.00	3,990.25	5,546.70	4,870.80	25,744.00
Marquette.....	7,849.20	8,410.25	2,224.15	8,331.75	24,970.15
Milwaukee.....	70,296.20	8,140.75	1,613.70	9,822.09	27,425.74
Monroe.....	6,872.50	3,865.00	27.00	417.00	71,105.50
Outagamie.....	10,622.50	1,254.50	216.50	1,570.50	9,908.00
Racine.....	11,533.00	1,669.00	413.28	2,169.23	14,874.01
Richland.....	3,315.25	5,390.50		6,246.90	23,212.25
Rock.....	9,778.45	5,797.00		7,316.70	22,212.25
St. Croix.....	4,768.00	481.00	5,813.30	5,551.75	11,431.96
Shawano.....	8,160.00	5,843.25	1,627.80	6,524.11	18,663.16
Sauk.....	5,640.25	4,914.50	4,678.25	5,812.79	23,565.54
Sheboygan.....	15,885.00	4,738.50	1,294.30	5,645.04	17,318.69
Trempealeau.....	5,221.00	1,727.50	1,452.50	2,293.17	20,788.17
Vernon.....	6,163.75	4,251.50	216.50	5,689.00	15,378.60
Walworth.....	5,743.00	2,775.00	1,311.00	3,730.00	13,979.75
Waukegan.....	7,061.25	3,491.16	3,491.16	2,109.50	13,066.91
Washington.....	5,882.50	5,897.00	8,583.75	8,192.55	29,734.55
Waupaca.....	6,676.75	3,154.69	4,696.21	4,696.21	18,067.40
Winnebago.....	25,462.43	4,192.00	1,056.65	5,471.71	17,897.11
Wood.....	6,092.00	12,144.00		2,465.45	29,977.13
Totals.....	\$ 383,354.19	\$ 148,405.00	\$ 73,242.52	\$ 184,948.40	\$ 769,950.11

Total paid by state, \$383,354.19.
Total paid by counties, \$184,948.40.

TABLE IV—SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS PAID COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE CARE OF CHRONIC INSANE FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Counties	Amount paid by State to counties for care of own insane	Amount paid by State to counties for care of insane of other counties	Amount paid by State to counties for state at large patients	Amount paid by counties to counties caring for their insane	Total amount paid county asylums for care of insane
Brown.....	\$ 10,502.18	\$ 7,385.30	\$ 836.46	\$ 1,695.60	\$ 14,490.54
Chippewa.....	9,975.82	6,392.10	933.73	8,396.96	25,718.60
Clark.....	847.13				247.13
Columbia.....	5,718.14	1,677.12	2,040.80	2,665.37	12,401.02
Dane.....	14,952.61	1,921.32	1,958.82	1,688.72	19,983.47
Dodge.....	10,246.69	1,103.05	1,753.82	1,343.05	13,446.61
Douglas.....	11,369.59	9,401.73	271.78	12,701.23	33,743.33
Dunn.....	5,922.52	4,934.83	2,240.84	6,182.32	19,319.05
East Claire.....	9,638.57	8,362.33	2,193.55	11,038.25	31,232.74
Fond du Lac.....	9,510.76	11,044.53	2,830.11	13,342.13	36,727.53
Grant.....	10,028.66	5,405.14	5,540.66	6,313.09	27,287.54
Green.....	4,813.86	7,108.74	2,579.60	8,981.19	23,483.39
Iowa.....	5,745.19	4,593.05	4,188.48	5,696.39	20,208.11
Jefferson.....	11,207.54	3,662.05	7,880.99	4,748.45	27,503.03
La Crosse.....	15,744.25	6,153.75	4,607.98	7,163.79	33,669.80
Manitowoc.....	12,980.11	4,138.22	6,718.00	5,039.17	28,875.50
Marathon.....	11,702.01	7,759.45	99.69	9,283.35	28,844.50
Marquette.....	9,409.89	9,495.17	1,896.74	11,121.30	31,923.10
Milwaukee.....	87,150.73	597.10	454.93	667.31	88,969.43
Monroe.....	8,190.18	1,764.73	250.27	2,132.95	12,338.11
Outagamie.....	13,485.19	1,959.65	521.18	2,469.66	18,435.68
Racine.....	13,257.47	6,583.06	30.59	7,647.95	27,551.98
Richland.....	4,012.08	7,076.98	6,738.16	8,573.54	26,455.76
Rock.....	12,054.35	906.69	884.41	1,023.24	14,817.69
St. Croix.....	5,283.27	7,424.97	1,705.95	8,113.11	23,527.30
Sauk.....	10,278.04	5,596.89	5,297.73	6,894.94	28,066.60
Shawano.....	6,594.27	6,129.73	1,581.94	6,776.38	21,012.32
Sheboygan.....	19,458.63	1,920.61	1,642.25	2,396.61	25,420.10
Trempealeau.....	6,920.41	5,675.78	2,620.72	7,660.23	20,517.14
Vernon.....	6,982.49	4,211.64	1,526.65	5,254.64	17,975.42
Walworth.....	6,769.77	2,275.34	4,351.27	2,550.69	15,947.07
Washington.....	6,435.99	5,460.94	3,440.94	6,647.42	21,985.04
Waushara.....	8,471.70	6,642.55	10,208.64	8,039.42	33,392.31
Waupaca.....	7,900.34	4,859.51	1,435.15	6,332.67	20,527.67
Winnebago.....	19,816.00	2,757.45	1,127.88	3,212.85	25,913.77
Wood.....	7,459.82	14,129.42	1,977.12	16,375.01	39,940.87
Totals.....	\$ 420,194.91	\$ 179,916.92	\$ 90,031.54	\$ 219,565.88	\$ 908,693.25

Total paid by state, \$690,148.27
 Total paid by counties, \$219,565.98.

TABLE V—SHOWING NET DISBURSEMENTS* FOR ADMINISTRATION OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, PER CAPITA COST, PER WEEK, AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF INMATES AND INMATE POPULATION IN COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919—EXPENSES.

County Asylums	Operation	Maintenance	Administration	Total	Per capita cost per week	Average daily number in-mates	Inmate population June 30, 1919
Brown.....	\$ 25,167.95	1,069.56	2,112.02	\$ 31,348.56	\$ 3.36	111	106
Chippewa.....	29,316.35	1,300.53	2,800.75	33,417.71	3.86	165	163
Columbia.....	20,672.13	557.63	1,402.07	22,631.23	4.47	98	96
Dane.....	39,087.20	231.46	1,048.28	40,366.94	4.41	174	172
Dodge.....	39,157.70	3,815.49	861.19	40,019.80	4.96	153	153
Douglas.....	35,820.36	1,809.78	4,078.92	41,446.63	4.19	190	194
Dunn.....	19,985.63	2,495.50	2,107.96	24,064.55	4.37	109	108
Eau Claire.....	41,169.66	562.02	2,192.20	43,833.64	3.73	223	219
Fond du Lac.....	37,587.31	1,276.24	2,217.87	39,539.51	4.27	177	176
Grant.....	18,213.56	1,231.87	2,217.87	20,781.67	3.17	177	173
Green.....	33,266.63	655.44	2,766.17	36,119.94	5.39	129	129
Iowa.....	40,149.66	3,596.46	2,034.57	46,502.28	4.93	170	183
La Crosse.....	33,282.48	494.32	2,093.57	35,811.57	3.09	221	224
Manitowoc.....	46,575.29	2,455.42	2,493.87	50,524.58	4.62	210	210
Marathon.....	46,704.30	3,742.81	2,867.63	53,314.74	5.55	186	187
Marquette.....	36,995.88	1,538.87	3,810.61	42,145.36	4.43	184	188
Milwaukee.....	105,109.16	7,438.69	6,509.50	119,057.35	4.26	806	797
Monroe.....	17,309.39	808.66	906.51	19,024.56	3.63	100	101
Outagamie.....	32,825.06	1,621.48	2,144.94	36,591.48	5.14	141	149
Racine.....	51,349.11	13,877.67	3,112.54	68,339.32	5.76	212	212
Richland.....	30,025.88	1,409.06	1,589.93	33,024.86	4.67	135	133
Rock.....	29,350.20	1,097.26	1,363.44	31,810.90	4.27	140	147
St. Croix.....	20,814.66	1,749.91	2,374.89	24,939.46	3.39	188	186
Sauk.....	31,054.02	1,281.85	1,034.77	33,370.74	3.68	173	173
Shawano.....	28,294.02	1,963.76	2,085.82	32,343.60	5.15	121	124
Sheboygan.....	37,605.67	1,309.15	2,067.65	40,982.47	3.96	199	202
Trempealeau.....	21,562.14	578.20	2,185.00	24,115.34	4.25	110	117
Vernon.....	20,467.52	751.23	2,450.21	23,668.96	4.00	111	111
Walworth.....	25,719.68	1,219.42	1,378.04	28,317.14	4.44	124	125
Washington.....	28,617.97	1,101.31	1,283.53	31,002.81	4.39	135	139
Waukesha.....	32,870.63	1,082.71	3,126.08	37,079.42	3.54	201	201
Waupaca.....	29,549.14	457.90	2,138.27	32,145.31	4.63	134	133
Winnebago.....	39,681.44	4,613.22	1,718.78	45,013.44	3.87	223	216
Wood.....	35,249.80	1,218.53	3,358.09	39,826.42	3.64	210	210
Totals.....	\$1,257,496.31	\$ 65,879.63	\$ 78,963.62	\$1,402,339.56	\$4.31		
Milwaukee county hospital.....	154,687.32	8,324.58	11,110.06	174,071.76	5.72		
Totals.....	\$1,412,183.63	\$ 74,204.01	\$ 90,073.68	\$1,576,411.32			

* Figures taken from annual financial statements.

TABLE VI—SHOWING NET DISBURSEMENTS* FOR ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, PER CAPITA COST, PER WEEK, AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF INMATES AND INMATE POPULATION IN COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE YEAR ENDING, JUNE 30, 1920—EXPENSES.

County Asylums	Operation	Maintenance	Administration	Total	Per capita cost per week	Average daily number inmates	Inmate population June 30, 1920
Brown.....	\$ 26,391.92	\$ 1,072.64	\$ 2,522.69	\$ 29,987.25	\$6.38	106	110
Chippewa.....	35,049.51	687.22	2,154.36	37,991.09	4.66	161	155
Columbia.....	24,394.07	902.63	1,685.72	26,982.42	5.50	94	94
Dane.....	45,991.94	341.10	1,273.04	47,606.08	5.14	177	181
Dodge.....	46,141.91	3,180.69	645.89	46,787.90	5.92	151	149
Douglas.....	42,573.37	1,892.86	2,897.34	47,656.92	4.72	194	194
Dunn.....	31,218.25	1,984.93	33,615.59	33,615.59	5.77	111	116
Eau Claire.....	46,335.44	4,106.20	52,426.57	52,426.57	5.87	175	174
Fond du Lac.....	44,659.93	1,869.31	5,222.88	50,792.12	4.53	216	223
Grant.....	40,897.25	1,900.03	42,797.23	42,797.23	4.82	169	164
Green.....	22,396.23	3,067.58	1,300.61	26,774.47	4.07	128	123
Iowa.....	32,293.70	725.41	2,503.72	35,522.83	5.22	130	129
Jefferson.....	43,416.51	3,383.30	3,027.74	49,827.55	5.27	180	176
La Crosse.....	41,669.59	602.61	2,272.87	44,545.04	3.83	221	230
Manitowoc.....	41,554.29	3,964.83	4,477.45	50,016.57	4.83	196	191
Marathon.....	52,484.05	3,259.30	3,025.49	58,799.07	6.27	178	171
Marquette.....	45,839.21	4,063.82	52,192.33	52,192.33	5.49	181	175
Milwaukee.....	206,611.31	15,174.11	1,275.07	225,428.46	5.10	627	840
Monroe.....	19,333.90	1,586.50	1,275.07	22,245.47	4.19	101	99
Outagamie.....	36,331.50	1,506.07	6,780.09	44,667.69	5.98	149	149
Racine.....	56,550.54	10,610.22	3,423.81	70,694.57	7.51	204	197
Richland.....	35,400.25	1,766.50	1,704.71	38,871.46	4.17	132	132
Rock.....	37,544.40	1,219.45	1,757.16	40,621.02	5.20	149	146
St. Croix.....	26,613.69	2,094.40	3,124.80	31,832.89	4.47	136	139
Sauk.....	52,518.91	2,580.79	1,656.78	56,156.48	6.25	121	127
Shawano.....	26,142.49	3,974.48	2,804.76	31,921.73	5.04	170	177
Sheboygan.....	42,234.09	2,504.63	2,664.07	46,802.79	4.42	203	205
Trempealeau.....	29,239.48	1,866.10	31,701.93	31,701.93	5.01	119	117
Vernon.....	27,535.40	596.35	1,782.53	30,925.99	5.20	110	121
Walworth.....	33,269.62	2,527.56	37,139.15	37,139.15	5.55	121	126
Washington.....	33,199.78	1,033.63	2,866.23	37,178.69	4.62	133	128
Waukesha.....	43,567.90	2,780.29	47,076.36	47,076.36	4.62	196	194
Waupaca.....	30,826.07	659.22	2,329.36	33,814.65	4.94	131	132
Winnebago.....	40,795.04	6,138.91	49,205.18	49,205.18	4.25	223	223
Wood.....	39,538.78	1,826.79	3,955.45	45,321.02	4.23	205	195
Totals.....	\$1,480,700.35	\$ 74,428.01	\$ 96,875.11	\$1,655,006.47	\$5.11		
Milwaukee county hospital.....	176,980.83	7,527.82	15,198.96	199,707.61	6.84		
Totals.....	\$1,657,681.18	\$ 81,955.83	\$ 112,074.07	\$1,854,709.09			

* Figures taken from annual financial statements.

TABLE VII—SUMMARY OF INVENTORY OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR THE CARE OF THE INSANE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

General asylum properties:		
Land and land improvements.....	\$	69,289.03
Structures and attached fixtures		4,186,204.34
Machinery and equipment		363,066.52
Furniture and furnishings		314,012.18
Consumable material and supplies.....		176,256.66
		<hr/>
		\$5,109,727.73
Barn, farm and garden properties:		
Land and land improvements	\$1,604,258.66	
Structural and attached fixtures	533,409.17	
Machinery and equipment	147,220.83	
Live stock and poultry	558,825.36	
		<hr/>
		2,933,714.01
		<hr/>
		\$8,043,441.74

PART B

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY POORHOUSES

<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Superintendents</i>
Adams	Kilbourn, R. No. 4	F. J. Batty
Ashland	High Bridge	A. M. Katon
Barron	Barron	L. E. Oleson
Brown	Green Bay, R. No. 1	Geo. Stordeur
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	J. F. Wallace
Clark	Neillsville	Wm. Plumer
Columbia	Wyocena	S. C. Cushman
Crawford	Lynxville	Emmett Kast
Dane	Verona	H. F. Prien
Dodge	Juneau	Nic M. Klink
Douglas	Itasca	W. J. Conness
Dunn	Menomonie	T. H. Moore
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	S. E. Horel
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	L. A. Kenyon
Forest	North Crandon	L. W. Hanson
Grant	Lancaster	M. V. Burris
Green	Monroe	R. C. Whitcomb
Iowa	Dodgeville	J. E. Livingston
Jackson	Black River Falls	Carl Carlson
Jefferson	Jefferson	W. E. Voigt
Juneau	Mauston	W. B. Sickles
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Fred A. Teske
La Crosse	La Crosse	Sol Burdick
Lafayette	Darlington	C. W. Bottomly
Lincoln	Merrill	C. N. Johnson
Marathon	Wausau	J. D. Christie
Marinette	Peshigo	R. M. Smith
Milwaukee	Wauwatosa	F. J. Oeffeln
Monroe	Sparta	F. J. Mooney
Oneida	Rhineland	James O'Melia
Pierce	Ellsworth, R. No. 4	M. L. Sparks
Polk	Amery, R. No. 4	M. C. Goodspeed
Portage	Amherst Junction	H. J. Kirkland
Racine	Union Grove	H. W. Lewis
Richland	Richland Center	Chas. Snyder
Rock	Janesville	A. H. Cullen
Rusk	Glen Flora	Wm. Bergstrum
St. Croix	New Richmond	R. H. Poston
Sauk	Reedsburg	C. Christensen
Sawyer	Hayward	Christ Nelson
Shawano	Shawano, R. No. 3	C. F. Lueke
Taylor	Medford	James Rankin
Vernon	Viroqua	C. W. Powell
Walworth	Elkhorn	Fred Hemstreet
Washington	West Bend	John Homrig
Waukesha	Waukesha	L. A. Peters
Waupaca	Manawa, R. No. 1	C. H. Horn
Winnebago	Winnebago	E. E. Manuel
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	James Case

CITY POORHOUSES

Appleton City	1560 Spencer Street	Michael Peters
Kenosha City		John Saftig
Marinette City		Wm. C. Diercks
Sheboygan City	914 Penn Avenue	Albert Koehler
Stockbridge Poorhouse		Chas. J. Schneider

TABLE I—SUMMARY OF INMATE POPULATION IN COUNTY POORHOUSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

	Male.	Female.	Total
Number in poorhouses June 30, 1919.....	1,337	400	1,746

AGES OF INMATES.

Number under 5 years of age.....	3
Number between 16 and 60 years of age.....	553
Number over 60 years of age.....	1,190
	<u>1,746</u>

CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.

Number disabled by epilepsy.....	25
Number disabled by disease or injury.....	467
Number deaf and dumb.....	21
Number blind.....	68
Number disabled by old age.....	723
Number disabled by loss of limb.....	123
Number lying in cases.....	9
Number disabled by mental deficiency.....	61
Number in which no cause was given.....	250
	<u>1,746</u>

NATIVITY OF INMATES.

Number inmates of native birth.....	653
Number inmates of foreign birth.....	1,093
	<u>*1,716</u>

* Commitments used in Fond du Lac county do not give the nativity of the 30 inmates of institution.

† Jackson county and Stockbridge township institutions did not report.

TABLE II—SUMMARY OF INMATE POPULATION IN COUNTY POORHOUSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number in poorhouses June 30, 1920.....	1,233	398	1,631

AGES OF INMATES.

Number under 5 years of age.....	0
Number between 16 and 60 years of age.....	433
Number over 60 years of age.....	1,198
	<u>1,631</u>

CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.

Number disabled by epilepsy.....	29
Number disabled by disease or injury.....	457
Number deaf and dumb.....	15
Number blind.....	62
Number disabled by old age.....	730
Number disabled by loss of limb.....	99
Number lying in cases.....	9
Number disabled by mental deficiency.....	48
Number in which no cause was given.....	182
	<u>1,631</u>

NATIVITY OF INMATES.

Number of inmates of native birth.....	646
Number of inmates of foreign birth.....	947
	<u>*1,593</u>

† Jackson and Rusk county institutions did not report.

* Information as to the nativity of 30 inmates in Fond du Lac county, and 8 inmates of Kewaunee county institutions were not given.

TABLE III—STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM IN COUNTY POORHOUSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

Counties	Number in poor-houses on June 30, 1919		Ages				Causes of Pauperism								Nativity		
	Male	Female	Total	Under 5 years	From 16 to 69	Over 60	Epileptic	Disease or Injury	Deaf and dumb	Blind	Old age	Loss of limb	Lying in	Mentally Deficient	No cause	Native	Foreign
Adams.....	8	4	12		7	5		1							1		2
Ashland.....	21		21		3	18			1	4	2	3				11	19
Barron.....	16	1	17		2	15		3	3	1	1	2			9	2	14
Brown.....	44	3	47		11	36		6	1	1	28	2		1	7	11	36
Chippewa.....	27	2	29		4	25		2	1	4	17	2			3	6	23
Clark.....	9	4	13			13						2			11	3	10
Columbia.....	24	10	34		2	32	1	8			17	2			7	27	7
Crawford.....	8	6	14		6	8		4	3	4	4	1			2	12	2
Dane.....	31	24	55		20	35	3	9	2	3	18	6	1	3	11	19	36
Dodge.....	24	6	30		15	15		3	1	2	23	1				30	9
Douglas.....	22	5	27		4	23		3	4	17	2					27	9
Dunn.....	8	5	13		4	9		2	1	10	6	1		3	1	9	4
Fau Claire.....	12	12	24		2	10		10	1	18	1	1				6	6
Fond du Lac.....	18	12	30		4	26		2									
Forest.....	2		2		2	1		1									2
Grant.....	15	9	24		4	20		8	1	18	1	1		1	2	20	4
Green.....	23	2	25		7	18		1	1	12	3	3		1	15	15	10
Iowa.....	12	9	21		7	14			2	15	2			2	11	11	10
Jackson.....																	
Jefferson.....	27	9	36		15	21		10		22				2	16	20	6
Juneau.....	17	5	22		6	16		1	1	15	1	1		2	16	6	4
Kewaunee.....	7	2	9		3	6								4	3	5	4
La Crosse.....	45	13	58		10	48		24	2	23	6	6		4	10	48	4
Lafayette.....	16	1	17		5	12		5	1	3	8	3		1	4	11	6
Lincoln.....	32	5	37		80	7	1	14	1	34	1	1			5	32	5
Marathon.....	63	10	73		88	41		3	2	53	9	9		1	41	88	8
Marquette.....	33	2	35		3	32		8	2	12	3	3			13	7	28
Milwaukee.....	890	94	454		161	293	11	245	1	4	79	42		10	62	91	383
Monroe.....	17	11	28		7	21		7	1	17	1	2			14	14	14
Onelia.....	16		16		7	8		1	1	14	1	1			8	8	8
Pierce.....	9	2	11		3	8		2	2	2	2	2		1	1	1	1
Polk.....	7	2	9		2	7		1		6						6	6

Portage.....	13	4	17	2	15	1	1	1	13	1	1	5
Racine.....	24	9	26	4	26	2	2	1	19	2	2	2
Richland.....	10	10	10	4	15	1	4	1	12	4	17	24
Rock.....	63	23	81	1	46	1	10	3	8	4	61	70
Rusk.....	6	2	8	1	7	1	1	3	8	4	3	5
St. Croix.....	18	5	23	4	19	1	1	1	19	1	7	16
Sauk.....	14	14	28	13	15	15	3	2	13	1	23	5
Sawyer.....	6	6	6	2	4	4	1	2	1	1	3	3
Shawano.....	18	1	19	10	9	1	1	2	16	3	12	7
Taylor.....	7	2	9	1	8	1	1	1	3	1	5	2
Vernon.....	14	11	25	15	10	1	8	1	5	2	14	11
Walworth.....	23	18	41	10	31	10	29	2	6	3	2	14
Washington.....	17	11	28	14	13	1	9	2	11	2	29	12
Waukesha.....	24	12	36	6	30	9	9	2	17	7	15	17
Waupaca.....	12	5	17	2	15	2	4	4	12	5	1	12
Winnebago.....	27	10	37	7	30	7	3	4	23	9	6	13
Wood.....	11	3	14	7	7	3	3	4	9	2	13	24
Appleton City.....	10	3	13	3	10	3	4	4	1	6	2	5
Kenosha City.....	14	14	14	4	10	4	4	1	10	3	3	9
Marquette City.....	15	2	17	2	15	2	3	3	13	1	5	9
Sheboygan City.....	18	3	21	10	11	10	11	1	10	4	4	4
Stockbridge City.....										2	4	10
Totals.....	1,337	409	1,746	3	553	1,190	25	467	723	122	61	250
									68	9	61	653
												1,063

* Commitments used in Fond du Lac county do not give the nativity of the 30 inmates of institution.
 † Jackson county and Stockbridge township institutions did not report.

Appleton City.....	10	3	13	2	11	1	3	2	4	2	1	5	8
Pierce.....	9	1	10	3	7	1	1	5	6	2	7	3	3
Polk.....	7	2	9	3	6	2	1	4	1	1	1	3	6
Portage.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Racine.....	22	3	25	6	19	1	3	18	1	1	5	13	12
Richland.....	8	8	16	6	10	4	1	6	1	1	3	13	3
Rock.....	49	28	75	20	55	1	32	3	2	2	61	14	14
Rusk**.....	18	5	23	4	19	1	12	1	1	1	12	7	16
St. Croix.....	17	1	30	12	18	1	12	18	1	1	24	6	6
Sauk.....	8	8	16	2	6	3	3	2	2	2	6	2	2
Sawyer.....	18	18	36	4	14	1	3	14	6	6	12	6	6
Shawano.....	12	4	16	5	11	1	1	4	2	2	9	5	11
Sheboygan City.....	8	3	11	1	11	1	1	1	10	1	6	6	5
Taylor.....	16	7	23	11	12	1	9	1	4	4	11	12	12
Stockbridge**.....	20	16	36	7	29	1	25	1	5	3	27	9	9
Vernon.....	16	9	25	14	11	1	15	9	1	1	15	11	14
Walworth.....	23	16	39	5	34	1	15	2	18	1	26	13	13
Washington.....	9	6	15	1	14	1	11	1	1	4	5	10	10
Waukesha.....	28	9	37	7	30	5	5	4	23	2	14	23	23
Waupaca.....	11	2	13	5	8	8	9	4	4	4	14	6	7
Winnebago.....	11	2	13	5	8	8	9	4	4	4	14	6	7
Wood.....	11	2	13	5	8	8	9	4	4	4	14	6	7
Totals.....	1,233	398	1,631	483	1,148	29	457	15	62	99	182	646	947

* Form of commitment used does not give nativity of inmates.
 ** Jackson, Rusk and Stockbridge institutions did not report.

PART C

COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

On June 30, 1920, there were 12 County Tuberculosis Sanatoria where persons suffering from Tuberculosis may be admitted for care and treatment. Of this number, one sanatorium, is for the care of the tubercular insane.

The population of the County Sanatoria on June 30, 1920, was 341 male, 241 female, or a total of 582. This population shows an increase of 16 male, 50 female, or a total of 66, as compared with the beginning of the biennial period July 1, 1918. The percentage of bed capacity occupied in the sanatoria during 1919 was 85% and for the year ending June 30, 1920, 78%.

These Sanatoria are open not only to those who are able to pay for their maintenance, which shall not exceed the actual cost of maintenance, but to indigents whose maintenance shall be chargeable to the county in which he has a legal residence. Section 20.17-(9B) of the Statutes provides that the state shall allow each county sanatorium Seven dollars (\$7.00) per week for the maintenance of each patient during the time that each patient remains in the sanatorium. For maintenance of patients whose support is chargeable to counties other than the county in which the sanatorium is located the difference between the actual cost of maintenance and the state aid is chargeable to the county in which the patient has a legal residence. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the county sanatoria received \$171,380.66 and for the year ending June 30, 1920, \$223,477.96 for the care of patients.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

<i>County</i>	<i>Post Office</i>	<i>Superintendent</i>
Brown	West De Pere	Miss Emma Rosenbohm
Douglas*	Superior	Mr. W. J. Conness
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Mrs. Mildred H. Lucia
La Crosse	Onalaska	Doris M. Roettiger
Kenosha	Kenosha	Miss Ellida Dunker
Manitowoc	Whitelaw	Miss Jennie Jennings
Marathon	Wausau	Miss Mary Hughes
Milwaukee	Wauwatosa	G. L. Bellis
Outagamie	Little Chute	C. D. Boyd
Racine	Racine	Miss E. C. Carpenter
Waukesha	Pewaukee	Miss D. M. Bresnahan
Winnebago	Winnebago	Miss C. E. Bass

Tri-county sanatorium, located at Bayfield, Wisconsin, with a bed capacity of 85, was opened for the admission of inmates on July 1, 1920.

* For the care of tubercular insane.

TABLE I—SUMMARY OF THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Admissions:		
Population June 30, 1919.....	-----	571
Number received on original admissions.....	-----	1,102
Number received, re-admitted	-----	145
		1,818
Discharges:		
Number discharged or transferred during year.....	-----	914
Number died during the year.....	-----	322
Population June 30, 1920.....	-----	562
		1,818

TABLE II—SHOWING AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATION, PER CAPITA COST PER WEEK, IN COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1919, AND JUNE 30, 1920.

Institution	Average inmate population		Per capita cost per week	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
Brown.....	30	35	\$11.33	\$11.75
Eau Claire.....	36	34	10.95	15.95
Kenosha.....	28	29	16.00	17.00
La Crosse.....	28	30	-----	15.80
Manitowoc.....	25	23	13.00	13.50
Marathon.....	32	37	11.68	16.00
Milwaukee.....	287	311	16.90	14.48
Outagamie.....	28	29	13.44	14.18
†Racine.....	29	23	13.91	18.84
Waukesha.....	20	18	14.20	21.32
Winnebago.....	28	33	12.42	14.16

†Unable to secure figures but estimate average population for 1919 at 29 and 1920 at 23.

TABLE III—SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS PAID COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA FOR CARE OF INMATES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

County Sanatoria	Amount paid by state to Sanatoria for care of their own patients	Amount paid by state to Sanatoria for care of inmates of other counties	Amount paid by counties to Sanatoria for care of inmates	Total amount paid county Sanatoria for care of inmates
Brown.....	\$ 5,844.29	\$ 1,065.71	\$ 1,918.26	\$ 8,828.26
Douglas*.....	312.85	3,660.77	2,247.19	6,220.81
Eau Claire.....	2,644.29	5,632.85	7,886.00	16,163.14
Kenosha.....	4,144.28	641.43	898.00	5,683.71
La Crosse.....	4,365.71	727.15	1,018.00	6,110.86
Manitowoc.....	1,786.00	3,671.41	3,671.41	9,127.82
Marathon.....	3,607.86	4,402.13	6,603.21	14,613.20
Milwaukee.....	69,312.14	1,823.58	1,823.58	72,969.30
Outagamie.....	4,496.43	1,730.00	3,114.00	9,340.43
Racine.....	4,270.00	1,282.15	1,795.00	7,347.15
Tri-County.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Waukesha.....	2,323.57	1,314.28	1,840.00	5,477.85
Winnebago.....	4,979.29	1,382.34	2,636.00	9,498.13
Total.....	\$106,085.71	\$ 27,839.30	\$ 35,455.65	\$171,380.66

Total amount paid by state.....\$135,817.57
 Total amount paid by counties..... 35,522.90

TABLE IV—SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS PAID COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA FOR CARE OF INMATES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

County Sanatoria	Amount paid by state to Sanatoria for care of their own patients	Amount paid by state to Sanatoria for care of inmates of other counties	Amount paid by counties to Sanatoria for care of inmates	Total amount paid county Sanatoria for care of inmates
Brown.....	\$ 8,383.00	\$ 2,827.00	\$ 2,827.00	\$ 14,037.00
Douglas*.....	313.71	3,552.47	2,314.44	6,180.62
Eau Claire.....	2,596.00	6,268.00	6,268.00	15,134.00
Kenosha.....	5,789.00	597.00	597.00	6,982.00
La Crosse.....	7,597.00	1,571.00	1,999.00	11,168.00
Manitowoc.....	2,924.00	2,829.00	2,806.83	8,559.83
Marathon.....	5,976.00	7,055.00	7,559.93	20,590.93
Milwaukee.....	86,935.00	5,497.00	5,497.00	96,589.93
Outagamie.....	7,557.00	1,541.00	2,011.58	11,109.58
Racine.....	8,964.00	1,281.00	1,464.00	11,709.00
Tri-County.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Waukesha.....	2,093.50	2,613.75	1,869.95	6,577.20
Winnebago.....	6,629.00	4,049.00	4,049.00	14,727.00
Total.....	\$144,738.21	\$ 39,481.22	\$ 39,258.58	\$223,477.96

Total amount paid by state.....\$184,219.43
 Total amount paid by counties..... 39,258.58
 *For tubercular insane.

PART D
 DIRECTORY OF COUNTY JAILS

County	County seat	Sheriff
Adams*	Friendship	John Hobart
Ashland	Ashland	Ole K. Ecklo
Barron	Barron	J. H. Johnson
Bayfield	Washburn	James Long
Brown	Green Bay	H. Vandenheavel
Buffalo	Alma	John Miller
Burnett	Grantsburg	George O. Olson
Calumet	Chilton	Charles Groeschel
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	H. R. Kilpatrick
Clark	Nellsville	M. M. Weaver
Columbia	Portage	Fred L. Schultz
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	G. M. Dilley
Dane	Madison	Julius Krug
Dodge	Juneau	Wm. Rohl
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Al Osmundson
Douglas	Superior	M. J. McGuire
Dunn	Menomonie	L. A. Tilleson
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Joe Figmiller
Florence	Florence	S. W. Cole
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	E. R. Zamsow
Forest	Crandon	V. H. John
Grant	Lancaster	Frank Hell
Green	Monroe	M. E. Solbrae
Green Lake	Green Lake	L. E. Thompson
Iowa	Dodgeville	John K. Francis
Iron	Hurley	M. J. White
Jackson	Black River Falls	Fred L. Meek
Jefferson	Jefferson	Emil Tanek
Juneau	Mauston	J. A. Robertson
Kenosha	Kenosha	Jos. M. Meyer
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	W. F. Duescher
La Crosse	La Crosse	B. J. Lund
Lafayette	Darlington	O. H. Smith
Langlade	Antigo	L. L. Porlier
Lincoln	Merrill	G. P. Kraft
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Thos. Brennan
Marathon	Wausau	Emil Tesch
Marinette	Marinette	Albert Holquist
Marquette	Montello	F. W. Tagatz
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Robert Buech
Monroe	Sparta	Chas. S. Smith
Oconto	Oconto	Fred S. Wright
Oneida	Rhineland	D. T. Mattison
Outagamie	Appleton	V. R. Rule
Ozaukee	Port Washington	F. W. Learned
Pepin	Durand	O. V. Hewitt
Pierce	Ellsworth	J. W. Maler
Polk	Balsam Lake	G. B. Mattson
Portage	Stevens Point	W. T. Barager
Price	Phillips	Charles G. Larson
Racine	Racine	Grover Lutter
Richland	Richland Center	George W. Miller
Rock	Janesville	Fred Beley
Rusk	Ladysmith	August B. Simon
St. Croix	Hudson	Andrew Hope
Sauk	Baraboo	Wm. L. Tarnutzer
Sawyer	Hayward	Hans P. Fuley
Shawano	Shawano	Henry Koeppen
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	W. O. Brockmann
Taylor	Medford	C. Kelnhofe
Trempealeau	Whitehall	John Skogstad
Vernon	Viroqua*	F. H. Rogers
Vilas	Eagle River	Chas. H. Hanke
Walworth	Elkhorn	George Christie
Washburn	Shell Lake	Achie F. Cameron
Washington	West Bend	John S. Peters
Waukesha	Waukesha	Alvin J. Redford
Waupaca	Waupaca	Halbert Swenson
Waushara	Wautoma	Frank P. Chase
Winnebago	Oshkosh	H. Peter Carlson
Wood	Grand Rapids	Clifton W. Bluett

*Adams county has no county jail.

SUMMARY OF THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN COUNTY JAILS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1919.

	Male	Female	Total
Admissions:			
Number in jail January 1, 1919.....	296	21	297
Number received during year.....	8,716	738	9,454
Total admitted during year.....	8,982	759	9,741
Discharges:			
Number removed to state prison and reformatory.....	502	15	517
Number removed to industrial schools.....	149	54	203
Number removed to state hospitals.....	62	7	69
Number let out on bail.....	1,065	23	1,108
Number discharged on nolle prosequi.....	112	11	123
Number discharged on writ of habeas corpus.....	5	0	5
Number escaped and not returned.....	52	0	52
Number died in jails.....	5	0	5
Number otherwise removed.....	6,834	638	7,467
Total number passed out during year.....	8,906	748	9,549
Number in jails December 31, 1919.....	178	16	192

SUMMARY OF THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN COUNTY JAILS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1920.

	Male	Female	Total
Admissions:			
Number in jail January 1, 1920.....	155	13	168
Number received during year.....	5,760	647	6,407
Total number during year.....	5,915	660	6,575
Discharges:			
Number removed to state prison and reformatory.....	328	16	344
Number removed to industrial schools.....	92	66	158
Number removed to state hospitals.....	59	20	79
Number let out on bail.....	1,005	133	1,138
Number discharged on nolle prosequi.....	205	72	277
Number discharged on writ of habeas corpus.....	6	0	6
Number escaped and not returned.....	31	2	33
Number died in jail.....	4	0	4
Number otherwise removed.....	3,997	336	4,333
Total number passed out during year.....	5,727	645	6,372
Number in jails December 31, 1920.....	188	15	203

The following counties did not report:

Ashland.
Clark.
Columbia.

Eau Claire
Grant.
Kenosha.

Outagamie.
Richland.
Waushara.

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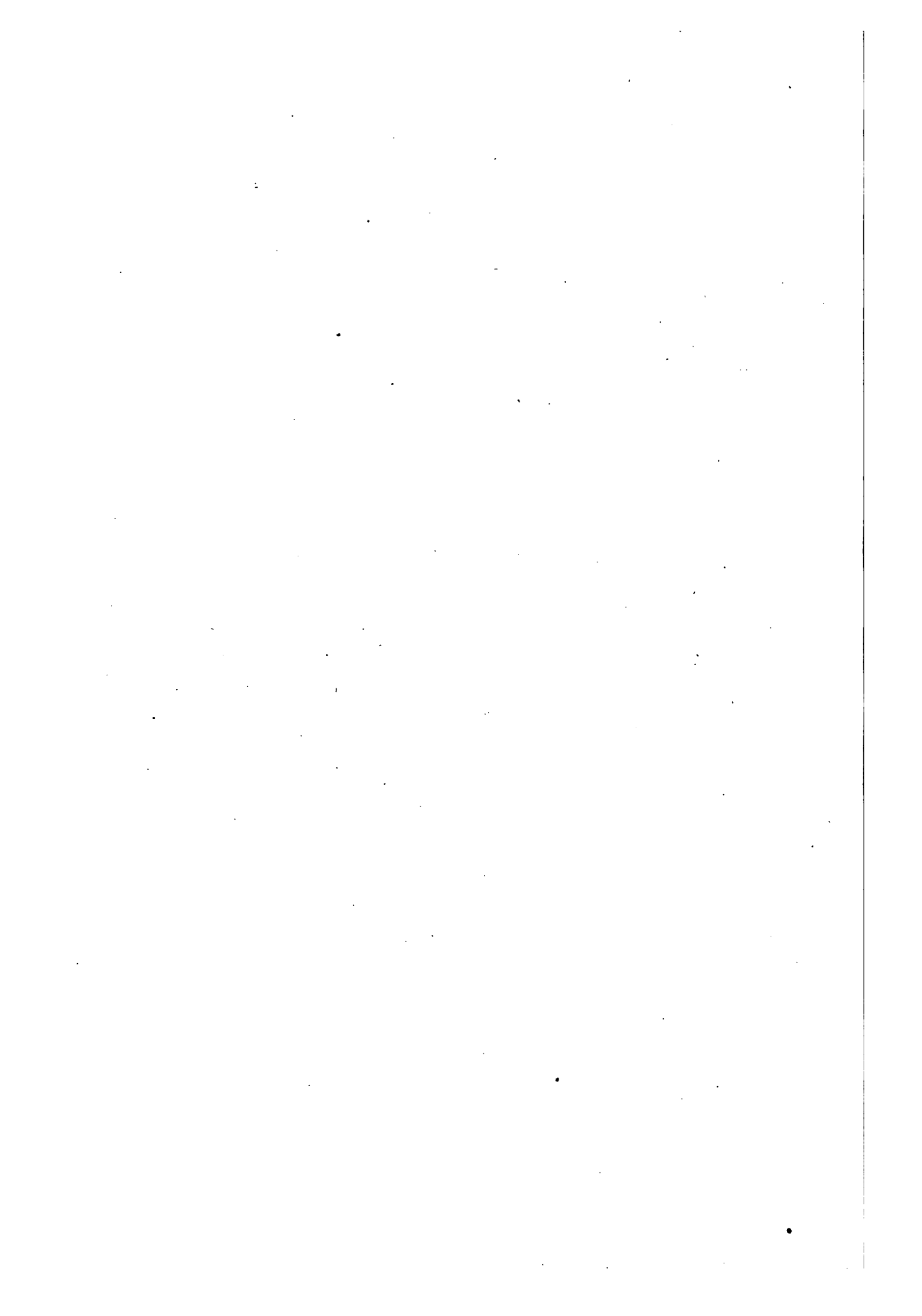
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Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded: (See Feeble-Minded, Wisconsin Home for the)		
Wisconsin Industrial Home for Women: (See Industrial Home for Women, Wisconsin)		
Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys: (See Industrial School for Boys, Wisconsin)		
Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls: (See Industrial School for Girls, Wisconsin)		

- Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute: (See Institute, Wisconsin Psychiatric)
- Wisconsin School for the Blind: (See Blind, Wisconsin School for the)
- Wisconsin School for the Deaf: (See Deaf, Wisconsin School for the)
- Wisconsin State Board of Control: (See Board of Control Wisconsin, State)
- Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane: (See Insane, Wisconsin State Hospital for the)
- Wisconsin State Prison: (See Prison, Wisconsin State)
- Wisconsin State Reformatory: (See Reformatory, Wisconsin State)
- Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanatorium: (See Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Wisconsin State)
- Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic Southern: (See Feeble-Minded and the Epileptic, Southern Wisconsin Home for the)
- Wisconsin Workshop for the Blind: (See Blind, Wisconsin Workshop for the)
- Women, Wisconsin Industrial Home for: (See Industrial Home for Women, Wisconsin)
- Workshop for the Blind: (See Blind, Wisconsin Workshop for the)





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